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ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITY
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ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ
36

ROMAN PELOPONNESE II

ROMAN PERSONAL NAMES IN THEIR SOCIAL CONTEXT

A. D. RIZAKIS, S. ZOUMBAKI, Cl. LEPENIOTI



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36

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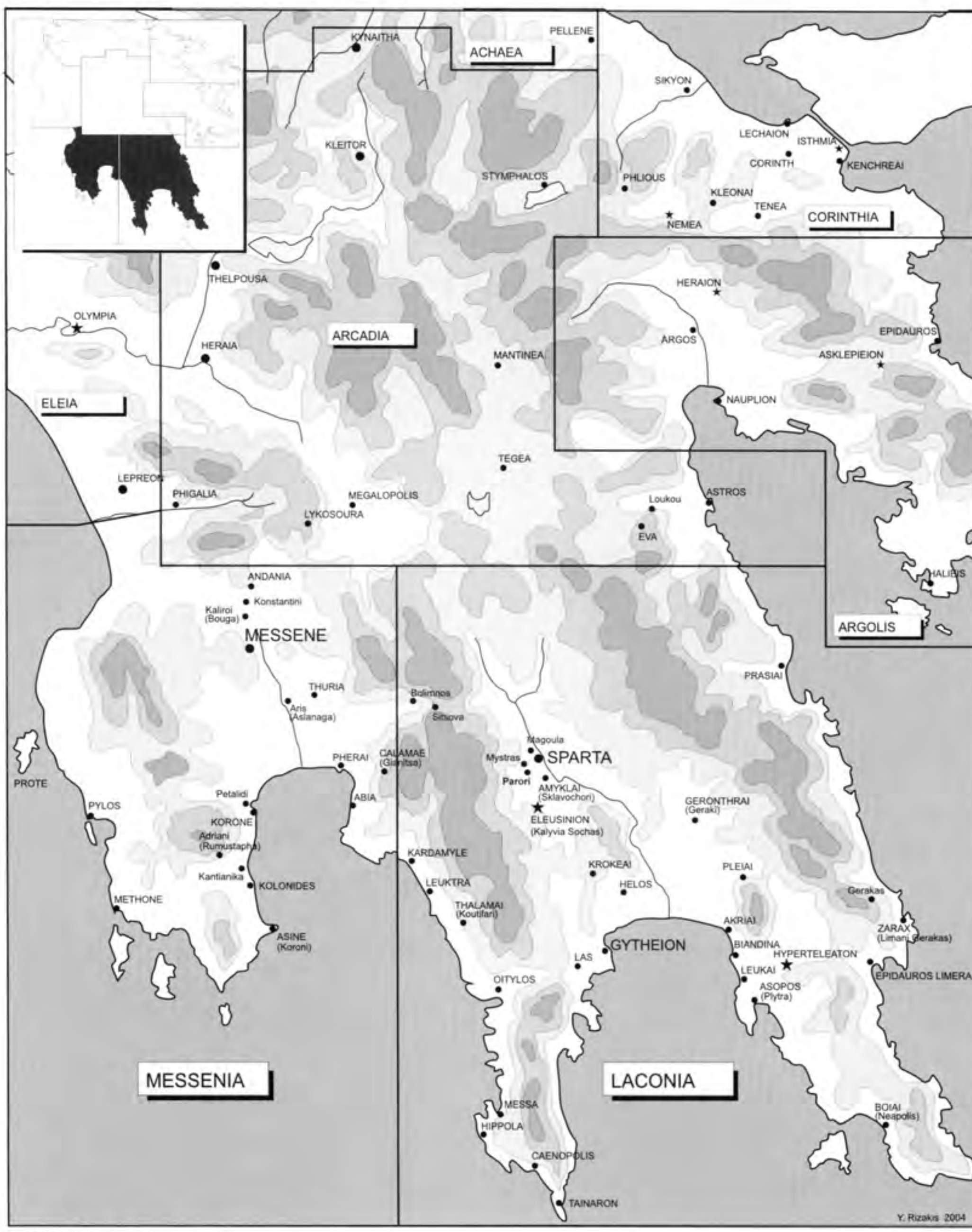
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GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE PELOPONNESE



- **AMYKLAI:** ancient city settlement
- **(Sklavochori):** modern city settlement
- ★ sanctuaries

PREFACE

This volume, which contains the onomastic material from Messenia and Sparta sees the light of day exactly three years after the publication of the preceding volume, which contained the Roman names from Eleia, Achaea, Corinthia, the Argolid and Arcadia[1]. A third volume is projected; this will contain a collection of studies, some of which will be directly concerned with the typology of Roman onomastic formulations and the multiple forms in which they appear in the Greek world. Other studies in the volume will deal with political and social history and draw upon the onomastic material in the first two volumes.

The present volume is the fruit of many years of a group effort, carried out as part of the international research programme *Nomina Romana*. The aim of the programme is twofold. The first goal is the creation of an electronic database of inscriptions and names from specific eastern Roman provinces. Our second aim is to draw upon material from large geographic units to create a full catalogue of persons with Roman names. These will, we hope, in future constitute the basic research tools that will provide a framework for the study of the evolution of Roman onomastic formulas and the gradual assimilation into the Roman system of *peregrini* living in the cities of the Roman East. Such tools will also contribute to an improved understanding of the cultural milieu and modes of Romanization.

As the epigraphic material that we have employed is enormous the process of gathering and commenting upon the names we have collected would have been far from perfect without the assistance and help of many friends and colleagues. G. Steinhauer and Andronike Makres[2] very kindly supplied us with unpublished material from Laconia and Messenia respectively, whilst Anna Panayotou contributed greatly to the task of gathering already published material. Without the enthusiasm and invaluable help offered by this team, the results of our work would have been much poorer. We thank them warmly. The many field trips undertaken during the years of preparation of the volume helped greatly to clear up confusions and to enhance the quality of readings and interpretations of many texts (*e.g.* MES 216, 246). We would not have been able to make such improvements, however, without permission, so willingly granted by Xeni Arapoyianni, Ephor of Olympia and Messenia, and by Vassiliki Panayotopoulou, Ephor of Laconia and Arcadia, to study the epigraphic material. Nor could the catalogue have been improved so greatly, without the help, of every sort, so freely offered to me during my repeated visits to the museums and sites of Messenia and Laconia by N. Themos and Elena Zavou, Curators of the Museum of Sparta, and P. Themelis with his associates, at the Excavations at Messene, Voula Bardani and Kl. Sidiropoulos. They all contributed, especially Prof. P. Themelis, in every way possible to helping us overcome the difficulties

in readings that confronted us and to ensuring that we completed our catalogue and bibliography. O. Salomies, Ségolène Démougin, A. J. S. Spawforth and G. Steinhauer dedicated many hours of their valuable time to what were for us highly profitable discussions. Furthermore, they willingly undertook to read a first version of this catalogue, making many corrections and additions, often on issues of critical importance. For this we thank them warmly. We also thank Simone Follet, who gave us much helpful advice, as we do our colleagues, Argyro Tataki and G. Fowden, who unhesitatingly and unstintingly offered their help. Finally particular thanks go to Elisabeth Key-Fowden, who improved our English, and to A. Farrington, who translated the Preface and Introduction.

The present volume and the volume projected to follow (*Roman Peloponnese III*) are volumes in the MELETEMATA series, published by the Institute for Greek and Roman Antiquity, as part of the *Aristeia* project, and I would like to thank M. B. Hatzopoulos for his steadfast support of this long-term effort. The volume is submitted in full awareness of possible omissions, oversights, imperfections or errors, for which we beg the reader's indulgence and assume full responsibility. Any corrections or additions will appear in the electronic form of the book, which is due for publication in the near future.

A. D. RIZAKIS

NOTES

1. Cf. A. D. Rizakis - S. Zoumbaki - M. Kantirea, *Roman Peloponnese I. Roman personal names in their social context, ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ* 31 (Athens 2001).
2. The work of Dr. Andronike Makres on the inscriptions from the stadium and gymnasium of Ancient Messene was made possible through a generous grant from The Shelby White-Leon Levy Program for Archaeological Publications.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

With some exceptions noted below abbreviated references to ancient authors follow the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (1996^3), abbreviations of journals and series follow the *Année Philologique* and abbreviations of epigraphical or archaeological collections follow the *Suppementum Epigraphicum Graecum.*

Agora VII	Perlzweig, J., The Lamps of the Roman period, *The Athenian Agora* VII (New Jersey 1961).
Agora XV	Meritt, B. D. - Traill, J. S., *Inscriptions: the Athenian councillors. The Athenian Agora* XV (Princeton 1974).
Ameling, *Herodes Atticus*	Ameling, W., *Herodes Atticus,* 2 vols. Subsidia Epigraphica XI (Hildesheim - Zürich - New York 1983).
AnnÉpigr	*L'Année Épigraphique.*
Barbieri	*Barbieri, G., L'albo senatorio da Settimio Severo a Carino (193-285)* (Roma 1952).
Bechtel, *HPN*	Bechtel, F., *Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen bis zur Kaiserzeit* (Halle a. d. Saale 1917, repr. Hildesheim - Zürich - New York 1982).
BMC Peloponnesus	Gardner, P., A catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum. Peloponnesus (excluding Corinth) (Bologna 1963-1981).
Bourguet	Bourguet, E., *Le dialecte laconien,* Collection linguistique 23 (Paris 1927).
Bradford	Bradford, A. S., *A prosopography of Lacedaemonians from the death of Alexander the Great, 323 B.C., to the sack of Sparta by Alaric, A. D. 396* (München 1977).
Brixhe	Brixhe, Cl., "Les II[e] et I[er] siècles dans l'histoire linguistique de la Laconie et la notion de *koiné*", in: Cl. Brixhe (éd.), *La koiné grecque antique II: La concurrence* (Paris 1996) 93-111.

Broughton, *Magistrates*	Broughton, T. R. S., *The magistrates of the Roman Republic (99 B.C.-31 B.C.)* I (1951, repr. Cleveland, Ohio 1968). II (1952, repr. Chico, California, 1984). III *Suppl.* (Atlanta, Georgia 1986).
BullÉpigr	*Bulletin Épigraphique.*
Cagnat, *Cours*	*Cours d'épigraphie latine* (Rome 1976⁴).
Cartledge and Spawforth	Cartledge, P. - Spawforth, A., *Hellenistic and Roman Sparta. A tale of two cities* (London - New York 1989).
Cavanagh, *The Laconia survey* I	Cavanagh, W., "The Laconian survey: an overview", in: Cavanagh, W. - Crouwel, J. - Catling, R. W. V. - Shipley, G. (eds), *The Laconia survey* I, *ABSA Suppl.* 26 (London 2002) 421-37.
Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*	Chrimes, K. M. T., *Ancient Sparta. A re-examination of the evidence* (Manchester 1949, repr. Westport, Connecticut 1971).
CIG I	Böckh, A., *Corpus inscriptionum graecarum* I (Berlin 1828, repr. Hildesheim - New York 1977).
CIJ	Frey, J.-B., *Corpus Inscriptionum Iudaicarum* I-II (Rome - Paris 1936-52). I^2 (reprint New York 1975).
Corinth IV.2	Broneer, O., *Terracotta Lamps, Corinth* IV.2 (Cambridge Massachusetts 1930).
Corinth VIII.3	Kent, J. H., *Corinth* VIII.3: *the inscriptions (1926-1950). Results of excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* (Princeton, New Jersey 1966).
Corinth XVIII.2	Warner Slane, K., *The sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, the Roman pottery and lamps, Corinth* XVIII.2 (Princeton 1990).
CVArr.	Oxé, A. - Comfort, H., *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum* (Bonn 1968).
Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*	Degrassi, A., *I fasti consolari dell'impero Romano dal 30 avanti Cristo al 613 dopo Cristo* (Roma 1952).
Démougin, *CJC*	Démougin, S., *Prosopographie des chevaliers romains Julio-Claudiens,* Collection de l'École Française de Rome 153 (Rome 1992).
Devijver	Devijver, H., *Prosopographia militiarum equestrium quae fuerunt ab*

Augusto ad Gallienum, Symbolae series A. 3, I: Litterae A-I (Louvain 1976); II: Litterae L-V: Ignoti-Incerti (Louvain 1977); III: Indices (Louvain 1980); IV *Suppl.* I (Leuven 1987); V *Suppl.* II (Leuven 1993); VI: Laterculi alarum-cohortium-legionum, ed. by Démougin, S. - Raepsaet-Charlier, M.-Th. (Leuven 2001).

Dornseiff and Hansen	Dornseiff, F. - Hansen, B., *Reverse-lexicon of Greek proper-names* (Berlin 1957, repr. Chicago 1978).
Eck, *Senatoren*	Eck, W., *Senatoren von Vespasian bis Hadrian. Prosopographische Untersuchungen mit Einschluß der Jahres- und Provinzialfasten der Statthalter*, Vestigia 13 (München 1970).
FD	Fouilles de Delphes
Follet, *Athènes*	Follet, S., *Athènes au II^e^ et au III^e^ siècle* (Paris 1976).
FOS	Raepsaet-Charlier, M.-T., *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIer siècles)* (Louvain 1987).
Graindor, *Atticus*	Graindor, P., *Hérode Atticus et sa famille* (Le Caire 1930).
Grant, *FITA*	Grant, M., *From imperium to auctoritas; a historical study of aes coinage in the Roman Empire; 49 B.C.-A.D. 14* (Cambridge 1946).
Groag, *Reichsbeamten*	Groag, E., *Die römischen Reichsbeamten von Achaia bis auf Diokletian* (Wien - Leipzig 1939).
Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*	Groag, E., *Die Reichsbeamten von Achaia in spätrömischer Zeit* (Budapest 1946).
Halfmann, *Itinera principum*	Halfmann, H., *Itinera principum. Geschichte und Typologie der Kaiserreisen im römischen Reich* (Stuttgart 1986).
Halfmann, *Senatoren*	Halfmann, H., *Die Senatoren aus dem östlichen Teil des Imperium Romanum bis zum Ende des 2. Jahrhunderts n. Chr.* (Göttingen 1979).
Hatzfeld, *Trafiquants*	Hatzfeld, J., *Les trafiquants italiens dans l'Orient hellénique* (Paris 1919).
Hellenika	*Ἑλληνικά. Φιλολογικόν, ἱστορικόν καὶ λαογραφικὸν περιοδικὸν σύγγραμμα τῆς Ἑταιρείας Μακεδονικῶν Σπουδῶν.*
Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, *Péloponnèse*	Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, C., *Rome et la société provinciale du Péloponnèse sous le Haute-Empire (31 avant J.-C.-235 après J.-C.)* (unpubl. Ph.D. Paris 1992).

Horos	*HOROS. Ἕνα ἀρχαιογνωστικὸ περιοδικό.*
Hupfloher	Hupfloher, A., *Kulte im kaiserzeitlichen Sparta. Eine Rekonstruktion anhand der Priesterämter* (Berlin 2000).
IG V 1	Kolbe, W., *Inscriptiones Graecae V. 1. Inscriptiones Laconiae, Messeniae, Arcadiae* (Berlin 1913).
IGRR	Cagnat, R. *et alii* (eds), *Inscriptiones graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes I-II. Inscriptiones Europae (praeter Graeciam) et Africae* (Paris 1906, red. repr. Chicago 1975).
ILGR	Šašel-Kos, M., *Inscriptiones latinae in Grecia repertae. Additamenta ad CIL III* (Faenza 1979).
ILLRP	Degrassi, A., *Inscriptiones latinae liberae rei publicae,* I-II (Firenze 1972^{2}).
ILS	Dessau, H., *Inscriptiones latinae selectae* (3 vols, Berlin 1892-1916, repr. in 5 vols, Chicago 1979).
I.Smyrna	Petzl, G., *Die Inschriften von Smyrna* II.1 (Bonn 1987).
Isthmia III	Broneer, O., Terracotta Lamps, *Isthmia* III (Princeton 1977).
IvO	Dittenberger, W. - Purgold, K., *Die Inschriften von Olympia* (Berlin 1896).
Kaibel, *Epigr. Graeca*	Kaibel, G., *Epigrammata Graeca ex lapidibus conlecta* (Berlin 1878, repr. Hildesheim 1965).
Kajanto, *Cognomina*	Kajanto, I., *The Latin cognomina* (Helsinki 1965, repr. Roma 1982).
Kajanto, *Supernomina*	Kajanto, I., *Supernomina. A study in Latin epigraphy* (Helsinki 1966).
Kenchreai V	Williams, H., *The lamps. Kenchreai V, Eastern port of Corinth* (Leiden 1981).
Kennell, *Gymnasium*	Kennell, N. M., *The gymnasium of virtue: education and culture in ancient Sparta* (Chapel Hill 1995).
Kennell, *Institutions*	Kennell, N. M., *The public institutions of Roman Sparta* (Ph.D. Univ. of Toronto 1985, Ottawa 1986).

Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*	Kienast, D., *Römische Kaisertabelle: Grundzüge einer römischen Kaiserchronologie* (Darmstadt 1990).
Koerner, *Abkürzung*	Koerner, R., *Die Abkürzung der Homonymität in griechischen Inschriften* (Berlin 1961).
Le Bas - Foucart, *Voyage* II	Le Bas, Ph. - Foucart, P., *Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure: fait par ordre du gouvernement français pendant les années 1843 et 1844. II. 2. Explication des inscriptions grecques et latines receuillies en Grèce et en Asie Mineure* II (Paris 1853-1870).
LGPN	Fraser, P. M. - Matthews, E., *A Lexicon of Greek personal names I. The Aegean Islands, Cyprus, Cyrenaica* (Oxford 1987). Osborne, M. J. - Byrne, S. G., *A Lexicon of Greek personal Names II. Attica* (Oxford 1994). Fraser, P. M. - Matthews, E., *A Lexicon of Greek personal names III.A. The Peloponnese, Western Greece, Sicily and Magna Graecia* (Oxford 1997). — *A Lexicon of Greek personal names III.B. Central Greece from the Megarid to Thessaly* (Oxford 2000).
LSJ	Liddle, H. G. - Scott, R. - Jones, H. S., *A Greek-English lexicon* with a rev. supplement ed. by Glare, P. G. W. - Thompson, A. A. (Oxford, rev. and augm. ed. 1996^9).
Leunissen, *Konsuln und Konsulare*	Leunissen, P. M. M., *Konsuln und Konsulare in der Zeit von Commodus bis Severus Alexander (180-235 n. Chr.). Prosopographische Untersuchungen zur senatorischen Elite im römischen Kaiserreich* (Amsterdam 1989).
Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*	Makres, A., *Inscriptions from the Gymnasium of ancient Messene* (in the press).
Marchetti and Kolokotsas	Marchetti, P. - Kolokotsas, K., *Le nymphée de l'agora d'Argos. Fouille, étude architecurale et historique,* Études Péloponnésiennes XI (Paris 1995).
Mason	Mason, H. J., *Greek terms for Roman institutions. A lexicon and analysis* (Toronto 1974).
Migeotte, *Emprunt public*	Migeotte, L., *L'emprunt public dans les cités grecques. Recueil des documents et analyse critique* (Québec - Paris 1984).

Migeotte, *Souscriptions publiques*	Migeotte, L., *Les souscriptions publiques dans les cités grecques* (Genève-Quebec 1992).
Moretti, *IAG*	Moretti, L., *Iscrizioni agonistiche greche* (Roma 1953).
Moretti, *Olympionikai*	Moretti, L., *Olympionikai, i vincitori negli agoni antichi olympici* (Roma 1957).
Nomenclator	Mócsy, A. - Feldmann, R. *et alii, Nomenclator provinciarum Europae Latinarum et Galliae Cisalpinae.* Dissertationes Pannonicae, series III.1 (Budapest 1983).
OGS	Masson, O., *Onomastica Graeca selecta,* vol. I-II (Paris 1990), vol. III (Droz 2000).
OlB	*Olympiabericht* im *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*
Oliver, *EOS*	Oliver, J. H., "Roman senators from Greece and Macedonia", in: Panciera, S. (ed.), *Atti del Colloquio internazionale AIEGL su epigrafia e ordine senatorio,* Roma 14-20 maggio 1981 (Roma 1982), *Epigrafia e ordine senatorio* II (Roma 1982) = *Tituli* 5, 1982, 583-602.
Oliver, *Greek constitutions*	Oliver, J. H., *Greek constitutions of early Roman emperors from inscriptions and papyri,* Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 178 (Philadelphia 1989).
Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius*	Oliver, J. H., *Marcus Aurelius. Aspects of civic and cultural policy in the East,* Hesperia *Suppl.* 13, 1970.
OMS	Robert, L., *Opera Minora Selecta,* vol. I-VII (Paris 1969-1990).
Papachatzis II	Papachatzis, N. D., *Παυσανίου Ἑλλάδος Περιήγησις. Βιβλίο 2 καὶ 3. Κορινθιακὰ καὶ Λακωνικά* (Athens 1976).
Papachatzis III	Papachatzis, N. D., *Παυσανίου Ἑλλάδος Περιήγησις. Βιβλίο 4. Μεσση-νιακά* (Athens 1979).
Papaëfthimiou, *Grabreliefs*	Papaëfthimiou, V., *Grabreliefs späthellenistischer und römischer Zeit aus Sparta und Lakonien,* Quellen und Forschungen zur antiken Welt 13 (Würzburg 1992).
Pape and Benseler	Pape, W. - Benseler, G., *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen* I-II (Braunschweig 1911, repr. Graz 1959[2]).

Peek, *Vers-Inschriften*	Peek, W., *Griechische Vers-Inschriften I. Grab-Epigramme* [Berlin 1955, repr. 1980; English repr. under the title, *Greek-verse inscriptions: Epigrams on funerary stelai and monuments* (Chicago 1988)].
Petropoulos, *Εργαστήρια*	Petropoulos, M., *Τα εργαστήρια των Ρωμαϊκών λυχναριών της Πάτρας και το λυχνομαντείο*, Δημοσιεύματα του Αρχαιολογικού Δελτίου 70 (Αθήνα 1999).
Pflaum, *Carrières*	Pflaum, H. G., *Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres sous le Haut Empire romaine* I-II (Paris 1960). III (Paris 1961). *Suppl.* (Paris 1982).
Pflaum, *Procurateurs*	Pflaum, H. G., *Essai sur les procurateurs équestres sous le Haut-Empire romain* (Paris 1950).
PIR	*Prosopographia Imperii Romani saec. I. II. III,* vol. 3 (Berlin 1898).
PIR[2]	*Prosopographia Imperii Romani*[2] *saec. I. II. III,* vol. I (Berlin - Leipzig 1933). II (Berlin - Leipzig 1936). III (Berlin- Leipzig 1943). IV 1 (Berlin 1952). 2 (Berlin 1958). 3 (Berlin 1966). V 1 (Berlin 1970). 2 (Berlin 1983). 3 (Berlin 1987). VI (Berlin 1988).
PLond	Kenyon, F. G. - Bell, H. I. (eds), *Greek papyri in the British Museum* I-V (London 1893-).
PLRE	Jones, A. H. M. - Martindale, J. R. - Morris, J., *The prosopography of the later Roman empire I, A.D. 260-395* (Cambridge 1971, repr. Cambridge 1975). Martindale, J. R., *The prosopography of the later Roman empire II, A. D. 395-527* (Cambridge 1980). — *The prosopography of the later Roman empire, IIIA. IIIB, A.D. 527-641* (Cambridge 1992).
P Oxy.	Grenfell, B. P. - Hunt, A. S. (eds), *Oxyrhynchus papyri* (London 1898-).
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Schulze	Schulze, W., *Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen* (Berlin 1933, repr. Berlin - Zürich - Dublin 1966^{2}).
SEG	*Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum* (Leiden 1923-).
Settipani	Settipani, C., *Continuité gentilice et continuité familiale dans les familles sénatoriales romaines à l'époque impériale. Mythe et réalité* (Oxford 2000).
SGDI	Collitz, H. - Bechtel, F., (eds), *Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften* (Göttingen 1884-86, repr. Nendeln 1973-75).
Shipley, *The Laconia survey* II	Shipley, G., "The epigraphical material", in: Cavanagh, W. - Crouwel, J. - Catling, R. W. V. - Shipley, G. (eds), *The Laconia survey* II, *ABSA Suppl.* 27 (London 1996) 213-34.
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OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

add.	*addenda*
ap.	*apud*
app.	*appendix*
app. crit.	*apparatus criticus*
b.	brother
ca.	*circa*
corr.	*corrigenda*
d.	daughter
d.-in-law	daughter-in-law
ead.	*eadem*
ed., eds	*editor(es)*
ed. pr.	*editor(es) pr(iori)*
esp.	especially
f.	father
ff.	following (pages)
f.-in-law	father-in-law
fig., figs	figure(s)
grandd.	grand-daugther
grandf.	grandfather
grandm.	grandmother
grands.	grandson
h.	husband
ibid.	*ibidem*
id.	*idem*
iid.	*iidem*
instr. dom.	*instrumentum domesticum*
loc. cit.	*locus citatus*
m.	mother
m.-in-law	mother-in-law
n., ns	note(s)
no., nos	number(s)
op. cit.	*opus citatum*
p(p).	page(s)
per litt.	*per litteram*
ph., phs	photograph(s)
pl., pls	plate(s)
s.	son
s.-in-law	son-in-law
Suppl.	Supplement
tab., tabs	table(s)
w.	wife
* (followed by the catalogue number)	names of individuals holding offices related to the provincial or imperial administration
†	false or ambiguous names

A. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

I. ROMAN PERSONAL NAMES: THE SOURCE MATERIAL

The catalogue includes both Roman citizens and *peregrini* who employed Roman names, which they did either because of kinship ties through marriage or simply because it was the current fashion to use Roman names. The catalogue, therefore, does not contain the purely Greek names of *peregrini* that remained untouched by Roman onomastic practices. Such persons are, however, discussed in the comments on particular names, when it has seemed helpful to elucidate extended relationships, either of blood or by marriage. Likewise, individuals who are referred to in literary sources or in inscriptions from other regions are excluded from the catalogue, although reference to them may sometimes be made in the comments. Thus the present work is not to be viewed so much as a lexicon or even a complete prosopography, but rather as one whose main aim is to present a particular social class active at a particular time and place, namely the southern Peloponnese from the beginning of the Roman domination until Late Antiquity (*Roman Peloponnese* I, 40 n. 23).

1. Provenance of the inscriptions

A. *Laconia.* The inscriptions employed for the *Onomasticon* of Laconia come, with a very few exceptions, from today's prefecture of the same name, since the area covered by the prefecture is very much the same as that comprehended by the Laconia of antiquity, with the exception of the *ager Denthaliatis,* which was for centuries a source of friction between Messene and Sparta (MES 227). This region has been included in Messenia because today it belongs to the modern prefecture of Messenia. Thuria also, is included in Messenia, although an inscription dating to the imperial period shows that Sparta was then her *metropolis* (MES 265). The same holds true for the region of Kynouria, which, likewise, was a source of friction between Sparta and Argos. During the Imperial period Kynouria belonged to the Argolid, with which it has accordingly been placed (ARG 63). Only the city of Prasiai belonged, during this period, to the Eleutherolakones (Paus. III. 21, 7; 24, 4; cf. ARG 64). By contrast, the island of Kythera, given by Augustus to Eurycles (Strabo VIII. 5, 3), which today is part of the prefecture of the Peiraeus, has been grouped with Laconia, to which it belonged in antiquity. The same is the case for the cities of the Eleutherolakones. These include, among other cities and areas, the important harbour of Gytheion, the habour of Boiai, Tainaron, which was refounded as Caenopolis, Thalamai, Oitylos and, of course, Asopos, located between Gytheion and Boiai[1].

The majority of the inscriptions from Sparta dating to the Imperial period were found in the various systematic excavations carried out

from the beginning of the twentieth century by the British School at Athens in the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia and in the area of the ancient theatre. The inscriptions from the sanctuary of Artemis, which A. M. Woodward christened "sickle dedications"[2], consist of dedicatory *stelai*, in honour of the goddess, offered by the victors in the various events of μώα, κελοία and κασσηρατόριν. One group of inscriptions, concerning the lists of *sphaireis* and so known as "ball player"-inscriptions, was dealt with by M. N. Tod. These inscriptions W. Kolbe subsequently included in *IG* V 1 (nos 674-688) and were examined again by A. M.Woodward[3]. Woodward also published the numerous lists of civic magistrates from Sparta, inscribed on the *analemmata* of the *parodoi* and on slabs covering the drain in the *orchestra* of the theatre[4]. To these lists must now be added further catalogues of γέροντες found at various locations in the modern town of Sparta published by G. Steinhauer[5]. The numerous honorary decrees found in and around the ancient city of Sparta were published by W. Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 455-572. From the excavations at the Eleusinion, in the environs of Sparta, at the village of *Kalyvia Sochas,* comes a group of inscriptions erected in honour of various priests of Demeter and Kore. A. Hupfloher has recently commented on these texts in the course of her study on the position of female priests in local cults[6].

B. *Messenia.* Inscriptions from Messene derive mainly from ancient Messene (today Mavrommati). Here the excavations by A. Orlandos and, above all, the more recent excavations by P. Themelis have brought to light a wealth of inscriptional material from all periods and mainly from Hellenistic and imperial times. Excavation thus confirms that the city flourished unprecedentedly at this time. This efflorescence involved the restoration and repair of older religious and other public buildings, the erection of new structures, the planning of public spaces and their beautification by such means as monuments, statues, altars, mausolea and heroa[7]. The numerous dedicatory inscriptions and the rarer honorific decrees reveal the euergetic activity of the great families of the city. These families, like those of Sparta, were bound by various ties of family or friendship to other noble families of the province of Achaia and, albeit more rarely, to noble families of Italy. However, besides these extremely important inscriptions, less prolix inscriptions, such as funerary inscriptions and the numerous ephebic lists from the gymnasium, help fill in the gaps in the prosopography of Messene of this period. They also include, in addition to the ephebes from the city itself[8], the particular category of those 'ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων'. This latter group evidently consists of ephebes from the cities belonging to the Messenian Confederation who underwent the three-year period of training in the gymnasium at Messene[9].

The number of inscriptions from the cities of Messenia is much smaller. They come from ancient Korone, today Petalidi[10], from Asine, today *Koroni,* from Andania, today *Montaria* or *Ag. Konstantini,* from Methone, from Avia, from Pherae and from Calamae (MES 224). Not infrequently, the constitutional arrangements of these cities and their relationship with the metropolis of Messene remain unclear. Asine, Korone, Methone, Pylos and Kyparissia broke away from Messene thanks to the action of the Achaean League after the end of the Second Macedonian War, in 191 B.C.[11]. The remainder, Abai, Pherae and Thuria, broke away a few years later (Polyb., XXIII.17, 2), after the failed

attempt by Messene in 182 B.C., to gain independence from the League.

After the defeat and dissolution of the Achaean League in 146 B.C., the Messenian Confederation was re-established, possibly in the form it possessed prior to 191 B.C. After the Actium campaign, during which Messene sided with Antony, Thuria was given by Octavian to Sparta in return for the help she had contributed to the victory over Antony (MES 265). On the other hand, Methone achieved independence from Messene under Trajan (Paus., IV.35, 3), as did Kyparissia, Asine and other Messenian cities later.

2. Ethnic minorities and the language of the inscriptions

The largest community of foreigners was that of the Romans who were permanently settled mainly in coastal cities, such as Gytheion, or in agriculturally rich areas, such as Messene, where they possessed large properties, paid taxes, engaged in euergetic activities and developed relationships with, and married members of, the local nobility, whilst their children took part in the *ephebeia* and in gymnasium education[12]. Smaller communities, such as those of the Jews, are found in certain cities of Laconia (LAC 513 and 535a) and Messenia (MES 66 and 67). Almost all the inscriptions from Laconia are written in Greek. Bilingual and Latin inscriptions are very few and concern either members of the Imperial family and officeholders[13] or persons who are simply Romans[14].

3. Epigraphic publications

A. Böckh, in his monumental work, *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*[15], was the first to publish the inscriptions of Laconia and Messenia *en masse*. His work, in fact, employed copies of inscriptions on various finds located and recorded by Cyriacus of Ancona in the 15th c., by the French Abbé Fourmont in the second half of the 18th c. and, of course, by the European travellers who visited these areas in the 18th c. and early 19th c. Further excavation and research brought to light new finds that were included in the first systematically ordered collection of inscriptions, edited by W. Kolbe and published in 1913 in the series *Inscriptiones Graecae*, produced by the Academy of Berlin. The publication included interesting observations and remarks on various issues by U. von Wilamowitz-Möllendorf, F. Hiller von Gärtringen and A. Wilhelm.

The corpus of inscriptions produced by W. Kolbe, despite its age, is still today the basic reference work for any historical research, in spite of the fact that new readings and references to new finds have been published since then. The finds from Sparta from the early 20th c. were published by A. M. Woodward, M. N. Tod, H. J. W. Tillyard and J. J. Hondius, members of the British archaeological mission. Finds found slightly later were published after the Second World War by A. M. Woodward, J. M. Cook and R. V. Nicholls[16]. Woodward's contribution deserves particular praise, as it is the largest and most important in terms of amount and quality. Finally, the epigraphic finds from the final decades of 20th c. were published by E. Kourinou-Pikoula, E. P. Zavou, A. A. Themos, A. Karapanayotou-Ikonomopoulou and, above all, by G. Steinhauer, who thus greatly enriched the collection, thereby stimulating renewed interest in the epigraphical and historical study of Laconia.

As for Messenia, important epigraphical finds

were published at the beginning of the 20th c. by N. S. Valmin, which L. Robert then commented upon[17]. New inscriptions have been added as a result of Orlandos' excavation during the 1960s and, chiefly, following the recent excavations by Themelis, which have been published, virtually continuously, in the *Praktika* of the *Archaiologike Etaireia* and in the form of separate articles and monographs[18].

4. Problems of dating

The dating of inscriptional texts presents no particular problems, when it relies upon internal evidence, namely the presence, for example, of office holders drawn from the equestrian or senatorial classes whose career is known from other sources or is linked in some way with Messene or Sparta. The same holds for those persons who are linked in some fashion with members of the imperial family or even with the emperor himself. Any mention of an emperor or his circle creates a secure *terminus ante* or *post quem*.

The dating of inscriptions from Sparta and the dating in particular of lists on public display in the theatre of the city rests on the chronological sequence of the city's eponymous archons, who were *patronomoi*. On the basis of these numerous catalogues, K. M. T. Chrimes was able to compose a chronological table listing the successive eponymous archons of Sparta. Despite various small changes and additions, this table is still today the chief point of reference for any problems of chronology[19]. The public documents of Messene are dated by reference to the eponymous priest of Zeus Ithomatas[20]. On the other hand, inscriptions from Asine are dated by reference to the *logistes* and *grammateus*[21]. In the ephebic inscriptions from Messene, as is the case with certain other lists, the dating is twofold. The inscriptions are dated by reference to the priest of Zeus Ithomatas and by reference to the Actian era. Outside Messene, only dating by reference to the Actian era is employed[22]. This latter method is most widely used in the ephebic lists from Messene. It is not found in inscriptions from Sparta, where, by contrast, a valuable *terminus post quem* is *e.g.* provided by reference to the two visits of Hadrian, which are defined by the phrase ἐπεδήμησεν τῇ πόλει ὁ θειότατος αὐτοκράτωρ Ἁδριανός[23].

In some cases, for which objective dating evidence is missing, cross-dating is possible, if the person in question is known from other inscriptions or if other known persons are referred to in the text under consideration. This, however, only holds for members of the most well-known families of Sparta and Messene, since these families are known from many inscriptions, from other literary sources and even from coins[24].

Undoubtedly more difficult, however, is the dating of funerary inscriptions, particularly in cases where the names themselves or the general historical background associated with them do not offer any help for a dating, even a relative one. Paleographic evidence, albeit not entirely secure, is of great help in dating funerary inscriptions from Sparta. Equally valuable is the study of the architectural typology and the decorative elements on funerary monuments. Such a study was undertaken by V. Papaëfthimiou[25] and allows compilation of a relative, although not absolute, chronology (*e.g.* LAC 87, 101, 140).

II. PROSOPOGRAPHIES AND ROMAN NAMES

1. Prosopographies and prosopographical studies

There are two prosopographical studies, one by P. Poralla, revised by A. S. Bradford, and the other by A. S. Bradford[26], each of which deal with different periods. The first study handles the prosopography of Sparta up to Alexander, whilst the latter covers the period from the death of Alexander in 323 B.C., to A.D. 396, the year of the sack of Sparta by Alaric and one year after the Roman Empire permanently split in two.

In both cases, personages who lived in the cities of Laconia are not included, which, given their close ties with Sparta, is a serious omission. Clearly, weaknesses in works of such difficulty and range are inevitable. These include problems involved in tracing the existence of different personages in the case of homonyms, the difficulties involved in following the relationships and links among members of the same family and, finally, the dating of the activity of certain individuals, which may not always be the same as the date of the erection of the monument on which the activity is recorded. Many of these weaknesses have been corrected in more specialized prospographical studies subsequent upon the publication of Bradford's work, in particular in the work of A. J. S. Spawforth, who has made a profound and exemplary study of the activity and of the sometimes complex relations among the great families of Sparta[27]. Thanks to these prosopographical works, the *stemmata* given by W. Kolbe in *Inscriptiones Graecae* have been improved. Many thoughts and suggestions, not all of which, naturally, have been adopted by modern scholars, are to be found in the numerous articles of Woodward and the monograph by Chrimes. These contributions to scholarship, albeit discreet and less obvious, are extremely important. Unfortunatelly, there is no prosopographical study of ancient Messene, of the cities of Messenia and, as we said before, of those of the Eleutherolakones. Nor, indeed, is there any composite study on the many aspects of their existence[28].

Most of the members of the aristocratic families of both Sparta and Messene held local offices and showed particular generosity towards their cities, which, in their turn, honoured them with the erection of statues and honorary decrees. The career, in particular, and the public activity of members of the most notable families of Sparta are recorded in a large number of inscriptions and, more rarely, on coins[29]. These, and other texts, refer to the political or cultural institutions and record the officers connected with the *agoge* and the

sporting life of Sparta. They contain also information regarding various sacred offices, held, naturally, by members of the most notable families of the city and details about certain cultic ceremonies. Excellent use has been made of these texts by K. M. T. Chrimes, A. J. S. Spawforth and N. M. Kennel in the study of public offices, the political apparatus of Roman Sparta[30] and finally in the study of the so-called *agoge*, 'Lycurgan customs' and Sparta's cults.[31]

A considerable number of scholars have produced monographs, articles or detailed lemmata in prosopographical studies on the activity of several of the most important families. Among these families the C. Iulii, of the family of Eurycles[32], played an important role in imperial Sparta, producing the first Spartan senator, C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus (*LAC 462). The chief rival to the family of the C. Iulii were the Ti. Claudii, of the illustrious family of Brasidas and, to a lesser extent, the Memmii, the Pomponii and the Volusseni, the Volusseni being related to the Statilii of Argos. A late member of the Iulii Euryclids was related to the Spartan family of C. Pomponius Alcastus (see LAC 460, 461 and stemma XVII) who took over the priesthood of the imperial cult from C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus (*LAC 462). Ti. Claudii Brasidae, in contrast to the Memmii and the Volusseni, are to be found in Spartan inscriptions only from the reign of Antoninus Pius onwards[33]. The second known senator from Sparta, Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274), married a member of the family of the Memmii Pratolaoi, Memmia Ageta (LAC 537). Inscriptions from Sparta also reveal the presence in the city of members of notable families from other Greek cities, such as, for example, the family of Ti. Claudius Atticus (*LAC 270), from Marathon[34], which maintained excellent relations with Sparta. Atticus' daughter, Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231), was married to Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262). P. Graindor and, more recently, W. Ameling[35] have studied this family.

Of like importance in Messene was the family of the Ti. Claudii Saethidae. An old and noble family, it appears again, after a long silence during the later Hellenistic period, in inscriptions from the beginning of the imperial period. The first member of the family to acquire *civitas* did so in the middle of the 1st c. B.C. (MES 157). However, in fewer than three generations, the Ti. Claudii Saethidae produced three senators (Ti. Claudius Frontinus Niceratus: MES 150; *LAC 294; Ti. Claudius Saethidae Caelianus (II): MES 157; LAC 319 and Ti. Claudius Frontinus: MES 142; LAC 293) the last of whom became consul[36]. The second great family from Messene is not quite as impressive. Nevertheless, one of its members, Ti. Claudius Crispianus, whose career is to be dated to the end of the 1st c. and to the early 2nd c. A.D. reached equestrian status. His father, Ti. Claudius Aristomenes, son of the Dionysius mentioned as the priest of Nero and Rome (MES 130) bore the cost of repairing the spring of Arsinoe and the bronze statues of the imperial family that stood on it (MES 324)[37]. The equestrian and senatorial careers of such persons known from more general prosopographies (e.g. *PIR*², Degrassi), have been studied in some more recent and specialized works, such as those by A. R. Birley, H. Halfmann, S. Démougin, the monograph by C. Settipani and the unpublished thesis by G. Steinhauer[38].

2. Adaptation of names and irregularities in names

Roman onomastic practice is, of course, quite different from Greek, the latter consisting, as it

does, of the use of the name of the individual himself, followed by the patronymic. Greeks therefore originally faced considerable difficulty in adapting the Roman onomastic formula of the *tria nomina* to Greek practice. This difficulty, together with the absence of any restriction regarding linguistic and structural rules resulted in the presence of various deviations, in Greek lands, from the Roman norm. Generally speaking, virtually every new Roman citizen retained his Greek personal name, which assumes the place of the *cognomen* in the context of Roman naming formulas. This is followed, in certain cases, by the patronymic, which gives the nomenclature a mixed form. This unusual feature, which is widely spread in Sparta from early imperial times, together with other peculiarities, indicates that the manner of adapting Greek names to Roman onomastic practice varied even within the province itself. The system of adaptation used in Greek-speaking provinces respected local tradition, which it incorporated in the new onomastic system[39].

Cognomina are usually Greek. The new Roman citizens of Sparta rarely adopted Roman *cognomina* (*e.g.* LAC 250, cf. index of *cognomina*). Equally rare is the habit of using more than one name. This usually takes the form of the use of more than one *nomen*, a feature to be seen in some aristocratic families (LAC 103, 251; MES 33, 96, 97, 164, 214), but can involve the use of more than one *cognomen* (LAC 319, 564, 568, 576). *Signa* are frequently employed, particularly after the *Constitutio Antoniana*, which follow the typical phrase 'ὁ καί', which corresponds to '*qui et*' (*e.g.* LAC 120. See Index III: *signa*). This avoids confusion that frequently arose in the case of the names of individuals sharing the same personal names which, after the adoption of the *nomen* Aurelius, occupied the place of the *cognomen*.

Women are usually referred to by their *nomen* and *cognomen*, which is usually Greek (*e.g.* LAC 216) and which is frequently followed by a patronymic, as is the case with corresponding male surnames (*e.g.* LAC 28). The names of *liberti* and *servi* do not present any peculiarity (LAC 334, 352, 616; MES 187, 301, 313)[40].

Inscriptions from Sparta, and the Peloponnese in general, present a peculiarity in their use of filiation. From very early on, in the 1st c. B.C. (*e.g.* LAC 456), a filiation of the Greek type is to be found which is usually placed after the *cognomen* and consists of the Greek patronymic in the genitive case. If the father is a Roman citizen, however, it stands in the place of the *cognomen*. On rarer occasions is the patronymic followed by the word 'υἱός' (LAC 294, 308, 322, 325, 413, 436, 456, 461, *462, *468, 505, *509, 556, 564, 574; MES 30, 129, 130, 157, 164).

The *nomen gentilicium* is omitted in some inscriptions, occasionally texts of a public nature, in which personages are referred to simply by their Greek name, even when they possess *civitas*. In private texts, the personal preference of the dedicator plays the decisive role. The absence of the *nomen gentis* may be due, on the other hand, to chance factors, such as lack of space on the stone or the desire to avoid repetition, particularly in lists[41]. Furthermore, the *nomen gentis* may sometimes be omitted in later texts, usually epigrams, obviously here for metrical reasons.

Nomina simplicia: A large number of persons in Laconia and Messenia bear *nomina*

simplicia, that is, single Roman names (usually *praenomen* or *nomen*) sometimes accompanied by a patronymic in the genitive, which could also be a Roman name (*praenomen* or *nomen*). The spread of such names in Sparta occurs in the 2nd c. A.D., whilst examples from Messenia are earlier and more numerous. Most of them are found in the ephebic lists from Messene, which are dated to the 1st c. A.D and the early 2nd c. A.D. In the earlier inscriptions, in particular, when the two names are *praenomina* and probably concern Roman citizens, there are signs that the Greeks failed to understand fully the Roman onomastic system. The choice from the *tria nomina* of the *praenomen* becomes comprehensible because this element of Roman nomenclature corresponded in Greek eyes more to the Greek personal name and fitted in better with the demands of Greek onomastic practice, that is, personal name plus patronymic in the genitive[42]. As the Greeks became progressively more familiar with the rules and requirements of Roman nomenclature, such misunderstandings became rare in the imperial period. During this time, the use of the Roman *nomen simplicium* follows a different logic, namely the fashion for Roman names, a habit condemned by many ancient writers[43].

Roman nomenclature, correctly expressed, appears alongside Greek names from the beginning of the imperial period. It is applied to both Roman citizens and Romanized *peregrini* that had acquired the *civitas* and had consequently adopted Roman names. The use of the *tria nomina* is not at all rare in inscriptions from Laconia and Messenia. On the other hand, the tribe is rarely recorded (*LAC 294, *462; MES *135) and when it does, it appears in the nomenclature of Roman officers or notable members of the local community who achieved equestrian or senatorial rank. Roman *praenomina* are frequently used in the nomenclature of Roman citizens from Sparta as early as the 1st c. B.C. and peak in the 2nd c. A.D., whereafter a gradual decline sets in, the lowest point being reached after the *Constitution Antoniana.* It would seem that members of notable families in particular continued to use the *praenomen* after the *Constitutio Antoniana.* This distinguishes them from the *Aurelii*, who, for the most part, do not bear a *praenomen*, except for a few exceptions, who may have belonged to the upper levels of society[44].

The wealth and diversity of the material from Laconia and Messenia offers a basis for a variety of onomastic and statistical analyses[45] and, indeed, for a composite study of the social and cultural history of the region. Personal Roman names are markers of social identity and so contribute to our understanding of legal and social realities and of developments within societal systems as they evolve. They are often the best source for the study of integration of influential *peregrini* into Roman provincial society, especially if their names reveal connections with the Imperial family or individuals belonging to the higher social classes[46]. This is so, because, in contrast to the freer conventions of Greek onomastics, the Roman state determined the individual elements and rules whereby names were assigned, thus endowing a Roman, as opposed to Greek, name with greater meaning. Finally, the creation of an inventory of Roman names is a useful tool in reconstructing the cultural history of a city, since a Roman name expresses and projects, to some degree at least, *romanitas*[47].

III. METHOD OF PRESENTATION AND CONVENTIONS

1. Method and presentation of entries

Since details concerning our method of presentation have already been explored in our first volume[48], there is little point in repeating this information here. It will, however, be useful to emphasise various details regarding the manner of classification of names and some of the problems regarding their transliteration. It is to be stressed that, instead of being selected mechanically and automatically, the names were chosen after careful and critical examination of previous publications and, in many cases, after autopsy of the stone itself. Similar care has been taken over our comments on the career of our persons and over the dating of inscriptions, which has led to our presenting the ancient text in the best edition, which we indicate by an asterisk, when there is an important difference in quality among the various readings offered.

Names are given in the nominative, even when this cannot be precisely defined. An asterisk precedes the names of persons of equestrian or senatorial rank. The names are recorded according to their *nomen gentis* in strictly alphabetical order, following the sequence of the Latin alphabet and spelling as it appears on the stone. The names have been classified in the light of Classical spelling practices. When the name of a person displays many variants over several inscriptions or even in one inscription alone, we have chosen the version closest to the Classical form, although the various versions are recorded, commented on in the notes and recorded in the general index of personal names.

Fragmentary or abbreviated *gens* names are classified according to the first letter of the name. When a *gens* name occurs frequently, the individuals are classified by the alphabetical order of their *cognomina* or *signa*. If these are the same, then the person is classified by *praenomen*. When the name of the *gens* is missing, the names are classified by *praenomen cognomen*, *signum* or *nomen simplicium*. Finally, fragmentary names lacking their first letter that cannot be restored are placed at the end of the catalogue. The detailed catalogue of Roman names is followed by a general index in which all names are classified in Latin alphabetical order. *Nomina gentilicia* and surnames (*cognomina*, *signa*) or *nomina simplicia* are presented in two separate lists.

2. Transcription, cross-references, signs and symbols

a. *Transcription of Greek names and toponyms*

Greek names are usually transcribed in their Latin form, where this is attested or where there exists a conventionally agree version (*e.g.* Ἀπολλώνιος = Apollonius, Ἀπολλωνίδης =

Apollonides, Ἔρως = Eros, Πριμίων = Primio). Where a Greek type of name is not otherwise attested in Latin, the name is simply transliterated (*e.g.* Ἀνταλκίδας = Antalcidas). Greek toponyms are transcribed according to the versions given by W. L. McDonald - M. H. McAllister (eds) *The Princeton Encyclopaedia of Classical Sites* (Princeton, 1976). Names of small localities are transliterated phonetically.

b. *Cross-references*

Names are presented by geographical area, that is, Laconia and Messenia, in accord with the Latin alphabet and starting with the *nomen gentis.* Cross-references to other areas dealt with either in this volume or the previous one are given in the following form: abbreviated name of geographic area (*i.e.* LAC, MES and ACH, ARC, ARG, COR, EL for the previous volume, *Roman Peloponnese* I), followed by catalogue number. Stemmata of the major families are included at the end of the present volume, in Appendix I.

c. *Signs and Symbols*

The transcriptions of Greek and Latin texts follow the principles laid down by the Leiden (*SEG*) system of rules of transliteration, with some minor variations.

A. D. RIZAKIS

NOTES

1. The constitution and political structure of these cities and particularly their relationship with Sparta in imperial times is not entirely clear and there is as yet no study on the subject.
2. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 285-377.
3. M. N. Tod, *ABSA* 10, 1904, 63 ff., and *ABSA* 13, 1907, 212 ff.; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 191-99.
4. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25 + 27, 1925-26 + 29, 1927-28 (see bibliography).
5. *ABSA* 93, 1998, 427-47.
6. W. Kolbe, in *IG* V1, 573-613; cf. A. Hupfoher, *Kulte im kaiserzeitlichen Sparta. Eine Rekonstruktion anhand der Priesterämter* (Berlin 2000).
7. P. Themelis, "Τὸ στάδιο τῆς Μεσσήνης", in: W. Coulson - H. Kyrieleis (eds), *Proceedings of an International Symposium on the Olympic Games,* Athens 5-9 September 1988 (Athens 1992) 87-91; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998-99, 59-84; *id.*, *Ἡ ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη* (Athens 1999); *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα στὴν Μεσσήνη* (Athens 2000); *id.*, "Roman Messene. The Gymnasium", in: O. Salomies (ed.), *The Greek East in the Roman context, Proceedings of a colloquium organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens,* May 21 and 22, 1999 (Helsinki 2001) 119-26.
8. These inscriptions are particularly difficult to read, because of the position in which they were inscribed, which is for the most part on the columns of the stadium at Messene. Similar difficulties are presented by texts that are partially lost or are very fragmentary from both Sparta and Laconia. It is therefore impossible to identify persons referred to in these inscriptions, a feature that is frequently also to be encountered particularly when the bearers of the names belong to the middle or lower classes.
9. This practice was abandoned by Methone and possibly by other cities after they acquired their independence; see P. Themelis, "Roman Messene. The Gymnasium", in: O. Salomies (ed.), *The Greek East in the Roman context,* Proceedings of a colloquium organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens, May 21 and 22, 1999 (Helsinki 2001) 123-24.

10. N. S. Valmin locates ancient Korone at the site of today's town of the same name, although other scholars do not accept his suggestion, cf. MES 26 (with bibliography).

11. See A. Aymard, *Les premiers rapports de Rome et de la confédération achaienne (198-189 avant J.-C.).* (Bordeaux 1938, repr. Rome 1970), 347 and n. 16 for sources and current bibliography.

12. On the relations of Spartan families with aristocratic families of Corinth, Athens, Epidauros and Tegea, see A. J. S. Spawforth, "Balbilla, the Euryclids and memorials for a Greek magnate", *ABSA* 73, 1978, 249-60; *id.*, "Sparta and the family of Herodes Atticus: a reconsideration of the evidence", *ABSA* 75, 1980, 203-20; *id.*, "Families at Roman Sparta and Epidaurus: some prosopographical notes", *ABSA* 80, 1985, 191-258; On relations with Messene, see MES 3; cf. A. Makres, *Inscriptions from the Gymnasium of ancient Messene* (forthcoming).

13. *e.g.* *LAC 21; bilingual *LAC 721.

14. LAC 331-33; bilingual inscriptions: LAC 516 and 517; see also the honorific inscription on the local dynast, C. Iulius Eurycles erected by the *negotiatores* (LAC 461 [3]) settled in Gytheion.

15. Vol. I (Berolini 1828, repr. Hildesheim-New York 1977), 1237-510 (Laconia and Messenia).

16. See the works in the analytical bibliography (see *infra*, Section C). See also the brief synopsis of publications on Spartan inscriptions from the beginning of the previous century by M. N. Tod, "The Peloponnese", *JHS* 51, 1931, 227-228; for similar finds from Gytheion, see M. N. Tod, *JHS* 49, 1929, 189; *id.*, "The Peloponnese", *JHS* 51, 1931, 228.

17. N. S. Valmin, "Inscriptions de la Messénie", *Bull. Soc. R. Lettres Lund* 1928-29, 108-55; L. Robert, "Notes d'épigraphie hellénistique. XXIX. Inscriptions de la Messénie", *BCH* 52, 1928, 426-32; cf. in general M. N. Tod, "The Peloponnese", *JHS* 51, 1931, 228-229.

18. P. Themelis, "Ἀνασκαφὲς τῆς Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1988 [1991], 43-79, pls 31-57; *loc. cit.* 1989 [1992], 63-122, pls 54-94; *loc. cit.* 1990 [1993], 56-103, pls 31-74; *loc. cit.* 1991 [1994], 85-128, pls 50-78; *loc. cit.* 1992 [1995], 60-87, pls 20-27; *loc. cit.* 1993 [1996], 48-72, pls 25-49; *loc. cit.* 1994 [1997], 69-99, pls 19-48; *loc. cit.* 1995 [1998], 55-86, pls 13-42; *loc. cit.* 1996 [1998], 139-171, pls 53-72; *loc. cit.* 1997 [1999], 79-113, pls 32-65; *loc. cit.* 1998 [2000], 89-126, pls 36-70; *loc. cit.* 1999 [2002] 69-111 pls 46-74; *loc. cit.* 2000 [2003] 75-105 pls 41-68; *loc. cit.*, 2001 [2004] 63-96 pls 35-63; *loc. cit.*, 2002 (in press). Cf. also P. Themelis, "Τὸ στάδιο τῆς Μεσσήνης", in: W. Coulson - H. Kyrieleis (eds), *Proceedings of an International Symposium on the Olympic Games,* Athens 5-9 September 1988 (Athens 1992) 87-91; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998-99, 59-84; *id.*, *Ἡ ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη* (Athens 1999); *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα στὴν Μεσσήνη* (Athens 2000); *id.*, "Roman Messene. The Gymnasium", in: O. Salomies (ed.), *The Greek East in the Roman context, Proceedings of a colloquium organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens,* May 21 and 22, 1999 (Helsinki 2001) 119-26; *id.*, "Messene, recent discoveries (sculpture)", in: M. Stamatopoulou - M. Yeroulanou (eds), *Excavating Classical Culture. Recent archaeological discoveries in Greece,* BAR International Series 1031 (Oxford 2002) 229-43, pls 57-60.

19. Cf. K. M. T. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta. A re-examination of the evidence* (Manchester 1949, repr. Westport, Connecticut 1971); A. S. Bradford, "The date Hadrian was eponymous *patronomos* of Sparta", *Horos* 4, 1986, 71-74.

20. A. Orlandos *AE* 1965, 110 n. 2.

21. *IG* V 1, 1412 = MES 4: between A.D. 193 and 195.

22. *e.g.* *IG* V. 1, 1398: ephebic list from Korone; cf. MES 2

23. See *IG* V 1, 32A, ll. 10-12; cf. also *SEG* 11, 1950, 492 col. I, ll. 5-6 and 8-9. For similar formulas in Spartan inscriptions, see *IG* V 1, 486, ll. 6-9. Some inscriptions are dated precisely (*IG* V 1, 59, ll. 1-2 and *IG* V 1, 1314, ll. 26), since they refer to the eponymous *patronomia* of Hadrian.

24. For example, the family of the Euryclids at Sparta: LAC 461 [6h] and 468 [3b]; cf. S. Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, *Die Münzprägung der Lakedaimonier,* Antike Münzen und geschnittene Steine VII (Berlin 1978) 162-78.

25. *Grabreliefs späthellenistischer und römischer Zeit aus Sparta und Lakonien,* Quellen und Forschungen zur antiken Welt 13 (Ph.D. Würzburg 1992). A number of these monuments have been connected with the Spartan contigent (cf. *IG* V 1, 130, ll. 3-4 = LAC 118) of Caracalla's campaign against the Parthians, between A.D. 214 and 217 as testified by Herodian.

26. P. Poralla - A. S. Bradford, *A prosopography of Lacedaemonians from the earliest times to the death of Alexander the Great (x-323 B.C.)* (Chicago 1985) [2nd ed. of P. Poralla, *Prosopographie der Lakedaimonier bis auf die Zeit Alexanders des Grossen* (Breslau 1913) with an introduction, *addenda* and *corrigenda* by A. S. Bradford]; A. S. Bradford, *A prosopography of Lacedaemonians from the death of Alexander the Great, 323 B.C., to the sack of Sparta by Alaric, A. D. 396* (München 1977).

27. One example is this of Ti. Claudius Aristocles I-III (= LAC 263-264 and 267) whom Bradford (66 [4]), considered to be one person.

28. The Ph.D. of Chr. Le Roy on the Laconian cities (*Recherches sur le Magne dans l'Antiquité. Gytheion et sa région*, Paris 1977) is unfortunately still unpublished.

29. Cf. S. Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, *Die Münzprägung der Lakedaimonier*, Antike Münzen und geschnittene Steine VII (Berlin 1978) 162-178.

30. Cf. K. M. T. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta. A re-examination of the evidence* (Manchester 1949, repr. Westport, Connecticut 1971), the study by N. M. Kennell, *The public institutions of Roman Sparta* (Ph.D. Toronto 1985) and Cartledge and Spawforth, 226-28; see also the articles written by A. S. Bradford and N. M. Kennell (cf. bibliography).

31. Cf. N. M. Kennell, *The Gymnasium of virtue. Education and culture in Ancient Sparta* (London 1995); for Spartan cults see H. Hupfloher, *Kulte im kaiserzeitlichen Sparta. Eine Rekonstruktion anhand der Priesterämter* (Berlin 2000).

32. Cf. Gl. Bowersock, "Eurycles of Sparta", *JRS* 51, 1961, 112-18; K. M. T. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta. A re-examination of the evidence* (Manchester 1949, repr. Westport, Connecticut 1971); A. Spawforth, "Balbilla, the Euryclids and memorials for a Greek magnate", *ABSA* 73, 1978, 249-60 with stemmata; G. Steinhauer, *Γάιος Ἰούλιος Εὐρυκλῆς. Συμβολὴ στὴν ἱστορία τῆς ρωμαϊκῆς Σπάρτης* (unpubl. Ph.D. Univ. of Athens 1989).

33. Cf. A. J. Spawforth, "Families at Roman Sparta and Epidaurus: some prosopographical notes", *ABSA* 80, 1985, 224-25.

34. See LAC 301: Ti. Claudius Hipparchus; *LAC 270: Ti. Claudius Atticus; LAC 271: Ti. Claudius Herodes; LAC 272: Ti. Claudius Appius Atilius Bradua Atticus.

35. P. Graindor, *Hérode Atticus et sa famille* (Le Caire 1930); W. Ameling, *Herodes Atticus*, vols I-II. *Subsidia Epigraphica* XI (Hildesheim - Zürich - New York 1983).

36. For the family of the Ti. Claudii Saethidae, see B. N. Bardani, "*Ἡ οἰκογένεια τῶν Σαιθιδῶν*", in A. P. Mathaiou - B. N. Bardani, *Ἐπιγραφὲς τῆς Μεσσήνης* (in press); for the family of Ti. Claudius Crispianus, see *Roman Peloponnese* I, EL 148 and *infra* MES 135.

37. Cf. MES 324; only his *praenomen* appears in the first line of the text. The remainder has been restored by P. Themelis and S. Follet (cf. *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1252).

38. H. Halfmann, *Die Senatoren aus dem östlichen Teil des Imperium Romanum bis zum Ende des 2. Jahrhunderts n. Chr.* (Göttingen 1979); G. Steinhauer, *Γάιος Ἰούλιος Εὐρυκλῆς. Συμβολὴ στὴν ἱστορία τῆς ρωμαϊκῆς Σπάρτης* (unpubl. Ph.D. Univ. of Athens 1989); S. Démougin *Prosopographie des chevaliers romain Julio-Claudiens*, Collection de l'École Française de Rome 153 (Rome 1992); A. R. Birley, "Hadrian and the Greek senators", *ZPE* 116, 1997, 209-45; C. Settipani, *Continuité gentilice et continuité familiale dans les familles sénatoriales romaines à l'époque impériale. Mythe et réalité* (Oxford 2000).

39. On the subject of the adaption of Roman denomination to conditions in the east, see G. Daux, "Passage du nom grec au nom romain", *BCH* 99, 1975, 162-69; *id.*, "L'onomastique romaine de l'expression grecque", in: N. Duval - D. Briquel - M. Hamiaux (eds), *L'onomastique latine* (Paris 1977), 405-17; A. D. Rizakis, "Anthroponymie et société. Les noms romains dans les provinces hellénophones de l'Empire", in: *Roman onomastics*, 22-54; *id.*, "Dénomination des Aurelii dans les provinces orientales de l'Empire" (forthcoming).

40. In the last example (Μάρκος Πομπήιος Μάρκου Πομπηίου θρεπτός; cf. also MES 187), the Roman naming formula is followed. In Laconia and Messenia, in addition to the existence of the usual nomenclature, freedmen are defined by the addition of the preposition ἐκ (*e.g. IG* V 1, 209, 212; cf. LAC 334 *adn.*) and ἀπό before the name of their patron (*e.g.* Πρῖμος ἀπὸ Ἀριστέος: MES 301; cf. also 313).

41. Similar phenomena are to be observed in Athenian inscriptions, see D. G. Byrne, *Roman citizens of Athens*, Studia Hellenistica 40 (Leuven 2003) XIV.

42. Salomies, *Vornamen*, 270-73; A. D. Rizakis, in *Roman onomastics*, 16 et n. 14-15; B. Salway, "What's a name. A survey of Roman onomastic practice from c. 700 B.C. to A.D. 700", *JRS* 84, 1994, 126. For similar examples from Sparta see S. Byrne, "Early Roman Athenians", in: D. Jordan - J. Traill (eds), *Lettered Attica. A day of Attic epigraphy. Proceedings of the Athens Symposium*, 8 March 2000 (Athens 2003) 5-9.

43. Cf. A. Bresson, "L'onomastique romaine à Rhodes", in *Roman onamastics*, 225-38.

44. A. D. Rizakis, "Dénomination des Aurelii dans les provinces orintales de l'Empire" (forthcoming).

45. On the Greek and Latin languages, the ethnic origin of individuals, the geographical and chronological classification of certain names, the onomastic customs and practices of various social groups (women, upper classes, freedmen, slaves), the local character of certain *nomina* and *cognomina*, etc., see G. Alföldy, *Die Personnamen in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia* (Heidelberg 1969) 9-30.

46. See Cl. Nicolet, "L'onomastique des groupes dirigeants sous la République", in: N. Duval - D. Briquel - M. Hamiaux (*supra*, n. 39), 46. The *nomen gentilicium* does not define always the social standing of the holder. In some cases, the *nomen gentilicium* may indicate that *civitas* has been granted to a member of the local élite, thanks to close links with a notable Roman family or with the imperial circle. In other cases, however, the use of the *nomen gentilicium* merely indicates that the holder is a freedman of a family that bore the *nomen gentis* in question. Only the context in which a person is named will clarify the particular significance of the *nomen*. See also the thoughts of D. G. Byrne, *Roman citizens of Athens*, Studia Hellenistica 40 (Leuven 2003) XI.

47. Cf. Y. Burnand, "Epigraphie et anthroponymie", in: *Akten des IV. internationalen Kongresses für griechische und lateinische Epigraphik*, Wien 17. bis 22. September 1962 (Vienna 1964) 59; J. Šašel, *loc. cit.*, 353-54 and n. 8 with bibliography. Naturally the absence or presence of Roman names on its own does not provide a stable and absolute criterion for the investigation of Romanisation or of cultural resistance to Roman influence, cf. *Roman Peloponnese* I, 39, where this theme is developed in more detail.

48. *Roman Peloponnese* I, 40-43.

B. CATALOGUE OF ROMAN PERSONAL NAMES

CHAPTER I

ROMAN PERSONAL NAMES IN LACONIA

1. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) Α[- - -]

IG V 1, 181, l. 4 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 636) [imperial].

Sparta; small fragment from the left margin of a marble plaque with an undeterminable list of names.

Remarks: In view of the praenomen, Bradford, 20 (3), following Kolbe in *IG,* suggests restoring the nomen Α[ἴλιος], which is reasonable but by no means the only possible restoration.

2. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΑΙΛ̣[ΙΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 91, l. 2 [2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; tiny marble fragment apparently with catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes;* the individual was presumably an ephor.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 20 (2). C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Diffusion de la citoyenneté romaine: notes sur les gentilices impériaux en Laconie et en Messénie", in: A. Chastagnol - S. Demougin - C. Lepelley (eds), *Splendissima civitas. Études d'histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (Paris 1996) 140 counts seventeen *Aelii* in Laconia.

3. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΑΙΛΙΟΣ [-*ca.* 4-]Ο̣[- - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 213-19 no. 12 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 838, l. 3) [about A.D. 143-148].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall above the east end of the west *parodos* wall of the theatre; fragment of bronze tablet with an *agonothetes'* λογισμός, an account comprising a list of payments to agonistic officials followed by a list of victors with their prizes:

Ll. 1-4: [- - -]ο̣[.]φ̣[- - - | - - - νο]μ̣οδείκτῃ *ϙ'· ε̣ἰ̣σ̣ε̣λ̣[αστικ -*ca.* 17- | - - -]ω̣ν * ζϙϙ'· Ποπλίῳ Αἰλίῳ [-*ca.* 4-]ο̣[-*ca.* 15- | - - - σ]τήλης χαλκῆς, εἰς ἣν ὁ λογισμὸς γραφή̣σ̣ε̣[ται].

Remarks: Woodward, *op. cit.*, 214 proposes to connect the person with the εἰσελ[αστικοὶ ἀγῶνες] mentioned in l. 2 and hitherto unattested at Sparta; Woodward, *op. cit.*, 219 also dates the text based on the onomastic evidence between the reign of Hadrian and the early years of the reign of M. Aurelius. A *terminus* for the date of the inscription results from the crucial identification of Aelius Granianus (LAC 12, for comment). According to Woodward, *op. cit.*, 219 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 188 the text refers to the Urania or Euryclea, both otherwise attested for the mid-2nd c. A.D.

4. ΑΙΛ(ΙΟΣ) [- - -]ΟΣ

IG V 1, 679, ll. 4-5; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 195 n. 11 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 842 g) [hardly before A.D. 140].

Mystras, formerly in the *Pantanassa* church; marble fragment belonging to a catalogue of a victorious team of σφαιρεῖς; our man is cited as their *bideos:*

[Ἐπὶ πατρονόμου - - - | τοῦ δεῖνος - - - φιλοκαί|σαρος καὶ φιλο]πάτρι[δος, | - - -], βιδέω δὲ Αἰλ(ίω) |⁵ [- - -]ω, διαβέτεος | [δὲ αὐτεπαγ]γέλτω καὶ ἀ[ρι|στίνδου Μά]ρκω Σουλ|[πικίω - - -, σφαιρεῖς - - - | οἱ νικάσαντες τὰς ὠβάς].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 20 (1). Woodward, *loc. cit.* proposes the date cited above in the light of the gentilicium Aelius, which makes a date not earlier than Hadrian probable, and because of the use of -ω for -ου in the genitive. For the so-called ball game-inscriptions from Sparta, see Kennell, *Institutions*, esp. 177-80 and Kennell, *Gymnasium*, esp. 59-63.

5. Π(ΟΠΛΙΟΣ) ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΑΛΚΑΝΔΡΙΔΑΣ (I)

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 550, l. 16); the person's name restored by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 247 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 328) [A.D. 140s].

Sparta, found on the east spur of the acropolis outside the south terrace wall of the Byzantine church; large mutilated marble stele with catalogue of public officials in the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Εὐδάμου (?)]; among the ἔνσειτο[ι] (ll. 13-16) is cited [Πό(πλιος) Αἴλ(ιος)] Ἀλκ[ανδ]ρίδας β[ουαγὸς (?)].

[2] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431-32 no. 3, l. 6, pl. 72a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 457, l. 6; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1240) [A.D. 136/37].

Provenance unknown, now in Sparta Museum; fragmentary rectangular marble slab bearing part of a catalogue of *gerontes*, among whom is the person in question, dating to the patronomate of Νικη[φόρου τ]οῦ [Μαρκου]: Π(όπλιος) Αἴλιος [Ἀλκανδρί]δα[ς] | *vac.* βο[υαγὸς], γεροντ[εύων τὸ (numeral lost)].

βουαγός **[1, 2]**, ἔνσειτο[ς] **[1]**, γεροντ[εύων τὸ (numeral lost)] **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 27 (4). The date of **[1]** is based on prosopographical

considerations (Woodward, *loc. cit.* and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210-11 n. 69), which leads A. M. Woodward to restore the lost name of the eponymous official by analogy with *IG* V 1, 63 ll. 16-17, a catalogue of ephors in the term of Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Εὐδάμου. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 247 convincingly restores [Πό(πλιος) Αἴλ(ιος)] Ἀλκ[ανδ]ρίδας β[ουαγός] in [**1**, l. 16]. If this restoration is correct, prosopographically he is the earliest known and otherwise unattested member of this family with Roman citizenship, hence P. Aelius Alcandridas (I). Considering the chronological evidence of this inscription, it is most likely that he had become a Roman citizen through a personal grant of Hadrian on the occasion of one of the emperor's two visits at Sparta (in A.D 124/25 and 128/29), cf. W. Weber, *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Kaisers Hadrianus* (Leipzig 1907) 188-89 n. 671. 211 ns 744-46; H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 201; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465; Halfmann, *Itinera principum*, 137. 192; Cartledge and Spawforth, 108. This would mean that Alcandridas was already of advanced age when ἔνσειτος.

An unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς* testifies that C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus (*LAC 462. *ARC 105) died in the patronomate of (C. Iulius) Nicephorus son of Marcus attested in [**2**], which should be dated to *ca.* A.D. 136/37, see G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431 n. 9. This date allows the identification of P. Aelius Alcandridas in [**2**] with the homonymous person in [**1**].

For the nature of the post and title of βοαγός [**1** (?). **2**] in the Spartan *agoge* of the Roman imperial period see Cartledge and Spawforth, esp. 203-04; Kennell, *Institutions*, 181-85 and *id.*, *Gymnasium*, esp. 41-42. 108-09.

Perhaps f. P. Aelius Nicandridas (LAC 16), see stemma in Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 246 tab. 6 (Aelii Alcandridae); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma II.

6. ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΑΛΚΑΝΔΡΙΔΑΣ (II)

[**1**] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 239-40 no. 31 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 499, ll. 8-9) [*ca.* A.D. 145-75].

Sparta; inscription with the career of Neo son of Neo, who figures among other functions as colleague in office of the *agoranomos* Aelius Alcandridas: συναγορανόμος Αἰλίῳ Ἀλκανδρίδᾳ.

[**2a**] He is also to be recognized in the patronymic Ἀλκανδρίδα of P. Aelius Damocratidas in *IG* V 1, 305, l. 8 = Bourguet, 130-32 no. 44 and in the following honorary inscriptions [all Severan]:

[**b**] *IG* V 1, 553, l. 3.

[**c**] *IG* V 1, 554, ll. 3-4.

[**d.A**] *IG* V 1, 555a, l. 11.

[**d.B**] *IG* V 1, 555b, ll. 12-13 and presumably

[**e**] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 211-12 no. 10 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 802, l. 3).

[**f**] The same [Ἀλκανδρίδα (?)] should be postulated as father of P. Aelius Damocratidas in *IG* V 1, 655 (emended by L. Robert, *REA* 31, 1929, 13-18 and supplemented with two fragments by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 41-43 no. 65 with facsimile [*SEG* 11, 1950, 831, l. 11;

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 273]).

Remarks: Bradford distinguishes **[1. 2f]** [= p. 26 (2)] from the Alcandridas of **[2a-e]** [= p. 27 (6)], regarding the latter as the grandfather of the former, whom he identifies with P. Aelius Alcandridas (III) son of Damocratidas, the prominent Spartan athlete and magistrate of the 1st half of the 3rd c. A.D. This is rejected by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246. 247 n. 147, because he dates **[1]** in the 3rd quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. He considers **[1. 2a-e]** as P. Aelius Alcandridas (II), the grandfather of P. Aelius Alcandridas (III). Settipani, 496 places his lifetime from A.D. 130 to after A.D. 155/65.

For the board of *agoranomoi* in **[1]** see A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 416 n. 33 and N. M. Kennell, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 135 n. 15.

Perhaps s. P. Aelius Nicandridas (LAC 16) and probably grands. P. Aelius Alcandridas (I) (LAC 5), presumably h. Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613) by whom f. P. Aelius Damocratidas (LAC 9), grandf. P. Aelius Alcandridas (III) (LAC 7), perhaps also natural grandf. Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 251); cf. stemmata in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246 tab. 6 (Aelii Alcandridae) and Settipani, 496 (the most important families of Roman Sparta); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and II.

7. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΑΛΚΑΝΔΡΙΔΑΣ (III) ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΔΑ

[1] *IG* V 1, 304, ll. 5-6. *add.* p. 303; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 330-31 no. 64 with facsimile [about mid-3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; two joining marble fragments with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia dating to the patronomate of this person:

[- - -] | βοα[γ]ὸϱ μ[ικκιχιδ]|ομέ|νων | ἐπὶ πατϱονό(μω) |5 Πο(πλίω) Αἰλ(ίω) ᾿Αλκαν|δϱ[ίδ]α ἀϱχιεϱέ|[οϱ τ]ῶν Σεβαστῶν | [φιλο]καίσαϱοϱ | [καὶ φιλ]οπάτϱι|[δοϱ - - -].

[2] *IG* V 1, 556A, ll. 2-3; Robert, *REA* 31, 1929, 13 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, near the east gate (cf. *CIG* I, 1364a); base with cymatia inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a civic honorary inscription for this person, whose statue was financed by his συνάϱχοντες in the office of βίδεος. He is praised for his favour towards his hometown and for dignity and kindliness towards his *synarchontes:*

῾Η πόλις | Πό(πλιον) Αἴλ(ιον) ᾿Αλκανδϱίδαν Δαμοκϱα|τίδα, ἀϱχιεϱέα τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, | φιλο-καίσαϱα καὶ φιλόπατϱιν |5 β' πεϱιοδονίκην, ἄϱιστον | ῾Ελλήνων, πϱέσβυν βιδέ|ων. Οἱ συνάϱ-χοντες· Μᾶϱ(κος) | Αὐϱ(ήλιος) ᾿Αγαθοκλῆς (᾿Αγαθοκλέους), Αὐϱ(ήλιος) ᾿Αϱι|στοκϱάτης ῾Ηϱακλᾶ, Αἴλ(ιος) |10 ᾿Απολλώνιος, Αὐϱ(ήλιος) Εὐτυχί|ων Φιλοκϱάτους, Αὐϱ(ήλιος) ᾿Αϱ|τεμίδωϱος Λύκου τῆς τε | εἰς τὴν πατϱίδα αὐτοῦ | εὐνοίας ἕνεκεν καὶ |15 τῆς τε | εἰς αὐτοὺς τιμῆς καὶ | φιλοφϱοσύνης.

[3] *IG* V 1, 655, ll. 1-2; supplemented with two fragments by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 41-43 no. 65 with facsimile; emended by L. Robert, *REA* 31, 1929, 225-26 (**SEG* 11, 1950, 831, ll. 1-2); reprinted in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 273-74 (in n. 55 by error *IG* V 1, 665) (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 313) [first half 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; three joining marble fragments bearing a dedication for Alcandridas, victorious runner in several Panhellenic and many other contests, erected at the expense of his father:

[Πό(πλιος) Αἴλιος Ἀλκανδρίδας Δαμο|κρατίδα νικήσας - - - Νέμεια β' (?)] | παίδων σ]τάδ[ιον, Ἴσθμια β' (?) ἀνδρῶν] | στάδιον, Ὀλύμπια ἐν [Πείση β' (?) ἀν|[5]δρῶ]ν στά[δι]ον, Πύθια β' (?) ἀνδ[ρῶν δί]|αυλον, ὁπ[λ]είτην τὸν ἀπὸ [τροπαί]|ου ἀνδρῶν, ἄ[ρι]στος Ἑλλή-νω[ν καὶ] | ἄλλους πολλοὺς θεματικο[ὺς] | ἀγῶνας, προσδ[ε]ξαμένου τὸ ἀν[ά|[10]λ]ωμα Πο(πλίου) Αἰλίου Δ[αμ]οκρατίδα τοῦ | [Ἀλκανδρίδα *vel* πατρός].

[4] *IG* V 1, 682, l. 1; only ll. 3-5 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 248 and *id.*, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844); ll. 1-5 emended by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 844; on the restoration of ll. 5-6 see Jones, *Public organization*, 123. 128 n. 15 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].
Copied by Fourmont in the village of *Parori* behind the choir of the *Panagia* church; badly mutilated "ball game"-inscription consisting of a catalogue of the victorious team of *sphaireis* of the Limnaian *oba* in an uncertain patronomate; the person functioned as their *bideos*:

[Ἐπὶ πατρονόμου -*ca.* 12- | βιδέου δὲ Πο(πλίου) Αἰλ(ίου) Ἀλκανδρίδα τοῦ | Δαμοκ]ρατίδα [ἀρχιερέως τοῦ Σεβασ]|τοῦ, διαβέτ[εος δὲ -*ca.* 12-]|[5]κράτους τοῦ Σ[-*ca.* 9-, προστά]|του δὲ τῆς φ[υλῆς καὶ γυμνασιάρ]|χου Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀπο[λλωνίου τοῦ (Ἀπολλωνίου), σφαι]|ρεῖς Λιμν[αέων οἱ νικήσαντες] | τὰς ὠβὰς ἀ[νέφεδροι, ὧν πρέσ]|βυς Κλαύ(διος) Ἀ[- - - | Αὐ]ρ(ήλιος) Ἀγαθία[ς, Αὐρ(ήλιος) Ἀλκισθένης Εὐ|[10]ε]λπίστου, [- - - | ..] Ἡρακλεο[- - - | . Αὐ]ρήλιο[ς - - -].

[5] A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 330 no. 63 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 740, ll. 6-7) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].
Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; two marble fragments from a stele (united by Woodward) with pediment and acroteria in relief bearing a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by [Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος)] Ἀγαθόπο[υς (Ἀγαθόποδος)] (LAC 83 [3], for text) in commemoration of a victory of his in the patronomate of Aelius Alcandridas; here ἐπὶ πατρονόμω Αἰλίω Ἀλκ[ανδρίδα].

[6] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 212-13 no. 11 (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 18) supplemented with *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 32-33 no. 55 with facsimile (*AnnEpigr* 1931, 4) (*SEG* 11, 1950, 803, ll. 2-3) [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].
Sparta, in front of the theatre; upper part of marble statue base with cymatium on top bearing an honorary inscription for the person praising his virtue generally and, in particular, his most generous munificence while gymnasiarch:

Ἡ πόλις | [Πό(πλιον)] Αἴλ(ιον) Ἀλκανδρίδαν | [Δα]μοκρατίδα, ἀρχιε|[ρέ]α τῶν Σεβα-στῶν, |[5] [φι]λοκαίσαρα καὶ φιλό|[πα]τριν, β' περιοδονεί|[κη]ν καὶ ἄριστον Ἑλλή|[νω]ν, τὸν γυμνασίαρχον | [καὶ] πατρονόμον, τῆς |[10] [τ]ε ἄλλης ἁπάσης ἀρετῆς | [ἕ]νεκα καὶ τῆς ἐν τῇ γυ|[μ]νασιαρχίᾳ φιλοτειμο|[τά]της μεγαλοψ[υχίας], | προσδεξαμέ[νου τὸ] |[15] [ἀ]νάλωμ[α - - -].

Victor in the following contests: [Νέμεια β' (?)] πα[ίδων σ]τάδ[ιον, Ἴσθμια β' (?) παίδων] στάδιον, Ὀλύμπια ἐν [Πείση β' (?) ἀνδρῶ]ν στά[δι]ον, Πύθια β' ἀνδρῶν δί]αυλον, ὁπ[λ]είτην

τὸν ἀπὸ [τροπαί]ου ἀνδρῶν, ἄ[ρι]στος Ἑλλήνω[ν καὶ] ἄλλους πολλοὺς θεματικο[ὺς] ἀγῶνας **[3]**; β' περιοδονίκης **[2. 6]**, ἄριστος Ἑλλήνων **[2. 6]**; honorific titles and functions: [βίδεος] **[4]**, πρέσβυς βιδέων **[2]**; ἀρχιερεὺς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ **[2. 4]**/τῶν Σεβαστῶν **[1. 6]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[1. 2. 6]**; γυμνασίαρχος **[6]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 5. 6]**

Remarks: I. Rutgers, *Sextus Julius Africanus olympionicarum fasti* (Leyden 1862, repr. Chicago 1980) 153 had considered this individual to be the father or the son of P. Aelius Damocratidas son of Alcandridas (LAC 9). Bradford, 26 (2) does not distinguish between him and the earlier homonym LAC 6. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 331 no. 64 following Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 554 *app. crit.* proposes the Alcandridas of **[1]** to be the father rather than the son of P. Aelius Damocratidas (II); this is rejected by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 279 no. 11; on pp. 273-274, 279 and 284 Spawforth refers to the person as P. Aelius Alcandridas (II), whereas in *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246-48 he correctly identifies the person with P. Aelius Alcandridas (III) son of P. Aelius Damocratidas, another athlete, born about A.D. 200 and named after his grandfather P. Aelius Alcandridas (II), cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 188. Settipani, 496 considers that the individual was born about A.D. 200 and died after A.D. 225.

In **[1]** Kolbe, *IG* V 1, *add.* p. 303 postulates -ω for -ου in the genitive (see also **[5]**), for the earliest example of which see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 195 n. 11. For the date of **[2]** see comment LAC 82; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90 [1]. In **[3]** the names of the honorand and the dedicator are restored by Robert, *loc. cit.* mainly on the basis of the former's titles. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 273-74 ns 58-59 points out that his victories are listed here in exact chronological order. As has been realized by Moretti, *Olympionikai*, 171-72 nos 917. 920, followed by Spawforth, *loc. cit.* and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246. 248, his Olympic victories **[3**, cf. EL 3**]** cannot be dated before the 250th Olympiad, *i.e.* in A.D. 221; they assign them to the Olympiads of A.D. 221 and 225 respectively. The Urania and the Euryclea at Sparta are examples of θεματικοὶ ἀγῶνες **[3]**, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 219.

By analogy with other catalogues of the same category, *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 682, we should expect in ll. 2-3 of text **[4]** the name of the team's βίδεος, instead of the name of the *patronomos*; the name itself has been restored, thanks to the remaining part of his patronymic. For the term βίδεος in Laconian inscriptions see A. Striano, *Glotta* 68, 1990, 40-48. For the date of **[4]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 274 ns 61-62.

For the Spartan *agoge* see in general Kennell, *Institutions*, 153-205 and *id.*, *Gymnasium*, *passim*. The agonistic title ἄριστος Ἑλλήνων **[2. 6]** is also attested for Alcandridas' father P. Aelius Damocratidas (LAC 9 [2-5B. 7]). It was conferred on the victor of the men's foot-race contest at the Plataean Eleutheria, cf. L. Robert, *REA* 31, 1929, esp. 16; Spawforth, *op. cit.* 1985, 247-48 n. 148; see also comment *LAC 188. The difference between the titles ἀρχιερεὺς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ **[2. 4]** and ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν **[1. 6]** — unless an engraver's error — marks the change from single rule to co-reign, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 212-13.

According to the usual practice the titles, φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις are attested in [**2**, see also **1** and **6**] in connection with the function of the high-priest of the imperial cult, see Chr. Veligianni, "*Philos* und *philos*-Komposita in den griechischen Inschriften der Kaiserzeit", in: M. Peachin (ed.), *Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte*, Heidelberg, on 10-11 June, 2000 (Portsmouth, Rhode Island 2001) 76 n. 149.

s. P. Aelius Damocratidas (LAC 9), most probably grands. P. Aelius Alcandridas (II) (LAC 6), perhaps also natural b. Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 251); see stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246 tab. 6 (Aelii Alcandridae) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and II.

For the person see also EL 3.

8. ΑΙΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 556A, ll. 9-10 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, near the east gate (cf. *CIG* I, 1364a): base with cymatia inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a civic honorary inscription for the πρέσβυς βιδέων P. Aelius Alcandridas son of Damocratidas (LAC 7 [2], for text), whose monument was financed by his συνάρχοντες, among whom was this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 41 (8). For the nature of the post and title of βίδεος in the Spartan *agoge* of the Roman imperial period see Cartledge and Spawforth, 145. 201. 227; Kennell, *Institutions*, 181-85 and *id., Gymnasium*, esp. 45-46. 58-60. For the Spartan συναρχία, a board of magistrates of the same function, see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 143-44; A. S. Bradford, "The synarchia of Roman Sparta", *Chiron* 10, 1980, 413-25, esp. 416 n. 27 and N. M. Kennnell, "The Spartan synarchia", *Phoenix* 46, 1992, 342-51; cf. Papachatzis II, 337 n. 3 (Paus. III. 11, 2). For the date of the inscription see comment LAC 82.

9. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ ΑΛΚΑΝΔΡΙΔΑ (II)

[1] *IG* V 1, 144b. c [Severan].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; square marble block with relief of three wreaths; the wreaths in the middle and at the right are inscribed with the name of a *spondophoros* in the patronomate of Ποπλίου Αἰλίου Δαμοκρατίδ<α>.

[2] *IG* V 1, 305, ll. 7-8; Bourguet, 130-32 no. 44 with linguistic comment; A.M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 333-34 no. 69 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 719) [Severan].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, reused in the church of *Evangelistria;* marble stele with incised pediment with depiction of palm branch; it bears a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by M. Aurelius Zeuxippus also known as Cleander son of Philomousus erected on the occasion of his victory and dated by the patronomate of the person:

ll. 8-13: ἐπὶ πατρονόμω Πο(πλίω) Αἰλίω Δαμοκρατίδα τῶ Ἀλκανδρίδα, ἀρ|χιερέορ τῶ Σεβαστῶ καὶ τῶν |10 [θ]είων προγόνων ὠτῶ, φιλο|[καί]σαρορ καὶ φιλοπάτριδορ, αἰω|[νίω]

ἀγορανόμῳ, πλειστονε[ίκῳ | παραδ]όξῳ καὶ ἀρίστῳ Ἑλλά[νων].

[3] *IG* V 1, 553, l. 3; L. Robert, *REA* 31, 1929, 13 [early Severan].
Sparta, found in 1834 not far from the so-called Leonidaion; marble statue base with cymatium bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person:

Ἁ πόλις | Πό(πλιον) Αἴλιον Δαμοκρατί[δαν] | Ἀλκανδρίδα ἀρχιερέα [τοῦ] | Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τῶν θε[ίων] |[5] προγόνων αὐτοῦ, φιλο|καίσαρα καὶ φιλόπατριν, αἰ|ώνιον ἀγορανόμον, | πλειστονίκην πα[ράδο]|ξον καὶ ἄριστον Ἑλ[λήνων], |[10] καλῶς πεπολειτ[ευμέ|ν]ον καὶ λαβόν[τα πάσας τὰς | τῆς ἀρ]ιστ[οπολειτείας τιμὰς | κατὰ τὸν νόμον].

[4] *IG* V 1, 554, ll. 2-3 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 556B) [early Severan].
Sparta, at the east gate (according to *CIG* I, 1364a); statue base with cymatia inscribed on two adjacent sides; the one to the right (face B) bears a dedication of Ti. Claudius Sophro (LAC 324, for text), who was a *synephebos* of this person.

Two copies of a civic honorary inscription **[5A. B]** [dating to the late 2nd c. A.D.] attest that the person, perhaps while holding the office of a senior *nomophylax*, set up a statue for the gymnasiarch Mamius Leontas (LAC 525 [3A. B], for text):
[5A] *IG* V 1, 555a, ll. 10-11 + *IG* V 1, 641 united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 255 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 804, 823).
Sparta; marble statue base; here Πολίου Αἰλίου Δαμοκρατίδα τοῦ Ἀλκανδρίδα.
[5B] *IG* V 1, 555b, ll. 11-13.
Sparta; marble statue base with a cymatium on top, above which is the name of the honorand; text as **[5A]**, but here Πο(πλίου) Αἰλίου Δα|[μ]οκρατίδα (τοῦ) Ἀλκανδρ[ί]|δ[α].

[6] *IG* V 1, 655, ll. 10-11; supplemented with two fragments by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 41-43 no. 65 with facsimile; emended by L. Robert, *REA* 31, 1929, 225-26 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 831, ll. 9-11); A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 273-74 (in n. 55 by error *IG* V 1, 665) (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 313) [first half 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].
Sparta; three joining marble fragments bearing a dedication for [Πό(πλιος) Αἴλιος Ἀλκανδρίδας Δαμοκρατίδα] (LAC 7 [2f], for text) erected at the expense of his father Πο(πλίου) Αἰλίου Δ[αμ]οκρατίδα τοῦ [Ἀλκανδρίδα *vel* πατρός].

[7] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 211-12 no. 10 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 802, ll. 2-3) [late 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; fragment of marble base with badly mutilated inscription belonging presumably to a statue dedication for a person identified, thanks to the preserved titles, with P. Aelius Damocratidas:

[Ἡ πόλις | Πό(πλιον) Αἴλιον Δαμοκρα|τίδαν Ἀλκανδρίδα, | ἀρχιερέα τοῦ Σεβα|[5]στοῦ καὶ τῶν θείων | προγόνων αὐτοῦ, φιλοκαίσαρα καὶ φιλό|πατριν, αἰώνιον ἀγο]|ρ̣α̣νό(μον), π̣λεισ̣[τονίκην] |[10] παράδοξο[ν, ἄριστον] | Ἑλλήνω[ν, οἱ σύναρχοι] | Γά(ιος) Ἰ̣ο̣ύ̣[λιος - - -].

[8a] He is also to be identified with Δαμοκρατίδα attested as father of the honorand P. Aelius Alcandridas in *IG* V 1, 556A, ll. 2-3 and in
[b] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 212-13 no. 11; *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 32-33 no. 55 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 803, l. 2)] [both 2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

[c] The same is to be postulated in *IG* V 1, 655, ll. 1-2 (cf. [6]).

(βοαγός) [4]; πλειστονίκης παράδοξος καὶ ἄριστος Ἑλλήνων [2-5B. 7]; αἰώνιος ἀγορανόμος [2-5B. 7], πρέσβυς νομοφυλάκων [5A. B], eponymous *patronomos* [1. 2]; ἀρχιερεὺς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτοῦ [2-5B. (7?)]; καλῶς πεπολειτ[ευμέν]ον καὶ λαβόν[τα πάσας τὰς τῆς ἀρ]ιστ[οπολειτείας τιμὰς κατὰ τὸν νόμον] [3]; φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις [2-5B. (7?)]

Remarks: For the person and the date of the inscriptions see Bradford, 120 (3); A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 279. 283; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 247-48 (date). Settipani, 496 places his date of birth about A.D. 160. Although in [1] P. Aelius Damocratidas is cited without patronymic, according to Bradford, *loc. cit.* and Spawforth, *op. cit.* 1984, 283 he is to be identified with P. Aelius Damocratidas son of Alcandridas (II). I. Rutgers, *Sextus Julius Africanus olympionicarum fasti* (Leyden 1862, repr. Chicago 1980) 153 had considered P. Aelius Alcandridas son of Damocratidas (LAC 8) to be the father or the son of this individual, the former being correct.
His patronomate has been commonly dated to the second half of the 2nd c. A.D., cf. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 334 no. 69. For the titles φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις attested in [2-5B. (7?)], see comment LAC 7 [2]. For the title ἄριστος Ἑλλήνων [2-5B. 7], see the remarks LAC 7. For *aristopoliteia* mentioned in text [3], see comment LAC 361 [3]. The dedication [7] was most likely funded by the honorand's σύναρχοι in an unrecorded post, perhaps in the office of *agoranomos* mentioned in [2-5B. 7] or of *nomophylax* attested in [5A-B], cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 212.

s. P. Aelius Alcandridas (II) (LAC 6) and presumably Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613), f. P. Aelius Alcandridas (III) (LAC 7), perhaps also natural f. Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 251); see stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246 tab. 6 (Aelii Alcandridae) and Settipani, 496; *see infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and II.

10. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣ<Ι>ΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 82; restored by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 229 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 545) [A.D. 120s].
Sparta, built into a private house; fragment of a base with catalogue of the *nomophylakes* in his patronomate:

[Νομοφύλα]κες ἐπὶ Πο(πλίου) Αἰλίου Διονυσ<ί>ου, [ὧν πρέσβυς | Σείπομπος Κλ]εονείκου· Ἄρχιππο[ς - - -, | Θεογένης (Θεογένους)] Ἀριστοκράτει κά(σεν), Ἀριστεύ[ς - - -, | Δαμοκλῆς (Δαμοκλέους) τοῦ καὶ Φιλοκράτους].

[2] Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 82 *app. crit.* and Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 identify him with the eponymous *patronomos* Dionysius (ἐπὶ Διονυσίου), in whose term Damocles (son of Damocles) also known as Philocrates held the post of *nomophylax* according to *IG* V 1, 32B, l. 12 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 139 (10). *Contra* Kolbe and Bradford, 139 (10),

Woodward, *loc. cit.* by restoring [Σείπομπος Κλ]εονείκου in **[1]** rejects the restoration [Καρν]εονείκου (victor in the contest of Karneia) in l. 2. In text **[2]** Dionysius' patronomate is followed by that of Καίσαρος (ll. 13-14), *i.e.* Hadrian, who is known to have held the patronomate in A.D. 127/28 (cf. A. S. Bradford, *Horos* 4, 1986, 71-74). Bradford, 139 (10) assigns the patronomate of Dionysius with reservation to A.D. 117/18, Chrimes, *loc. cit.* to *ca.* 118/19; the latter argues further that **[2]**, where he appears only with his Greek name, must date before Hadrian's first visit to Sparta, **[1]** however, due to his Roman name, «*after Hadrian's accession*».

Bradford, *loc. cit.* proposes to recognize the same person in *IG* V 1, 77, but this is arbitrary: [Ἔ]φορ[οι - - - | Διο]νύσ[ιος] or [Διο]νυσ[ίου - - -].

11. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΔΙΩΝ

IG V 1, 65, l. 10 [late Hadrianic-early Antonine].

Sparta, discovered by Fourmont «in the foundations of the south wall at the tower»; catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Δαμοκλέους τοῦ (Δαμοκλέους)]; the person is listed among the ephors.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 141 (4). The date of the crucial official has been restored by analogy with a duplicate of the catalogue listing only ephors that dates to the patronomate of Damocles (son of Damocles), for which see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 13, 2 (K) with facsimile and p. 18; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 523), where, however, the name of P. Aelius Dio is lost. According to prosopographic evidence A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277-78 no. 2 dates the inscription after A.D. 137 or 138 *contra* Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465, 468, who assigns the patronomate of Damocles (II) to *ca.* A.D. 131/32, which is too early.

12. ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΓΡΑΝΙΑΝΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 213-19 no. 12 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 838, ll. 10-11) [about A.D. 143-148].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall above the east end of the west *parodos* wall; fragment of bronze tablet with an *agonothetes'* account, the name of the games involved being not preserved. The athlete Aelius Granianus is cited among the victors: ll. 10-11: [- - -]ῳ ἀγενείῳ πεντάθλῳ * ,αφ'· Αἰλίῳ Γρανιανῷ Σικυ||ωνίῳ - - -]ωνι[- - -] (- - -ωνος) Ἐπιδαυρίῳ παιδὶ σταδιεῖ * ,αφ'·.

Sikyonian

Remarks: Contrary to the doubts of Woodward, *op. cit.*, 216 the person has to be identified with Aelius Granianus, an Olympic champion from Sikyon known from Paus. II, 11, 8 referring to the *Asclepieion* in Titane: κεῖται δὲ χαλκοῦς ἀνὴρ ἐντὸς τοῦ περιβόλου, Γρανιανὸς Σικυώνιος, ὃς νίκας ἀνείλετο Ὀλυμπίασι, δύο μὲν πεντάθλου καὶ σταδίου τὴν τρίτην, διαύλου δὲ ἀμφότερα καὶ γυμνὸς καὶ μετὰ τῆς ἀσπίδος.

According to Cartledge and Spawforth, 188 (refer to Aelius Granianus as «winner of the men's pentathlon»; date). 233 no. 22. 264 n. 16 this Αἴλιος Γρανιανός should be identified with the Sikyonian Cranaus mentioned by the chronographer Africanus as victor in the men's stade-race at Olympia at the 231st Olympiad, *i.e.* in A.D. 145: σλα' | Γρανιανὸς Σικυώνιος στάδιον καί [- - -], cf. I. Rutgers, *Sextus Julius Africanus olympionicarum fasti* (Leyden 1862, repr. Chicago 1980) 94 n. 1. The latter identification has been doubted by Moretti, *Olympionikai*, 163 nos 848. 850-52. 164 nos 856. 858 and by O. Salomies *(per litt.)*. For further comment on the date see LAC 3.

13. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΛΑΜΙΑΣ

IG V 1, 1150 et *add.* p. 307=*IG* II² 4256; D. Peppa-Delmouzou, "Βωμίσκος ἐκ Λακωνίας εἰς τὴν Ἐπιγραφικὴν Συλλογὴν Ἀθηνῶν", *AAA* 1974, 2, 255-260 with ph. (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1976, 270) [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].

From Gytheion, now in the Epigraphical Museum of Athens; marble *arula* dedicated by the person to Asclepius *Epecoos:*

Πό(πλιος) Αἴλιος Λαμίας Ἠλεῖο[ς] | Ἀσκληπιῷ | Ἐπηκόῳ |⁵ εὐχήν.

Elean

Remarks: For comment on the inscription and person see Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 199 no. 23; cf. M. J. Osborne - S. G. Byrne, *The foreign residents of Athens. An annex to the lexicon of Greek personal names: Attica* (Leuven 1996) 1643, where by error Ἀ. Αἴλιος Λαμίας.

Kirchner (*IG* II²) and Delmouzou, *op. cit.*, 256-57 read his praenomen as Λο[ύκιος]; Kolbe (*IG* V 1) as Πό[πλιος]. The person's cognomen (cf. Solin and Salomies, 349 *s.v. Lamia)* has been read erroneously Λαμπᾶς by S. A. Koumanoudis, *AE* 1889, 66. Ἠλεῖο[ς] (Ἠλεῖς, if the corroded letter read as O is a lunate Σ), which follows the cognomen, could be considered as a second cognomen since it is attested as a proper name (cf. M. Demitsas, *Ἡ Μακεδονία ἐν λίθοις φθεγγομένοις καὶ μνημείοις σῳζομένοις* I [Bitola 1896, repr. Thessaloniki 1988] 109, no. 143: Λεύκιος Αἴλιος Ἠλεῖος; *I.Parion* 52). Nevertheless it seems more probable to regard it as an *ethnikon*. The person cannot therefore be identified with the consul attested in the inscription *Corinth* VIII, 1, 14, ll. 3-4 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 61), which dates to the year A.D. 3: Λευκίω(ι) Αἰλ[ί]ω(ι) Λα[μί]α(ι). Neither can it be decided whether there is any link between the family of the person of this lemma and the consular family of the L. Aelii Lamiae of the 1st c. A.D. (for which see P. v. Rohden, *RE* I 1 (1893) 521-23, *s.v. Aelius* [73-79] with stemma and esp. *PIR*² A 200 and 205).

14. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΑΙΛΙ(ΟΣ) ΛΕ̣[- - -]

IG V 1, 108, l. 2 [Kolbe: mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Formerly at *Magoula* in the house of the miller; mutilated catalogue of *gerontes* dating to an

unknown patronomate. The person is cited as πρέσβυς γερόν[των].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 259 (2). A. Böckh in *CIG* I, 1263 follows the copy of the inscription made by Fourmont which in l. 2 contains two ligatures: the first could be understood as a ligature of A and N as well as of A, I, Λ and I; the second one is undoubtedly a ligature of Λ and E, the central stroke of the latter being no longer visible on the surface of the stone. Hence there are three possible readings of his name: T(ίτος) Ἄν(νιος) Λε[- - -] (for the abbreviation "AN", see Cagnat, *Cours*, 411]; T(ίτος) Ἀν(τώνιος) Λε[- - -]; or T(ίτος) Αἴλι(ος) Λε[- - -] (for the last suggestion cf. also the discussion in LAC 525). In the case of the nomen gentile an error of the engraver cannot be excluded.

15. [[Α]]ΙΛΙΟΣ [[ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΗΣ]]

IG V 1, 563, l. 2; *Puech, *Orateurs et sophistes*, 350-52 no. 174 [earlier 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, in front of the theatre; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the individual, who distinguished himself from his coevals by his culture and eloquence; erected at the expense of M. Aurelius Cleanor son of Rufus (LAC 117 [1]):

Ἡ πόλις ἡ Λακεδαιμονί|[[ων Α]]ἴλιον [[Μητροφάνη]], | τὸν ἀξιολογώτατον ἤ|θει τε φιλοσόφῳ καὶ παι|⁵δείᾳ καὶ τοῖς λόγοις δια|φέροντα τῶν ἡλίκων, | προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀ|νάλωμα Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) [[Κ̣λ̣ε̣[ά]γ[ο]ρ̣ο̣[ς]] | τοῦ Ῥ]ο̣[ύ]φου.

Remarks: The erasure of the names is indicated neither by A. Böckh in *CIG* I, 1376 nor by W. Kolbe in *IG*, but only by Puech, *loc. cit.* It is very improbable that we have to do here with a case of *damnatio memoriae* because neither the individual nor the dedicant of the monument seem to have been personalities of political relevance, nor can the honorand be connected with any prominent notable fallen into disgrace in the Severan period. Most probably the base was simply prepared for reuse, perhaps for a member of the same family, but this was never carried out; a case of reuse is reported in connection with a base for C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 546 [2A]), see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 242-43.

Bradford, 282 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 181 doubt that he was a Lacedaemonian, whereas Puech, *op. cit.*, 351 n. 1 reasonably points out that if he were not a Lacaedemonian, his *ethnikon* would have been cited; this does not exclude the possibility that his family was of foreign origin. The text itself suggests that we should not expect an adult philosopher, but an ephebe of a noble family, who presumably distinguished himself by a speech delivered in the theatre, where this statue was found. The inscription's date is based on palaeography and the honorific epithet ἀξιολογώτατος, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 240 n. 138; Puech, *op. cit.*, 351.

16. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΑΙΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΙΔΑΣ

He is listed in an extensive catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* [**A**], a shortened duplicate

with the names of the ephors and *nomophylakes* **[B]** and a duplicate of the list of ephors alone **[C]** dating to the patronomate of Cascellius Aristoteles [all about A.D. 150]:

[A] *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, l. 14. *add. et corr.* p. 301.

Sparta, found between the theatre and south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, among whom is cited our man: Πό(πλιος) Αἴλ(ιος) Νικανδρίδας |[15] ἐπὶ Εὐδαμίδα γρα(μματο)φύ(λαξ), | ἐπὶ Ἀριστοκράτους | νομοφύ(λαξ), | ἐπὶ Χάρακος γερ(ουσίας), | ἐπὶ Ἀριστοτέλους ἔφορ(ος).

[B] *IG* V 1, 69A, l. 27 (*apographum IG* V 1, 32A, l. 23).

Sparta; large elongated marble plaque inscribed on the front (face A) and the right narrow side (face B); face A bears *inter alia* a list of the ephors and *nomophylakes;* among the former is cited our man: Πό(πλιος) Αἴλ(ιος) Νικανδρίδας βου(αγός).

[C] *IG* V 1, 70, l. 5.

Built into a private house in the village *Parori;* only right and lower part of block intact; here Πό(πλιος) Αἴλ(ιος) Νικανδρίδας βουαγός.

βουαγός **[B, C]**, γρα(μματο)φύ(λαξ) **[A]**, νομοφύ(λαξ) **[A]**, γερ(ουσίας) **[A]**, ἔφορ(ος) **[A-C]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 292 (4). He is known to have held office during the reign of Pius, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 247 n. 146.

Perhaps s. P. Aelius Alcandridas (I) (LAC 5) and perhaps f. P. Aelius Alcandridas (II) (LAC 6), see stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246 tab. 6 (Aelii Alcandridae), 247 n. 146; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma II.

17. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΟΝΗΣΙΦΟΡΟΣ

IG V 1, 63A, l. 21 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 32A, l. 21) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; large tall marble plaque the front side (A) and the right narrow side (B) of which are inscribed; face A bears an extensive career inscription (*IG* V 1, 32A), a catalogue of ephors (*IG* V 1, 63) and a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* (*IG* V 1, 69). *IG* V 1, 63 dates to the patronomate of C. Iulius Eudamus. The person is listed among the ephors.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 327 (8). For the cited *patronomos* see LAC 458 [1].

18. ΑΙΛΙΟΣ Π[ΛΑ]ΥΤΙΟΣ ΝΙ[- - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 213-19 no. 12 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 838, l. 12) [about A.D. 143-148].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall above the east end of the west *parodos* wall; fragment of bronze tablet with an *agonothetes'* account in which the person is cited among the victors. The mention of his *ethnikon* and of his prize are lost: Αἰλίῳ Π[λα]υτίῳ Νι[- - -].

Remarks: He bore two nomina; the two preserved letters that follow the second nomen of the individual, Plautius (cf. Solinand Salomies, 144 *s.v.*), belong rather to his cognomen than to his patronymic or *ethnikon*. For comment on the inscription's date see LAC 3 and LAC 12.

19. [ΑΙ]ΛΙΟΣ Π̣(?)ΡΑ[- - -]

IG V 1, 185, ll. 3-4 [1st c. A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont at *Mystras*, at the castle; badly mutilated inscription of uncertain content. L. 4 has been read in various ways; Fourmont's copy: ΛΙΟΣΠΡΑ; Ph. Le Bas, "Voyage en Grèce et en Asie Mineure", *RA* 1844, 714, 38: ΑΙΟΣΤΡΑ; *id.*, *Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure. Inscriptions grecques et latines receuillies en Grèce et en Asie Mineure II. Mégaride et Péloponnèse* (Paris 1847-70) 34 no. 171: ΛΙΟΣΤΡΑ.

Remarks: Le Bas and Foucart propose the readings Λεωστρά[του] and Δ̣ιωστρά[του] (cf. *IG* V, 1 185 *app. crit.*). Böckh, *CIG* I, 1293 following Fourmont's *apographum* restores [..]λιος Πρα[το- - - |5 - - -]. Meister, *SGDI* 4455 prefers ...στρα[τ]. Kolbe following the *apographum* of Le Bas restores [- - - Αἰ]|λιο(ς) Στρα[το- - -], which is accepted by Bradford, 384: [ΑΙ]ΛΙΟ(Σ) ΣΤΡΑ[Τ- - -]. Bradford, 416, however, offers [ΑΙ]ΛΙΟΣ ΤΡΑ- - - and the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 434 *s.v.* *Τράχαλος* (1 and 2) propose to restore the person's cognomen Τράχαλος, but other restorations — Greek or Latin — are equally possible, cf. Pape and Benseler II, 1545- 48 and Solin and Salomies, 189-90. We prefer Πρατόλαος which is very common at Sparta, cf. Bradford, 356-58, *s.v.* (1-13).

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ **ΑΙΛΙΟΣ** ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΟΣ (II) Ο ΚΑΙ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΔ<Α>Σ: see LAC 251.

***20. (ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ) ΑΙΜΙΛΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΓΚΟΣ**

IG V 1, 485, l. 12 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 787); Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 64 [from A.D. 127 onwards, perhaps in A.D.135].

Sparta, formerly at the south tower, but later lost; limestone statue base with inscription in honour of Ti. Claudius Harmonicus son of Pleistoxenus (LAC 298 [1], for text) who obtained the honour of *aristopoliteia* with the support of the Emperor Hadrian and the δικαιοδότης L. Aemilius Iuncus.

Remarks: The family of this person was from Tripolis in Phoenicia, see Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 145-46 no. 55 (for him), 146 no. 55a (for his father Aemilius Iuncus), 164 no. 79 (for his son L. Aemilius Iuncus), 193 no. 120 (for his grandson Aemilius Iuncus), 208 *s.v. L. Aemilius Karus* (for his wife Varia Archelais). For his activities in Greece see C. S. Walton, *JRS* 19, 1929, 49; *PIR*² A 355 (2); Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (Le Caire 1934) 21-25; Groag, *op. cit.*, 64-65; Pflaum, *Procurateurs*, 326. 342. 345; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, p. 37 (A.D. 127*); J. H. Oliver, "Imperial commissioners in Achaia", *GRBS* 14, 1973, 403; M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 1-2; W. Eck, *RE Suppl.* XIV (1974) 2, *s.v. Aemilius* [54a]; Follet, *Athènes*, 32-34; Halfmann, *op. cit.*, 44. 79. 145-46 no. 55 [3]; Thomasson I, 194 no. 36; Rémy, *Carrières sénatoriales*, 217. 251 n. 29; Cartledge and Spawforth, 150-51 n. 10; *FOS*, 780; J.-L.

Ferrary - D. Rousset, "Un lotissement des terres à Delphes au iie siècle après J.-C.", *BCH* 122.1, 1998, esp. 291-95. For his cognomen see Kajanto, *Cognomina*, 25. 334. The Spartan inscription was originally associated with one of the two visits by Hadrian to Sparta in A.D. 124/25 and 128/29 (for which see comment LAC 5), with the period between them or with the period shortly afterwards; Graindor, *op. cit.*, 24-25 suggested a date before A.D. 127. A. Benjamin, *Hesperia* 32, 1963, 76 considered the event reported in this inscription to be connected with the imperial cult at Sparta; this is, with good reason, rejected by Cartledge and Spawforth, 150-51. 258 n. 10. A short review of the texts that attest the activity of Aemilius Iuncus in the *civitates liberae* in the *provincia Achaia*, allows us to specify the titles borne by Iuncus and to set chronological limits for his mission to Greece. An intervention of Iuncus is attested, besides Sparta, for Koroneia in Boeotia (*SEG* 32, 1982, 462) and Delphi (Ferrary - Rousset, *loc. cit.*). The inscription from Koroneia, a letter of the Emperor Hadrian, provides a safe *terminus ante quem* for Iuncus' activity; in the light of the mention in ll. 4-5 of the XVth *tribunitia potestas* of the Emperor Hadrian, the inscription can be dated to the year A.D. 135. Here Iuncus is referred to as friend of the emperor (ἐπέστειλα Αἰμιλίῳ Ἰούγκῳ τῷ κρατίστῳ φίλῳ μου). In the inscription from Delphi the same official is referred to as Αἰμίλιος Ἰοῦ[γ]κος ὑπατικός διορθωτής τῶν ἐλευθέρων δ[ήμων ...]. This expression calls to mind the title διορθωτὴς τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων testified by Arr., *Epict. diss.* III 7 for Sex. Quintilius Valerius Maximus (*LAC 660) and corresponding to the passage Plin., *Ep.* VIII 24, 3 which speaks of the same Maximus as *missum in provinciam Achaiam ... ad ordinandum statum liberarum civitatum*. The term *diorthotes* (or *epanorthotes*) is, without doubt, the Greek translation for the Roman office of *corrector*, occupied by senators of praetorian or consular rank, for which see A. v. Premerstein, *RE* IV 2, (1901) 1646-56, *s.v.*; E. Ruggiero, *Dizionario epigarfico di antichità romane*, 1242-243, *s.v.* corrector; F. Jacques - J. Scheid, *Rome et l'intégration de l'empire: 44 av. J.-C. - 260 ap. J.-C. I: Les structures de l'empire romain*[2] (Paris 1992) 269. Maximus is the first Roman magistrate for whom the title of *diorthotes* is testified, Iuncus the second one, cf. Ferrary - Rousset, *op. cit.*, 291 n. 15. The above-mentioned inscription from Delphi presupposes Iuncus' tenure of the post of *consul suffectus* and thereby offers a safe *terminus post quem* of the end of the year A.D. 127.

A dedication from a statue erected in Athens by Iuncus' compatriots from Tripolis in Phoenicia who honour him as their benefactor (II[2], 4210) attests Iuncus as πρεσβευτὴς Σεβαστοῦ καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος, *i.e. legatus Augusti pro praetore*.

Follet, *Athènes*, 33-34 and E. Guerber, "Les *correctores* dans la partie hellénophone de l'Empire romain du règne de Trajan à l'avènement de Dioclétien: étude prosopographique", *Anatolia antiqua* 5, 1997, 218. 226. 228. 232 postulated that Iuncus came twice to the province of Achaia, first as *legatus Augusti pro praetore* (cf. inscription from Athens) and then as *corrector* (cf. inscription from Delphi). This view is rejected by Ferrary - Rousset, *BCH* 122.1, 1998, 292-93, who plausibly argue that both titles refer instead to the same mission: *legatus Augusti pro praetore* specifies Iuncus' status as sent by the emperor to the province, whereas *corrector*

refers to the type of his mission. Dissent exists as to whether Iuncus was only *legatus Augusti pro praetore* and *corrector* or whether he also took on the administration of the province of Achaia from the regular governor who was a proconsul of praetorian rank. The first hypothesis was pronounced by W. Dittenberger and accepted by J. A. O. Larsen, Cl. Vatin, W. Eck, J. H. Oliver, B. Thomasson and E. Guerber. The second one was supported by Th. Mommsen and accepted by W. Kolbe, E. Groag and R. Syme (for bibliographic references see Ferrary - Rousset, *op. cit.*, 293 ns 26-29). J.-L. Ferrary and D. Rousset (*op. cit.*, 294 n. 35) convincingly argue in favour of the first hypothesis, stressing that only from the reign of Marcus Aurelius onwards do we find the same person performing simultaneously the function of both a governor and of a *corrector*.

As to the function of a δικαιοδότης, scholars have proposed various interpretations: according to Graindor, *op. cit.*, 22 ns 1-8, the term is to be understood as the Greek translation of the Latin *legatus iuridicus*, although this title is not attested in senatorial provinces. Graindor, *op. cit.*, 22 n. 2 and Groag, *op. cit.*, 65 ns 266-68 agreed that a δικαιοδότης did not have the same competency as a *corrector*. This hypothesis is rejected by Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, *Péloponnèse*, 82 n. 135, according to whom the title can be explained by our man having been sent to the province of Achaia on a special mission. A *corrector* could well have been also called *dikaiodotes*, because, although the *corrector* did not have the jurisdictional power of a governor, he was nevertheless entitled to intervene in cases of arbitration, cf. Ferrary - Rousset, *op. cit.*, 294 n. 32. Besides, as J. A. O. Larsen, *CPh* 38, 1943, 188-89 points out, «*dikaiodotès* was not so much a title for a governor as an honorary appelation». For the term *dikaiodotes* see also J. H. Oliver, *AJPh* 69, 1948, 439-40 and Mason, 37 *s.v.* *δικαιοδότης* [4], who proposes to regard it as an equivalant of *praeses provinciae*.

***21. [- - - AGR]ỊPPA [- - -]**

IG V 1, without a number, p. 229 = *CIL* III, 491 [presumably A.D. 4-6].

Tainaron, region of *Asomatos* or Στέρνιας, near the ruins of the temple and the cave of Poseidon at Tainaron: a fragmentary Latin inscription: A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1486 offers the *apographum* of F. C. H. L. Pouqueville, *Voyage de la Grèce* V (2nd rev., corr. and augm. ed., Paris 1826-27) 170 no. 11: l. 1: \PPAE; l. 2: IIF, for which Th. Mommsen, *CIL* III, 491 proposes «*fortasse [M. Agr]ippae M. f.*». Kolbe in *IG*: l. 1: IPPAE; l. 2: - I.F, on the basis of which Kolbe restores *[Agr]ippae / f(ilio)*. R. Scharf, *Agrippa Postumus. Splitter einer historischen Figur* (Landau 2001) 139 proposes to read: *[M(arco) Agri]ppae / [Aug(usti)] ne[p(oti)]*.

Remarks: According to Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, 70 n. 52 the inscription from Tainaron refers to M. Vipsanius Agrippa, cf. comment *LAC 721. But if Kolbe's restoration of a letter «f» in l. 2 and its reading as *filius* (see above) is correct, the text should be interpreted as a dedication for the third son of M. Vipsanius Agrippa and his third wife Iulia, the daughter of the Emperor Augustus, M. Vipsanius Agrippa Postumus,

cf. M. Reinhold, *Marcus Agrippa* (New York 1933, Rome 1965[2]) 107 n. 9; J.-M. Roddaz, *Marcus Agrippa* (Rome 1984) 422 n. 11; Fr. Hurlet, *Les collègues du prince sous Auguste et Tibère*, Collection de l'École Française de Rome 227 (Rome 1997) 68 n. 230; Scharf, *op. cit.*, 138-39. Chr. Hanson - F. P. Johnson, "On certain portrait inscriptions", *AJA* 50, 1946, 398, however, doubt that the initial of the person's filiation in our inscription is *mu* and therefore reject the identification of this Agrippa with Postumus. As shown by a dedication found in Patras, Agrippa Postumus was patron of the *Colonia Augusta Achaica Patrensis*, see Rizakis, *Achaïe* II, 33. 98-99 no. 20. Born in 12 B.C. after his father's death, he was adopted together with Tiberius by Augustus in A.D. 4, assuming the name Agrippa Iulius Caesar, but fell into disgrace already in A.D. 6 (cf. V. Gardthausen, *RE* X 1 (1918) 183-85, *s.v. Iulius* [128]; *PIR*[2] I 214). Hence the dedication from Patras must be placed between the years 4 and 6 A.D.; the same date should then be postulated for the inscription from Laconia, which, in the light of its find spot, may probably be connected with the sanctuary of Poseidon at Cape Tainaron.

Due to the inscription's bad state of preservation, however, another reading cannot be totally excluded, although the use of Latin points to a Roman of some importance (for Latin inscriptions from Laconia see comment LAC 331).

Presumably s. M. Vipsanius Agrippa (*LAC 721, *ARG 265, *COR 25, *EL 345).

22. Γ̣ΝΑΙΟΣ ΑΝ[- - -]

IG V 1, 128, l. 15; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 240 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 597) [*ca.* A.D. 140].

Sparta; four fitting fragments of a marble plaque with a relief on top of the Dioscuri and Helen; it bears a catalogue of the *agoranomoi* dated by the patronomate of [Ἀλκ]ά̣στου, in which the person is cited as ἔνσειτος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 31 (1). It is not certain that he was a *civis Romanus*. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 n. 2 comments the link of *agoranomoi* with *synarchoi*.

***23. ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΟΣ**

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 245-47 no. 35 with facsimile (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 23); Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 57 (**SEG* 11, 1950, 773); D. Feissel, *T&MByz* 9, 1985, 288 no. 26 [not long after A.D. 375].

Sparta, found still «*in situ*, ..., at the west angle of the bastion carrying the external staircase of the east retaining wall», now at the north *parodos* of the theatre; originally rectangular statue base; when reused it was crudely recut in a cylindric form and reinscribed with an elegiac epigram for the *proconsul* Anatolius; traces of the original text are still discernable above and to the right of the secondary text. Anatolius is said to have rebuilt Sparta after it had suffered ruin in some unspecified way, for which he was honoured with a statue erected in the polis next to that of Lycurgus:

Ἀνατολ[ί]η πολύολβε, σέθεν καλὸν οὔνομα ἔδεκτο | ἀνθύπατον Ῥώμης ἄνθος εὐκτιμένης· |

ὡς ἀγαθὸς γὰρ ἐὼν πάντων ἀπὸ κῆρας ἐρύκει | Σπάρτην τ' εὔανδρον τεῦξεν ἐρειπομένην |5 ἣ οἱ δῶκεν ἄγαλμ<α> κατὰ πτόλιν ἄγχι Λυκούργου ὄφρα πέλοιτο βροτοῖς αἰὲν ἀοιδότατος.

Remarks: *PLRE* I *s.v. Anatolius* [8]. He has been identified with Ἀνατόλιος ... Ἑλλάδος ἀνθύπατος attested in *IG* II^2 4226, a dedication of a bronze statue of the *praefectus* (Sex. Petronius) Probus from Athens dated between A.D. 375 and 384, cf. Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 57; L. Robert, *Hellenica* IV, 1948, 55 n. 3; E. Sironen, "Life and administration of late Roman Attica in the light of public inscriptions", in: P. Castrén (ed.), *Post-Herulian Athens. Aspects of life and culture in Athens A.D. 267-529* (Helsinki 1994) 30-31 no. 14 ns 83-88 (on his career); *id.*, *The late Roman and early Byzantine inscriptions of Athens and Attica* (Helsinki 1997) 69-70 no. 13. U. Köhler, *Hermes* 4, 1870, 133 and Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, p. 90 (A.D. 440) erroneously take the Anatolius of *IG* II^2 4226 for the homonymous consul of the year A.D. 440, which is convincingly rejected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 246 n. 1 who suggests that «the date of Anatolius ... seems rather to be between 368 and 375»; this is confirmed by Groag, *op. cit.*, 57 ns 1-2 and Robert, *op. cit.*, 54 ns 1-3. Because of the chronological evidence provided by the career of Probus, the allusion to "ruined Sparta" can with certainty be connected with the earthquake of winter A.D. 375, which, according to the testimony of Zos. IV 18, 1-2, destroyed many cities on the Peloponnese: καὶ σεισμοὶ δὲ ἔν τισι συνηνέχθησαν τόποις. Ἐσείσθη δὲ καὶ Κρήτη σφοδρότερον, καὶ ἡ Πελοπόννησος μετὰ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος, ὥστε καὶ τὰς πολλὰς διαρρυῆναι τῶν πόλεων, πλὴν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως καὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, cf. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 246-47, Groag, *op. cit.*, 58 ns 1-2 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 123-24 n. 6 who set the building activity at Sparta initiated by the proconsul Anatolius between A.D. 382 and 384, when Sex. Petronius Probus was *praefectus praetorii* for the third time. On the date under the reign of Valens see also Groag, *op. cit.*, 48 n. 4, 73 n. 1, 82. According to R. M. Rothaus ("Earthquakes and temples in the late antique Corinth", in: S. Stiros - R. E. Jones [eds], *Archaeoseismology*, Fitch Laboratory Occasional Paper 7 [Exeter 1996] 105-06 and p. 261) the earthquake of A.D. 375 reported by Eunapius, the source of Zosimus (4, 18), to have happened shortly after the death of Valentinian I in A.D. 375, might be a mere rhetorical *topos* symbolizing the emperor's death. Rothaus suggests that Eunapius has shifted the A.D. 365 earthquake to A.D. 375 and that in A.D. 375 no earthquake took place. A connection of the proconsul Anatolius with Sparta is also attested by Him. *ap.* Phot. *ecl.* XXXII ch. 5 [*Himerii, Declamationes et Orationes cum deperditarum fragmentis*, ed. A. Colonna (Roma 1951) 139-42: Εἰς Ἀνατόλιον ὕπαρχον]: ... οἷα κατὰ τῆς πόλεως Λάκωνες παίζουσιν, αλλ' ἀληθὲς ἐντύχημα, ἀλλὰ παιδεία καὶ νόμοι, ῥίζα τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ μητρόπολις ...

PLRE I *s.v. Anatolius* [8] might either be identical with *PLRE* I *s.v. Anatolius* [6], a *consularis* whose activity is attested in Rome for the year A.D. 365, or — less probably — with *PLRE* II *s.v. Anatolius* 1, *praefectus praetorio Illyrici* A.D. 397-399. Groag, *op. cit.*, 58 n. 3 considers as a less probable alternative an identification with the Cilician *PLRE* I *s.v. Anatolius* [4], consular of Galatia and, in A.D. 361, of Phoenicia.

***24. ΚΟΪΝΤΟΣ ΑΝΧΑΡΙΟΣ**

IG V 1, 1146, l. 26, *add.* p. 306; *Syll.*[3] 748; Bourguet, 105-07 no. 29 with linguistic comment (*SEG* 11, 1950, 921); Taïfakos, *Ρωμαϊκὴ πολιτική*, 28-29; Migeotte, *Emprunt public*, 90-96 no. 24 with exhaustive bibliography and French translation of the text); only ll. 25-28 in Sarikakis, *Ἄρχοντες* I, 175 [71/70 B.C.].

Gytheion; marble stele formerly with a pediment; it bears an honorary decree of the polis of Gytheion for the Roman bankers Cloatii: ll. 25-26: ... ἐπιτάξαντός τε τᾶι πόλει ἁμῶν | Γαΐου Γαλλίου σῖτον καὶ Κοΐντου Ἀνχαρίου ἱμάτια ...

Remarks: For an interpretation of the text see S. Accame, *Il dominio romano in Grecia dalla guerra acaica ad Augusto* (Rome 1946) 131-32 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 921); J. A. O. Larsen, Roman Greece, in T. Frank (ed.), *An economic survey of ancient Rome* IV (New York 1975) 373; C. Le Roy, "Richesse et exploitation en Laconie au Ier siècle av. J.-C.", *Ktema* 3, 1978, 261-66; for the date see T. V. Blawatskaya, "Sur l'interpretation de l'inscription *IG* V, 1, n° 1145", *Πρακτικά του Η' Διεθνούς Συνεδρίου Ελληνικής και Λατινικής Επιγραφικής*, Αθήνα, 3-9 Οκτωβρίου 1982, II (Athens 1987) 73. 76 and Migeotte, *loc. cit.*; A. J. N. Wilson, *Emigration from Italy in the Republican age of Rome* (Manchester 1966) 149-50 n. 1 and p. 170 n. 2 dates the text slightly earlier, *i.e.* « about 80 B.C.».

Already W. Dittenberger and K. Purgold in *IvO* 328 *app. crit.* have identified this person with the *proquaestor* (ἀν[τι]ταμίας, cf. Mason, 22 *s.v.*) Quintus Ancharius son of Quintus (*EL 15 and Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 156 n. 18. 159 n. 36. 163), who was honoured by the *Achaean Koinon* with an inscription set up in Olympia (cf. T. Schwertfeger, *Der Achäische Bund von 146 bis 27 v. Chr.* [München 1974] 68. 73-74). A Quintus Ancharius is further testified in several ancient literary sources. Under the condition that the literary and epigraphical testimonies refer to the same individual, Broughton, *Magistrates* II, 112. 115 n. 5. 158. 189. 208. 218. 224. 474. 480. 529 proposes the following *cursus honorum:* Q. Ancharius was *legatus* in 73/72 B.C. (*IG* V 1, 1146, l. 26), *quaestor* and *proquaestor ca.* 65 B.C. (*IvO* 328), *tribunus plebis* in 59 B.C. (Cic., *Sest.* 113 and *Vat.* 16; Cass. Dio XXXVIII. 6, 1), *praetor* in 56 B.C. (Cic., *Sest.* 113 and *Vat.* 16) and, as successor of L. Calpurnius Piso, *proconsul* of Macedonia in 55/54 B.C. (Cic., *Fam.* 13. 40 and *Pis.* 89). On this person see also E. Klebs, *RE* I (1894) 2102, *s.v. Ancharius* [3]; T. R. S. Broughton, "More notes on Roman magistrates", *TAPhA* 79, 1948, 66; D. Kanatsoulis, *Μακεδονικὴ προσωπογραφία ἀπὸ τοῦ 148 π.Χ. μέχρι τῶν χρόνων τοῦ Μ. Κωνσταντίνου* (Thessaloniki 1955) 154; Sarikakis, *op. cit.*, 121-22. 175-76. For his gentilicium see Schulze, 122. 203; Solin and Salomies, 15.

This individual has to be distinguished from an older homonym, the ex-praetor Q. Ancharius, who was killed at the command of Marius in 87 B.C., see Plut., *Vit. Mar.* XLIII. 3; App., *B Civ.* I. 73; *Flor.* II. 9. 16 and cf. Broughton, *Magistrates* II, 40. 529.

25. ΑΝΘΕΣΤΙΑ

IG V 1, 756 [perhaps 1st c. A.D. based on palaeography].

Sparta; marble plaque bearing the funerary inscription: Ἀνθεστία χαῖρε.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 34. *LGPN* III.A, 40 *s.v.*, where «1st c. B.C.-1st c. A.D.». For the woman's name see Solin and Salomies, 17 *s.v. Antestius.*

26. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΝΘΕΣΤΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 281, ll. 5-7, pl. 5 (on pl. 5 by misprint no. 280); A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 314-15 no. 34, ph. fig. 139 [Trajanic].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental stele of *rosso antico* with acroteria bearing a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by the person's son after a victory of his dating to the patronomate of Laco son of Laco:

vac. Ὀρ| *vac.* θίᾳ | Ἐπὶ Λάκω|νος τοῦ (Λάκωνος) | Δαμίων Ἀν|θεστίου Φι|5λοκράτους | ὑὸς Ἀγιδι | Κλεάνδρου | κά(σεν) νικάσ<ας> τὸ | παιδιχὸν |10 κελοῖαν μικ[ι]|χιζόμενος Ἀρτέμιτ[ι].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 2, comment pp. 195-96 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 559, l. 4) [shortly after A.D. 100].

Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus, among whom is Μ(ᾶρκος) Ἀνθέστιος Φιλοκράτης Φιλοκλέους τὸ β'.

[3a] The same person is attested as Φιλοκράτης Φιλοκλέους in another merontic catalogue from Sparta, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 1 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 558 col. II, l. 9) [about A.D. 100].

[b] The person might also be recognized in the victor of a contest, known from his sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia *IG* V 1, 278, ll. 2-3 and A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 310-11 no. 27, ph. fig. 136; it dates to the patronomate of Euclidas [*ca.* AD 60-65]:

Ἐπὶ πατρονόμου | Εὐκλείδα Φιλοκρά|της Φιλοκλέους | Ἀγησιλάῳ τῷ Νεόλα |5 κάσεν ἀτροπάν|παις νικάσας τὸ | παιδιχὸν καθθη|ρατορίῳ ἀνέθηκε Ἀρτέμι|10τι | Ὀρθείᾳ.

γερουσίας (for the first time) **[3a]** and for the second time **[2]**, ἀτροπάνπαις **[3b]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 433 (6). According to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 1. 189 **[3a]** and **[3b]** «can hardly be identified».

For the person's gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 17 *s.v. Antestius*; for its derivation see H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 165-66 ns 6-8, 181-82. Judging from his nomenclature it seems that he had obtained Roman citizenship before **[1, 2]**, but after **[3a, b]**. It is, though, noteworthy that in text **[1]** his son Damio does not appear with his father's gentilicium. For the date of the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus in **[2]** see LAC 416. For the date of **[3b]** see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 457 no. 7 and p. 463.

27. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ

IG V 1, 742; H. J. W. Tillyard, *ABSA* 12, 1905-06, 474 no. 33 with facsimile [imperial].

Kalogonia, walled into a private house; oblong marble grave marker of two obviously related

persons (due to the same nomen gentile):

Ἀντωνία < Δύναμι χαῖρε | Μ(ᾶρκε) Ἀντώνιε Εὐτράπελε χαῖρε.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 142. The sign between her nomen gentile and cognomen that resembles a pointed bracket open to the right should be understood either as a punctuation mark to separate the two parts of the name formula or as the abbreviation of an homonymous patronymic, *i.e.* Ἀντωνίου, or matronymic. Koerner, *Abkürzung*, 78 argues for the first interpretation, because a sign to express homonymity of the gentilicium seems superfluous in the case of a woman.
According to J. v. Prott, who copied the inscription, the second line was added at a later date, which means that Antonius Eutrapelus had died after Antonia Dynamis. *LGPN* III.A, 135 *s.v. Δύναμις* (1): 2nd-3rd c. A.D.

Perhaps d. M. Antonius Eutrapelus (LAC 32) (cf. Bradford, 142) or else his sister

28. ΑΝΤ<Ω>ΝΙΑ ΕΥΔΑΜΙΑ ΑΡΤΕΜΑ

IG V 1, 596, ll. 2-3. *add.* p. 304 [Severan].

From the village of *Amykles;* statue base with civic honorary inscription for the θυναρμόστρια Antonia Eudamia in recognition of her moderation. The monument was erected at the expense of her husband M. Aurelius Stephanus (son of Stephanus):

Ἡ πόλις | Ἀντ<ω>νίαν | Εὐδαμίαν Ἀρτεμᾶ | τέκνων δίκαιον |[5] ἔχουσαν, τὴν θυνα<ρ>μό|στριαν, σωφροσύνης | χάριν, προσδεξαμέ|νου τὸ ἀνάλωμα τοῦ | ἀξιολογωτάτου, ̣παρ(αδόξου), ἀρ(ίστου) |[10] ἀνδρὸς αὐτῆς Μάρ(κου) Αὐρη(λίου) | Στεφάνου τοῦ (Στεφάνου) φιλο|πόλιδος, ἱππέος | Ῥωμαίων.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 161. Bradford, 73 (2) also considers her father as Ἀντώνιος. The title θυναρμόστρια is connected with the Laconian cult of Demeter and Core; hence this dedication must originally have stood in the Eleusinion, cf. comment LAC 69 [1].
The phrase "τέκνων δίκαιον ἔχουσαν" corresponds to the Roman formula *"ius (trium) liberorum"*, by which originally were meant the privileges granted under Augustus to mothers of at least three children; this privilege is also testified for Claudia Damostheneia (I) daughter of Pratolaus (I) (LAC 219 [3. 4]), for Memmia Xenocratia daughter of Deximachus (LAC 542 [2]) and in *IG* V 1, 168 + 603, l. 2 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, l. 2) for a woman whose name is lost, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 286 n. 127; see also A. Steinwenter, *RE* X 2 (1919) 1281-84, *s.v. ius liberorum;* A. Berger, *Encyclopedic dictionary of Roman law*, *TAPhA* N.S. 43. 2, 1953 (repr. Philadelphia 1980) 530 *s.v. ius liberorum* and cf. 553-54 *s.v. lex Iulia de maritandis ordinibus;* J. Gardner, *Women in Roman law and society* (London 1986) 21. 24. 179. 194-95. 199; similar examples in Ph. M. Petsas - M. B. Hatzopoulos - L. Gounaropoulou - P. Paschidis (eds), *Inscriptions du sanctuaire de la mère des dieux autochtone de Leukopetra (Macedoine)*, Meletemata 28 (Athènes 2000) esp. p. 41 ns 1-3 and no. 6 ll. 3-4, no. 27 ll. 1-2, no. 52 ll. 2-3, no. 73 l. 2, no. 76 ll. 2- 3, no. 89

ll. 4-5, no. 92 ll. 2-3: ἔχουσα τριῶν τέκνων δίκαιον; cf. also M. S. Youni, *Provincia Macedonia. Θεσμοί ιδιωτικού δικαίου στη Μακεδονία επί Ρωμαιοκρατίας* (Athens-Komotini 2000) 47-49. For the date see Cartledge and Spawforth, 124.

w. M. Aurelius Stephanus (II) (*LAC 188); very probably grandd. Rufio (LAC 667) as suggested by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 210-11 no. 9

29. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΝΤΩ[ΝΙΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 664 [after A.D. 136/37].

Sparta, near the south tower; statue base with very badly mutilated inscription mentioning the person in connection with the Greater Euryclea.

ll. 1-4: [Τῶν μεγά]λων Εὐρυκλείω[ν, ὧν ἐγένετο | ἀθλοθέτης (?)] Μᾶρ(κος) Ἀντώ[νιος - - - | - - -]θεσ[- - - ὁ δεῖνα | νικήσας - - - τὸν ἀνδριάντα ἀνέθηκεν].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 38. Kolbe's restoration of the inscription is based on *IG* V 1, 667. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 210 ns 3. 14 proposes a date in the 1st c. A.D. and believes that the nomen gentile Antonius in Achaia went back to the *triumvir* Marcus Antonius, who had been active in this province; but Cartledge and Spawforth, 110-11. 186 show that the Euryclea were quinquennial games introduced only in A.D. 136/37.

***30. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ**

IG V 1, 1146, l. 33. *add.* p. 306; *Syll.*[3] 748; Bourguet, 105-07 no. 29 with linguistic comment (*SEG* 11, 1950, 921); Tailakos, *Ρωμαϊκή πολιτική*, 28-29; Migeotte, *Emprunt public*, 90-96 no. 24 with exhaustive bibliography and French translation of the text [71/70 B.C.].

Gytheion; marble stele formerly with a pediment, bearing an honorary decree for the Roman bankers Cloatii: ll. 32-33: ..., ἔν τε τῶι ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτεος ἐνιαυτῶι, [ὅ]τε Ἀντώνιος παρεγένετο, ...

Remarks: This individual is the key figure for the chronology of this text. He should be identified with Marcus Antonius Creticus, who fought against the Cretan pirates. Based on the inscription from Gytheion discussed here and on *IG* IV[2] 1, 66, ll. 23-28 (referring to a garrison established in Epidauros by Antonius), P. Foucart ("Les campagnes de M. Antonius Creticus contre les pirates, 74-71", *JS* nouv. série 4, 1906, 569-81) expressed for the first time the opinion that Antonius had been mustering troops at Gytheion, cf. D. Magie, *Roman rule in Asia Minor to the end of the third century after Christ* I (New York 1975) 292-93 and II, 101 ff. According to Migeotte, *op. cit.*, 93 n. 279. 95 n. 292, Antonius came to Gytheion in 72 B.C. preceded by C. Iulius, P. Autronius and Fulvius, all *legati* with the mission to gather troops and material. It seems that the port of Gytheion — at that time already struggling with economic difficulties — was the base of the fleet for the operations against the Cretan pirates. This meant a considerable further financial burden that could only be managed (and not, as we learn from the text, without complications)

with repeated, substantial aid on the part of wealthy private benefactors, such as the Cloatii honoured in this text; on the economic misery of the area in the late Republican period and on the appearance of Roman *negotiatores* in the Peloponnese, who tried to make as large a profit as possible from this situation, see A. Rizakis, "Grands domaines et petites propriétés dans le Péloponnèse sous l'Empire", in: *Du latifundium au latifondo. Un héritage de Rome, une création médiévale ou moderne?* (Bordeau 1995) 235.

On the person of Antonius see, in general, E. Klebs, *RE* I 2 (1894) 2594-2595, *s.v. Antonius* [29]; Broughton, *Magistrates* II, 123. On piracy in antiquity and especially on the activity of Antonius, see Foucart, *loc. cit.*; H. A. Ormerod, *Piracy in the ancient world. An essay on Mediterranean history* (Liverpool 1978) 226 n. 5; P. Brulé, *La piraterie crétoise hellénistique* (Paris 1978); H. Pfohl, *Die römische Politik und die Piraterie im östlichen Mittelmeer vom 3. bis zum 1. Jh. v. Chr.* (Berlin - New York 1993) 270-74; S. Kreuter, "Die Beziehung zwischen Rom und Kreta vom Beginn des zweiten Jahrhunderts v. Chr. bis zur Einrichtung der römischen Provinz", in: Ch. Schubert - K. Brodersen (eds), *Rom und der griechische Osten, Festschrift für Hatto H. Schmitt zum 65. Geburtstag* (Stuttgart 1995) esp. 149; P. De Souza, "Late Hellenistic Crete and the Roman conquest" in: W. G. Cavanagh - M. Curtis (eds), *Post-Minoan Crete, Athens and the Institute of Archaeology*, University College London, 10-11 November 1995 (Athens 1998) 112-16.

31. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΕΥΤΡΑΠΕΛΟΣ

IG V 1, 742; H. J. W. Tillyard, *ABSA* 12, 1905-06, 474 no. 33 with facsimile [imperial].

Kalogonia, walled into a private house; oblong grave marker of Antonia Dynamis (LAC 27, for text) and M. Antonius Eutrapelus.

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 181. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 210 n. 4. For the cognomen Eutrapelus see *LGPN* III.A, 177 *s.v.* Εὐτράπελος (1): 2nd-3rd c. A.D. For comment see LAC 27.

M. Ἀντ(ώνιος) Ε[- - -], attested as *grammateus* of a board of magistrates of unknown function in an inscription published by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 227 no. 20b, l. 7 and comment p. 229 is perhaps to be identified with our man.

Probably f. Antonia Dynamis (LAC 27) (Bradford, 181), or else her b. If the former is the case, then he is to be identified with the person designated by the abbreviation sign (a pointed bracket open to right) following the nomen gentile of Antonia Dynamis.

32. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΩΦΕΛΙΩΝ (Ι) ΑΓΛΑΟΥ

The person appears in two approximate duplicates of a catalogue of *nomophylakes* **[1A. B]** dating to the patronomate of Damocles (son of Damocles) [about A.D. 100]:

[1A] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 220-21 E 33 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 546a, l. 6).

Sparta theatre, on a fallen block from the east *parodos* wall: Γά(ιος) Ἀντώνιος Ὠφελίων

Ἀγλάου.

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 12 J. 17 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 546b, l. 6).
Sparta theatre, on a block from the orchestra drain; Γά(ιος) Ἀν[τώνιος Ὠφελί]ων Ἀγλάου.

[2] The same person might also be desiganted by the patronymic of Ἀντώνιος Ὠ[φελίων (Ὠφελίωνος)?] in a catalogue of *gerontes* in the patronomate of Biadas from the theatre at Sparta, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 10) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Remarks: For the cognomen of the person see Solin and Salomies, 371, *s.v. Ofelio*. The individual is identified by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 220-21 n. 1 and H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 210 ns 5-11 — without good reason — with a later namesake and νομοφύλαξ, P. (?) Antonius Ofelio son of Ofelio (?) (LAC 33). This is rejected by Bradford, 456 (2) and the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 482 *s.v. Ὠφελίων* (18). For the date of **[1A. B]** see (LAC 329).

Most probably f. P. (?) Antonius Ofelio (II) (LAC 33), cf. *LGPN* III.A, 482 *s.v. Ὠφελίων* (18) and (19) *contra* Bradford, who does not accept the identification of P. Antonius Ofelio's father Ofelio [= Bradford, 456 (3)] with C. Antonius Ofelio son of Aglaus [= Bradford, 456 (1)].

33. Π(ΟΠΛΙΟΣ [?]) ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΩΦΕΛΙΩΝ (II) ΩΦΕΛΙΩΝΟΣ (I) (?)

[1] *IG* V 1, 87, l. 4; for the restoration of the *patronomos'* name see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 229-30 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 551) [A.D. 147].
Sparta, in front of the theatre; statue base inscribed on two adjacent sides (for the other text see LAC 641 [3]); catalogue of the *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Κλ(?)]έωνος, among whom is Ἀντώνιος Ὠφελίωνος *(sic)*.

[2] *IG* V 1, 111, l. 11; restorations by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 193-94 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 235-37 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 584, l. 11); new edition by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 423 with the addition of a new fragment published in J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 296 no. 52a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 410, l. 11) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
found at Sparta «near the mills in the village of *Matala*»; marble base with catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Claudius Seianus among whom is Ἀντώνιος Ὠφελίων.

[3] *IG* V 1, 114, l. 5; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 238 proposes that this inscription formed the upper part of *IG* V 1, 112 (see LAC 704 [3]) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 577) [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, now destroyed; fragmentary marble column with the upper half of a catalogue of *gerontes* (twelve names preserved) in an unknown patronomate among whom is cited Π(όπλιος [?]) Ἀντώ<ν>ιος <Ὠ>φελίων τὸ β'.

[4] *IG* V 1, 446, l. 5 following the reading of H. J. W. Tillyard-A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 13, 1907, 208-09 [not before Antoninus Pius].
Copied by Fourmont «at the spring at *Godena*»; marble base from a statue dedication for a person belonging to the imperial court erected by the polis through the five *nomophylakes*,

among whom is the individual under discussion (cf. **[1]**):

Ἁ πόλις | Τί(τον) Αὐρήλιον Βῆρον Καίσαρα [διὰ] | ν[ο]μ[ο]φ[υλά]κων, ὧν πρέσβυς | Ἀγαθοκλῆς Φιλίππου, | Ἀντώνιος Ὠφελίων, | Ζεύξιππος Τυνδάρους, | Φιλοκράτης Κλεάνδρου γρα(μματο)φύ(λαξ), Μνάσων Φιλίππου.

[5] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 10) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; on two adjoining blocks with various writings; catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Biadas, among whom is Ἀντώνιος Ὠ[φελίων (Ὠφελίωνος)?].

νομοφύλαξ **[1. 4]**, γερουσίας **[2. 5]** γερουσίας for the second time **[3]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 456 (2) [for **1**]. Taking into account the nomen gentile and the following *omega*, the Antonius of **[5]** is most probably to be identified with P. Antonius Ofelio of **[1-4]**. Following the testimony of **[4]**, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 220-21 n. 1 and H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 210 n. 5 (where by error *IG* V 1, 89) regard the genitive Ὠφελίωνος in text **[1]** as a mistake of the engraver, «possibly for Ὠφελίων τὸ β'» (Woodward). But the possibility that the genitive is correct and that the name is indeed a patronymic should not be excluded. In that case the person's cognomen Ofelio would derive from his father's name which was quite common (cf. perhaps also **[5]**). It would not be particularly suprising if two inscriptions listing the same five *nomophylakes* cited the same person on one occasion with his nomen gentile and cognomen **[4]**, and on another occasion with his nomen gentile and patronymic **[1]**. In the mid-2nd c. A.D. among Greeks who had obtained Roman citizenship there was still no consistent application of the Roman onomastic system. Thus the name of the same person is commonly found cited in different ways, that is to say, with or without a praenomen, with or without a cognomen or patronymic.

Contra Bradford, 456 (1. 2) and *LGPN* III.A, 482 *s.v.* *Ὠφελίων* (19), Antonius Ofelio of **[1-5]** is believed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 220-21 n. 1 and H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 210 ns 5-11 — but without a sound basis — to have been the same person as C. Antonius Ofelio son of Aglaus (LAC 32). Box, *op. cit.*, n. 5 regards the transcription of the person's praenomen in **[3]** as Π(όπλιος) (?) as a mistake of the copyist Ch. Lenormant. Bradford, however, sticks to the transcription of Lenormant and distinguishes a P. Antonius Ofelio (son Ofelio?) from C. Antonius Ofelio son of Aglaus.

According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466. 469, Claudius Seianus of **[2]** held the eponymous patronomate *ca.* A.D. 149/50, while C. Avidius Biadas of **[5]** held it *ca.* A.D. 150/51, cf. A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59. 422. For the date see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 45. 208. The identity of the honoured individual in **[4]** is not certain. His name suggests that he might have been a son of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius and Faustina; the proposal to identify him with T. Aelius Aurelius [for whom see E. Klebs, *RE* I 2 (1894) 2287 (7), *s.v.* *Annius* [94]; P. v. Rhoden, *RE* II 2 (1896) 2433,

s.v. Aurelius [28]; *PIR*² A 147], known from the funerary inscription *CIL* VI 994 from the *Mausoleum Hadriani* in Rome, and to date **[4]** not before A.D. 147, is not very satisfactory, see W. Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 446, *app. crit.* At any rate **[4]** provides a *terminus* also for **[1]**, because in both inscriptions there are listed the same five *nomophylakes*: Puech, *Plutarque*, 4892 stemma no. 6 dates the term of Zeuxippus son of Tyndares, a colleague of Ofelio in **[1. 4]** between «*ca.* 145-150». For the date of **[3]**, due to prosopographical considerations «scarcely later than the last years of Hadrian's reign», see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 237-38 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 576) *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 114 *app. crit.*: «*Imperatore Antonino Pio vel M. Aurelio*».

Most probably s. C. Antonius Ofelio (I) s. Aglaus (LAC 32), cf. *LGPN* III.A, 482 *s.v.* *Ὠφελίων* (18) and (19) *contra* Bradford, who does not accept the identification of P. Antonius Ofelio's father Ofelio [= Bradford, 456 (3)] with C. Antonius Ofelio son of Aglaus [= Bradford, 456 (1)]

34. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΑΝΤΩΝΙ[ΟΣ] ΒΙΚΤΩΡΕΙΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 743 [imperial].

Sparta, found at a locality called *Varsova* (today *Hagia Irini*) northwest of *Magoula* in the church of *Hagios Basilios*; pedimental grave stele of the person: Γά(ιε) Ἀντώνι[ε] | Βικτωρεῖνε | χαῖρε.

Remarks: In spite of the different find spot H. J. W. Tillyard, *ABSA* 12, 1905-06, 478 proposes to identify this inscription with one from the church of *Hagia Sotira* reading: ΓΑΑΝΤ | ΒΙΚΤ. For this individual see Bradford, 90; H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 210 n. 2. For his cognomen see Solin ans Salomies, 422 *s.v. Victorinus*.

35. ΛΟΥΚΙΟ̣Σ̣ Α̣ΠΡΩΝ[ΙΟΣ] ΑΚΙΝΔΥΝΟ̣Σ̣

IG V 1, 55, ll. 4-5 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Formerly in the village of *Parori*; fragmentary marble stele with relief decoration on the pediment and acroteria bearing a catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of C. Iulius Lysicrates. The person was the πρέσβυς ἐφόρων.

Remarks: Bradford, 21 suggests to identify him with [- - - Ἀ]κίν[δυνος *vel* -ου] in *IG* V 1, 119, l. 7, a badly mutilated catalogue of *gerontes* on the fragment of a marble block built at a gate into the Byzantine wall. For the quite rare gentilicium see H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 166 ns 2. 4-9. For the date of the patronomate of C. Iulius Lysicrates see comment LAC 476.

According to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 196 A he might have been a son of Lucius Apronius Praximenes (LAC 37) and an ancestor of L. Apronius Euelpistus (LAC 36).

36. ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ ΑΠΡΩΝΙΟΣ ΕΥΕΛΠΙΣΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 564, ll. 7-8 [Severan?].

Sparta, at the east gate; statue base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for M.

Aurelius Damarchus son of Pardalas (LAC 121, for text) erected at the expense of this person who was a fellow-tribesman of the honorand.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 171 (2). *LGPN* III.A, 163 *s.v.* *Εὐέλπιστος* (8): «ca. 212 AD».

According to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 196 A he might have been a descendant of L. Apronius Praximenes (LAC 37) and L. Apronius Acindynus (LAC 35).

37. ΛΟ(ΥΚΙΟΣ) ΑΠΡΩΝΙΟΣ ΠΡΑ<Ξ>ΙΜΕΝΗΣ (II) (ΠΡΑΞΙΜΕΝΟΥΣ [I])

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 2, comment pp. 195-96 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 559, l. 6) [shortly after A.D. 100].

Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 354 (1), where erroneously Πρασιμένης. For the date of the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus see LAC 416.

According to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 196 A he might have been the father of Lucius Apronius Acindynus (LAC 35) and an ancestor of L. Apronius Euelpistus (LAC 36).

38. ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ [Α]ΠΡΩΝΙΟΣ ΣΩΣΙ̣Ν̣Ι̣ΚΟΣ

Unpublished inscription discussed by Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [A.D. 150-160].

Found at the excavations in the stadium of the modern city of Sparta in 1960; base bearing an honorary inscription for C. Iulius Ario son of Eurycles (LAC 425). His statue was erected by the person on behalf of the phyle of the Mesoans: ὑπὲρ τῆς Μεσοατῶν φυλῆς.

39. Α{Σ(?)}ΚΥΛΙΝΑ

I. G. Taifakos, "Λακωνικαὶ ἐπιγραφαὶ ἀνέκδοτοι", *Πελοποννησιακά* 12, 1976-77, 222-23 no. 4 (*SEG* 26, 1976-77, 455) [imperial].

From the village of *Stavrio* in the *Inner Mani* on Cape Thyrides where the ancient Hippola is located; small pedimental gravestone: ed. pr.: [Χαῖ]ρ̣ε Ἀσκυλῖνα{ι}

Remarks: *LGPN* III.A, 80 *s.v.* *Ἀσκυλῖνα* (1). The editor interprets this name as a variation of Ἀκυλῖνα/Ἀκυλίνη or Ἀκυλεῖνα/Ἀκυλείνη (cf. Solin and Salomies, 287 *s.v.* *Acilinus*), which is also attested elsewhere with a *sigma* (Dornseiff and Hansen, 35). According to the suggestion of O. Salomies *(per litt.)*, this is the transcription of Aquilina (just as *e.g.* Ἀκύλλιος for Aquillius or Ἀκύλας for Aquila). If Ἀσκυλῖνα is indeed a Latin name, the original form should, however, be *Asquilinus/-a, but this form is not otherwise attested. For the cognomen Aquillina, see Solin and Salomies, 294. In an inscription from Gytheion there is mentioned a Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος Ἀκυλεῖνος Πολυξένου (LAC 250); his cognomen corresponds very probably to the masculine equivalent of the name of the person of this lemma.

40. ΑΡΓΕΝΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 971, l. 15; comment on the Dioscurid lineage in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 222-23. 225 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 902) [first half 2nd c. A.D.].

Asopos, village of *Plytra;* marble statue base erected by the polis for C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus (LAC 462, for text). The person was the *tamias* who took care of the erection of the monument: ἐπιμεληθέντος Ἀργέννου ταμία.

Remarks: Since variations between short *e* and short *i* are attested in Latin, O. Salomies (*per litt.*) suggests that this name might be a variant of the gentilicium Arginnus, for which see Solin and Salomies, 21. In *LGPN* III.A, 53 *s.v.* Ἄργεννος (1) only this attestation of the name is quoted.

41. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΑΣΙΝΝΙΟΣ ΛΕΩΝΙΔΗΣ ΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 551, ll. 2-3 [after A.D. 212].

Formerly in Sparta at the north tower, then used for the construction of the pavement of the church of *Hagios Dimitrios* in the village of *Tseramio;* marble plaque bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person for having excelled in his generous tenure of the office of a grain commissioner together with his son Aurelius Asinnius Leo. The monument was paid for by M. Aurelius Philippus, apparently the βοαγός of the honorand:

Ἡ πόλις | Γά(ιον) Ἀσίννιον Λεωνίδην | Λέοντος, Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀσιννίου | Λέοντος σειτώνου |[5] πατέρα, λαμπρῶς καὶ μεl γαλοψύχως συνπολειlτευσάμενον τῷ υἱῷ | σειτωνοῦντι, προσlδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωl[10]μα Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου | Φιλίππου ἀρχιερέως | γενομένου τοῦ Σεβαlστοῦ, φιλοκαίσαρος | καὶ φιλοπάτριδος, υἱοῦ |[15] πόλεως καὶ βουλῆς, | τοῦ βοαγοῦ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 262. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 551 *app. crit.* dates the inscription in the reign of Caracalla and connects the occurrence of this gentilicium at Sparta with the *proconsul Achaiae*, C. Asinius Protimus Quadratus, see also *PIR*[2] A 1246; stemmata in Settipani, 88-89. 458; *EL 56; Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 79-80 n. 115 with abundant bibliography on Quadratus. "Asinnius" is an orthographical variant of "Asinius", cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 210-11 n. 15; in fact Asinius was normally transcribed as Ἀσίννιος (as Licinius is similarly rendered as Λικίννιος), cf. Solin and Salomies, 23 *s.v. Asinius* and *Asinnius*.

For the liturgy of the σειτωνία see A. H. M. Jones, *The Greek city from Alexander to Justinian* (Oxford 1940) 217-18; Kennell, *Institutions*, 238-39; P. Garnsey, *Famine and food supply in the Graeco-Roman world. Responses to risk and crisis* (Cambridge 1988) 15 n. 11; Cartledge and Spawforth, 152-53 n. 13. 157-58 n. 21. The date is determined by his son's first gentilicium Aurelius, which presupposes the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 275 n. 68. 279 n. 100.

f. Aurelius Asinnius Leo (LAC 103)

ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) **ΑΣΙΝΝΙΟΣ** ΛΕΩΝ: see LAC 103.

42. ΑΤΕΙΛΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΝΙΚΙΔΑ

IG V 1, 1171, ll. 8-9=*IG* II² 3596 [2nd c. A.D.].

Athens, Propylaea; a marble statue base erected by the polis of Gytheion in honour of Claudius Atticus (LAC 270 [5], for text); Atilius is one of the πρέσβεις, probably sent by Gytheion to Athens.

43. ΑΥΚΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 1251 [imperial].

Tainaron, in a private house in the village *Kyparissos;* pedimental plaque bearing the funerary inscriptions of three deceased individuals; one of them is the person discussed here: Αὔκτε χαῖρε, below the name is depicted a pair of sandals.

Remarks: The name is the Greek transcription of the Roman cognomen Auctus, for which see Solin and Salomies, 298 *s.v.*

44. ΚΥΪΝΤΟΣ ΑΥΦΙΔΗΝΟΣ ΚΟΪΝΤΟΣ ΣΕΙΔΕΚΤΑ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 33-34 no. 56 with ph. (*AnnÉpigr* 1931, 5; *SEG* 11, 1950, 807, ll. 2-3) [hardly before end of 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; statue base with civic honorary inscription for the philosopher Q. Aufidenus Quintus son of Sidectas praising his magnanimity in public affairs; his statue was erected at the expense of his uncle, Q. Aufidenus Sextus:

Ἡ πόλις | Κύιντον Αὐφιδηνὸν | Κόιντον Σειδέκτα, | τὸν φιλόσοφον, δι|ά τε τὴν τοῦ βίου σε|μνότητα καὶ διὰ τὴν | ἐν τοῖς πολιτεύμα|σιν μεγαλοφροσύνην, | προσδεξαμένου | τὸ ἀνάλωμα τοῦ φιλο|σοφωτάτου θείου | αὐτοῦ Κυΐντου Αὐφι|δηνοῦ Σέξστου.

Remarks: His onomastic formula has given rise to discussion: A. M. Woodward (*op. cit.*, 34) suggests that we should expect in l. 3 Κοΐντο<υ> *pro* Κόιντον. This is interpreted by H. Box (*JRS* 22, 1932, 172 ns 7-8) as Quintus Aufidenus son of Quintus Sidectas, whereas by A. S. Bradford [372 (1)] as Quintus Aufidenus Sidectas son of Quintus. The most convincing proposal is presented by Cartledge and Spawforth (180. 263 n. 6), who stick to the reading Κύιντον Αὐφιδηνὸν Κόιντον Σειδέκτα and interpret this as Quintus Aufidenus Quintus son of Sidectas. Due to his nomen, Bradford (*loc. cit.)* does not regard him as a native of Sparta, a view disproved by Cartledge and Spawforth (263 n. 6).

The inscription has been dated by Cartledge and Spawforth on the basis of palaeography to the early Severan period, whereas by Bradford to the 3rd-4th c. A.D.

s. (Q. Aufidenus [?]) Sidectas (LAC 45), nephew Q. Aufidenus Sextus (LAC 46)

45. (ΚΥΪΝΤΟΣ ΑΥΦΙΔΗΝΟΣ [?]) ΣΕΙΔΕΚΤΑΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 33-34 no. 56 with ph. (*AnnÉpigr* 1931, 5; *SEG* 11, 1950, 807, ll. 2-3) [hardly before end of 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; statue base with civic honorary inscription for the person's son, Q. Aufidenus Quintus

son of Sidectas (LAC 44, for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of his uncle, Q. Aufidenus Sextus.

Remarks: Bradford, 85 (2) [where 3rd c. A.D.?] unconvincingly proposes him to be Q. Aufidenus son of Sex. (Aufidenus), whom he considers as the father of Q. Aufidenus Sidectas.

b. Q. Aufidenus Sextus (LAC 46), f. Q. Aufidenus Quintus (LAC 44)

46. ΚΥΪΝΤΟΣ ΑΥΦΙΔΗΝΟΣ ΣΕΞΣΤΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 33-34 no. 56 with ph. (*AnnÉpigr* 1931, 5; *SEG* 11, 1950, 807, ll. 12-13) [hardly before end of 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; statue base with honorary inscription for the philosopher Quintus Aufidenus Quintus son of Sidectas (LAC 44, for text), erected at the expense of his uncle, Q. Aufidenus Sextus.

Remarks: *Contra* A. M. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 34, H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 172 ns 7-8 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 180, Bradford, 85 (1. 3) considers Sextus as the patronymic of Quintus Aufidenus. Cartledge and Spawforth, *loc. cit.* suggest that Sextus, qualified in this text as "most philosophical", might have been named after the teacher of the young M. Aurelius (see M. Aur., *Med.* I. 9) and L. Aurelius Verus, the Platonic philosopher Sextus, a nephew of Plutarch attested in *IG* II^2 3814, l. 4 (cf. Puech, *Orateurs et sophistes*, 358, 360 *ap.* no. 180) and by *Suda s.v. Σέξτος*.

b. (Q. Aufidenus [?]) Sidectas (LAC 45), through whom he was uncle of Q. Aufidenus Quintus (LAC 44)

47. ΑΥΦΙΔΙΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΩΝ

IG V 1, 1268, ll. 1-2 (according to the *apographum* of Dimitrios Koutsogiannopoulos made in 1843); Th. Chr. Sarikakis, "Des soldats Macédoniens dans l'armée romaine", *Ancient Macedonia* II (1977) 442 no. 34 [imperial].

Tainaron; presumably the funerary inscription of this person who was a soldier serving in the *auxilia*.

Αὐφίδιος Μα|κεδὼν στρατι(ώτης) | σπίρης ἐκουέσ|τρης > (ἑκατονταρχίας) Οὐαλε|[5]ρίου Βάσ[σο]υ.

Remarks: For > as abbreviation-sign for "*centuria*", see Cagnat, *Cours*, 473, *s.v.* >; for the Greek equivalents of the Latin military terms, see Mason, 41, *s.v. ἑκατονταρχία*, 42, *s.v. ἐκουέστρης*, 85, *s.v. σπεῖρα*.

Contra Sarikakis, *loc. cit.*: «natione Mecedon», Μακεδών, rather than being an ethnic, is a cognomen derived from a geographical name (at least originally adopted in order to indicate a person's origin). It was also quite a common *cognomen* attested beyond the borders of Macedonia, cf. D. Kanatsoulis, *Μακεδονικὴ προσωπογραφία (ἀπὸ τοῦ 148 π.Χ. μέχρι τῶν χρόνων τοῦ Μ. Κωνσταντίνου)*

(Thessaloniki 1955) 92 no. 864; Sarikakis, *op. cit.*, 441 no. 21. Such names based on a toponym connected with Macedonia, are treated by A. B. Tataki, *Macedonians abroad. A contribution to the prosopography of ancient Macedonia*, ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ 26 (Athens 1988) 510, who differentiates these testimonies from testimonies that contain the ethnic Μακεδών, which thereby indicates that the bearer is a Macedonian. For the diffusion of the name *Macedo* at Rome see Solin, *Namenbuch* I, 587-89. III, 1372.

[ΠΟ]ΜΠΩΝΙΟΣ **ΑΥ[ΓΟ]ΥΡΕΙΝΟΣ** ΠΡΕΙ[ΦΕΡ]ΝΙΟΣ ΠΑΙΤΟΣ: see *LAC 645.

48. [ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) - - -]ΣΟ[.]ΗΤΗ

IG V 1, 545, l. 7 [under Caracalla].

Sparta, found at the south wall (whereas *CIG* I, 1344: copied by Fourmont at the east tower); statue base with civic honorary inscription for her husband M. Aurelius Timaco son of Xenocles (LAC 190 [2], for text), whose statue she funded; she is called ἀξιολογωτάτη.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 80. Date due to prosopographical considerations in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 272 n. 50. Although her nomen is not preserved at all, the inscription's date in the late Severan period suggests the restoration Aurelia. Her cognomen is too badly mutilated to be restored with certainty; none of the names listed in Dornseiff and Hansen, 62 *s.v.* -*τη* seems to fit.

w. M. Aurelius Timaco (LAC 190)

49. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ [- - -] Θ[Ε]ΩΝΟ[Σ]

IG V 1, 1301b [first half 3rd c. A.D.].

Oitylos; carved on a cliff on the bank of the river that flows into the sea near Oitylos: The person's father was high-priest of the imperial cult:

Αὐρηλίας [- - -] | τοῦ Θ[έ]ωνο[ς ἀρχιερέως | τοῦ] Σεβαστοῦ.

Remarks: The palaeographic character of the inscriptions *IG* V 1, 1301a-c points to a late date (apicated *alphas*, *deltas* and *lambdas*, lunar *sigmas* and *omegas*, cursive *mu*).

50. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΑ ΝΟΗΜΟΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 549, ll. 11-13 [later Severan period].

Sparta, built into foundations near the north gate; marble base bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Nicephorus son of Philonidas (LAC 157 [4A], for text) funded by his wife, the ἀξιολογωτάτη Aurelia Aphrodisia daughter of Noemo.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 86. For a comment see LAC 157 [4A].

w. M. Aurelius Nicephorus (LAC 157)

51. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ ΑΦΡΟΔΩ

IG V 1, 566, l. 7 [after A.D. 212 (?)].

Sparta, at the east gate: base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Palaestrites (LAC 161, for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of his sisters, the Aureliae Aphrodo and Sotira.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 87. It cannot be decided whether the inscription antedates the *Constitutio Antoniniana* or not.

sister M. Aurelius Palaestrites (LAC 161) and Aurelia Sotira (LAC 67).

52. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΙΑ ΧΑΡΤΗΡΙΔΟΣ

IG V 1, 601, ll. 5-6 [late Severan].

Sparta, formerly near the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person's daughter, Aurelia Charteris (LAC 54, for text).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 55. The use of the matronymic might be justified by the homonymity of grandmother and granddaughter. For the date see LAC 99 [2].

w. Aurelius Aristoteles (LAC 99), m. Aurelia Charteris (LAC 54), by whom m.-in-law [M.] Aurelius Cleander also known as Menius (LAC 115) and most probably grandm. M. Aurelius Euporus also known as Menius (LAC 135), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 307 *app. crit. add.* improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma III.

53. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ ΚΑΛΛΟΥΣΑ ΣΑΤΥΡΟΥ

IG V 1, 251 [presumably 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; small plain marble base with votive inscription with thank offering by the person to the goddess (Artemis?):

Αὐρηλία Κάλ|λουσα Σατύ|ρου θεᾷ εὐ|χαριστήριον.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 229. Date suggested by palaeography.

54. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΧΑΡΤΗΡΙΣ ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΥ) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΟΥΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑΣ) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΧΑΡΤΗΡΙΔΟΣ

IG V 1, 601, ll. 2-6 [late Severan].

Sparta, formerly near the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription in her memory and in recognition of her moderation, wifely affection and all her other virtues. The monument was paid for by her husband M. Aurelius Cleander also known as Menius:

Ἡ πόλις ἡ Λακεδαιμο|νίων Αὐρ(ηλίαν) Χαρτηρίδα τὴν | ἀξιολογωτάτην θυγατέ|ρα Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀριστοτέλους τοῦ Ἑλ|[5]λανίκου καὶ Αὐρ(ηλίας) Ἀριστοκλεί|ας τῆς Χαρτηρί-δος, γυναῖκα | τοῦ πανταπρώτου καὶ ἀρίστου | Αὐρ(ηλίου) Κλεάνδρου τοῦ καὶ Μηνίου | τοῦ Καλλιστράτου, βοαγοῦ, σω|[10]φροσύνης τε καὶ φιλανδρίας | καὶ τῆς ἄλλης συμπάσης ἀρε|τῆς

τε καὶ μνήμης ἕνεκεν. | προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωμα Αὐρ(ηλίου) Κλεάνδρου τοῦ καὶ Μη|[15]νίου τοῦ ἀνδρός.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 452 (2). For the date see LAC 99 [2].

d. (M.) Aurelius Aristoteles (LAC 99) and Aurelia Aristocleia (LAC 52). w. [M.] Aurelius Cleander also known as Menius (LAC 115), by whom most probably m. M. Aurelius Euporus also known as Menius (LAC 135); most probably paternal niece of M. Aurelius Pancratidas (LAC 162), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 307 *app. crit. add.* improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma III.

55. ΑΥ[ΡΗΛΙ]Α ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗ̣

IG V 1, 1177, l. 11; Bourguet, 128-29 no. 42 with linguistic comment [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.].

Gytheion; marble statue base erected by the polis in honour of M. Aurelius Lysicrates son of Lysicrates (LAC 149, for text), whose monument was funded by his children Aurelia Damocrate and Aurelius Lysicrates.

Remarks: W. Kolbe, although adopting A. N. Skias' reading ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗ̣Σ in majuscule, prefers Δαμοκράτη[ρ] (as U. v. Wilamowitz-Möllendorff) in minuscule, while previous editors, as L. Ross, suggest Δαμοκράτ[ους] and Le Bas Δαμοκράτε[ος] (for bibliographic references to previous editors see *IG*). *Contra* Wilamowitz and Kolbe, Bourguet, 121 n. 1 and p. 128 underlines that there is no evidence which entitles one to postulate a rhotacism in the present inscription. He interprets Δαμοκράτης in l. 11 as an error of iotacism, which reflects the local pronounciation and derives the form from Δαμοκράτεος< -τιος< -τῖς written -της. According to G. Daux, "Noms propres (Thassos, Gytheion, Larissa)", *BCH* 1973, 248-49 no. 4 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1973, 197) Δαμοκράτης (A. N. Skias, "Ἐπιγραφαὶ ἐκ Γυθείου" *AE* 1892, 194 no. 6) is the genitive of the feminine name Δαμοκράτη. Daux is followed by the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 111 *s.v. Δαμοκράτη* (1), though there is not attested any parallel for that name. For the date see LAC 149.

d. M. Aurelius Lysicrates (II) (LAC 149), sister Aurelius Lysicrates (III) (LAC 150), through whom she may be the aunt of M. Aurelius Lysixenus (LAC 151)

56. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

IG V 1, 572, ll. 11-12 [between A.D. 238-44].

Sparta, formerly at the great tower; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Damocrates son of Poseidonius (LAC 124, for text). His statue was erected at the expense of his children, the Aureliae Damocratia and Onasiphoris.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 119 (2). For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 264.

d. M. Aurelius Damocrates (LAC 124), sister of Aurelia Onasiphoris (LAC 63), possibly member of the same family as Aurelia Damocrate (LAC 55)

57. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΕΙΑ ΦΙΛΑΡΙΣΤΟΥ

IG V 1, 1301a [first half 3rd c. A.D.].

Oitylos; carved on a cliff on the bank of the river which flows into the sea near Oitylos:

Αὐρηλίας Δαμοσθε|νείας της Φιλαρίστου.

Remarks: The palaeographic character of the inscription points to a late date, see LAC 49.

58. ΑΥΡΗΛ[Ι]Α ΕΠΑΦΡΩ

IG V 1, 594, l. 2 [3rd c. A.D.?].

Copied by Fourmont in a private house in *Amykles;* statue base bearing a civic honorary inscription for Aurelia Epaphro in recognition of her having performed honorably the liturgy of a *polos* to the most holy goddesses Demeter and Core, and proving herself to be worthy of the gods. The monument was funded by her grandmother Claudia Epaphro:

Ἡ πόλις | Αὐρηλ[ί]αν Ἐπαφρώ, πῶλον | τοῖν ἁγιωτάτοιν θεοῖν | γενομένην, Δήμητρι καὶ |5 Κ[ό]ρῃ σεμνοπ[ρ]επῶς λιτουργή|σασαν καὶ ἀξίως τῶν θεῶν, | προσδεξαμένης τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῆς τήθης αὐτῆς Κλαυδία[ς] | Ἐπαφρ[οῦ]ς.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 149 (1).
maternal grandd. Claudia Epaphro (LAC 222)

59. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ ΦΟΡΤΟΥΝΑΤΑ ΣΥΛΛΙΟΥ ΞΕΝΩΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 600, ll. 2-3; *A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 254 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 815) [3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; base with civic honorary inscription praising her moderation and wifely affection and her general propriety and virtue. The statue was funded by her father (see below):

Ἡ πόλις | Αὐρηλίαν Φορτουνᾶταν | [Σ]υ[λ]λίου Ξένωνος θυγα|τέρα, γυναῖκα Αὐρ(ηλίου) Νικη|5φόρου τοῦ Σωτηρίδα | σωφροσύνης τε καὶ φι|λανδρίας καὶ τῆς συνπά|σης κοσμιότητος καὶ ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν, προσ|10δεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλω|μα Συλ(λίου) Ξένωνος τοῦ | πατρός.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 445. In ll. 3 and 11 Böckh, *CIG* I, 1452, Woodward, *loc. cit.* and Bradford, 320 (3) quite reasonably read Συλλίου *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 600 and *LGPN* III.A, 337 *s.v. Ξένων* (64) <A>ὐ<ρη>λίου. Hence Fortunata owed her nomen gentile to her marriage. For her cognomen see Solin and Salomies, 334 *s.v. Fortunatus.*

d. Syllius Xeno (LAC 692), w. Aurelius Nicephorus (LAC 158)

60. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΑΓΙΟΝ ΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ

IG V 1, 653b, ll. 11-12. *add.* p. 304 [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana* (?)].

Sparta, found in the foundations of the Roman quasi-amphitheatre at the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; circular marble base with a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Cleonymus also known as Hymnus son of Hymnus (LAC 120, for text). He was a *synephebos* of Sex. Pompeius

Gorgippus son of Onasicrates, whose mother, the ἀξιολογωτάτη καὶ πάντα ἀρίστη Aurelia Hagion, paid for the erection of Hymnus' monument.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 15-16. Aurelia Hagion daughter of Eudamus was the mother of Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus son of Onasicrates (as A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 280, where see also for date) and not of the honorand M. Aurelius Cleonymus also known as Hymnus (II) son of Hymnus (I) himself, as Bradford, *loc. cit.* and p. 247 *s.v. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΛΕΩΝΥΜΟΣ (3) Ο ΚΑΙ ΥΜΝΟΣ.* It cannot be decided with certainty whether the person obtained Roman citizenship through the *Constitutio Antoniniana* or whether it had been granted to her family earlier. The second possibility would mean that at the time of her marriage to the *civis* Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates she already had the *civitas* herself. Spawforth, *loc. cit.* suggests that the marriage took place before A.D. 212-13.

Most likely w. Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (I) (LAC 630), m. Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus (LAC 627), perhaps also m. Sex. Pompeius Eudamus (LAC 626) and of Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (II) (LAC 631), cf. stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 282; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma V.

61. (ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ) ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ ΤΕΙΣΑΜΕΝΟΥ

IG V 1, 599, ll. 4-5 [mid-3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; large marble statue base bearing a civic honorary inscription for the most honorable, most philosophic and most noble Heracleia daughter of Teisamenus in recognition of her virtue, sobriety and piety. The inscription comprises an epigram singing her praises (ll. 15-28), where in ll. 23-25 she is called a descendant of the race of Heracles, Apollo and the Iamidae. She received the honour of having her portrait statue set up next to the cult image of Artemis Orthia. The monument was funded by her husband M. Aurelius Eutychianus also known as Aurelianus son of Eutychianus:

[Ἡ πόλις] | τὴν σεμνοτάτην καὶ | φιλοσοφωτάτην καὶ | εὐγενεστάτην Ἡρά|κλειαν Τεισαμενοῦ | παρὰ τῇ ἁγιωτάτῃ Ὀρ|θίᾳ Ἀρτέμιδι ἱδρύσα|το, ἀρετῆς πάσης καὶ σω|φροσύνης καὶ εὐ|σεβείας ἕνεκα, προσ|δεξαμένου τὸ ἀνά|λωμα τοῦ προσφιλε|στάτου ἀνδρὸς αὐτῆς | Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Εὐτυχιανοῦ | τοῦ (Εὐτυχιανοῦ). | Ἄλλην Πηνελό|πειαν ἐγείνατο κυδαλίμη | χθὼν Σπάρτη, Τισαμενοῦ | θεσπεσίου θύγατρα· | τοίη | μῆτιν ἔην ἠδ' ἤθεα καὶ νόο(ν) | ἐσθλὸν | ἔργα τ' Ἀθηναίης | ἠδὲ σαοφροσύνην. Ταύ|τη καὶ γένος ἔσχες ἐτήτυ|μον, Ἡράκλεια. Ἡρακλέους | Φοίβου πρὸς δ' ἔτ' [ἀπ' Ἰ]αμ[ι]|δῶν, οἵ σ' Ἑκάτ[ης κρυε]|ραῖσιν ἀνηρείψα[ντο θυέλλ]|αις αὐτοκασιγν[ήτην] | θᾶκον ἐς [ἀ]θ[ανάτων].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 191-92. As her parents and her maternal grandfather, she, too, was a represenative of the intellectual élite of Sparta. According to the evidence of *IG* V 1, 598, ll. 3-5 and 7-8 Heracleia's father was [M. Αὐρ(ήλιος) Τει]σαμενὸς Στρατα[- - -], married to Αὐρηλία Ὀππία Καλλι[κράτους (?)]. Consequently she was a Roman citizen, her nomen gentile having simply been omitted, which illustrates how inconsistently and carelessly the Roman name formula was used in Sparta already a few decades after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 118. 183 (date). The person claims descent from Heracles, Phoebus Apollo and the Iamidai; for the origin of such

a descent in this family see Settipani, 488 n. 10.

d. [M. Aurelius] Teisamenus (LAC 192) and Aurelia Oppia (LAC 64), w. M. Aurelius Eutychianus (II) also known as Aurelianus (LAC 139), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 598 *app. crit.* and Settipani, 489; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XV.

62. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΝΕΙΚΑΦΟΡΙΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 597, ll. 10-12 [early 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, at the east gate (according to *CIG* I, 1450); base with civic honorary inscription for the person's mother Aurelia Socledeia daughter of Hilarus (LAC 65, for text), whose monument Neicaphoris funded.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 295. Attributed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 15, 1909, 90 to a late date on the basis of the roughly fashioned letters, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 240 n. 138.

d. Aurelia Socledeia (LAC 65)

63. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΟΝΑΣΙΦΟΡΙΣ

IG V 1, 572, ll. 12-13 [between A.D. 238-44].

Sparta, formerly at the great tower; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Damocrates son of Poseidonius (LAC 124, for text). His statue was erected at the expense of his children, the Aureliae Damocratia and Onasiphoris.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 325. For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 264.

d. M. Aurelius Damocrates (LAC 124), sister of Aurelia Damocratia (LAC 56)

64. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ ΟΠΠΙΑ ΚΑΛΛΙ[ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (?)] ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ

IG V 1, 598, ll. 3-5, 18; the epigram alone is emended by W. Peek as quoted in *SEG* 11, 1950, 814; for a new reading and restoration see W. Peek, *ZPE* 31, 1978, 254 with facsimile (*SEG* 28, 1978, 413; *BullÉpigr* 1979, 198) [mid-3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragment of a marble column bearing a mutilated civic honorary inscription for the most philosophical and moderate Aurelia Oppia, daughter of the most philosophical Calli[crates?] and wife of the most noble M. Aurelius Teisamenus son of Strata[- - -] in recognition of her virtue, her sobriety and her piety, for which she is praised as "Hestia of the polis" and as "new Penelope and Laodamia". The inscription comprises an epigram singing her praises (ll. 17-21). Her portrait statue was funded by her son-in-law M. Aurelius Eutychianus also known as Aurelianus son of Eutychianus:

Ἡ πόλις | [τὴν φιλ]οσοφωτάτην καὶ σωφρο|[νεστάτη]ν Αὐρηλίαν Ὀππίαν, | [τοῦ] φιλοσοφωτάτου Καλλι|5[κράτους (?)] θυγατέρα, | [γυναῖκα] δὲ τοῦ εὐγενεστάτου | [Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Τε]ισαμενοῦ τοῦ Στρατα|[-*ca.* 6-]ου, καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει, | [Ἑστίαν π]όλεως, νέαν

Πηνελόπ[ει|αν καὶ Λαοδά]μιαν, ἀρετῆς πάση[ς | καὶ εὐνοίας] καὶ τῆς περὶ τὰς θεά[ς εὐ|σεβείας ἕν]εκα, προσδεξαμέν[ου | τὸ ἀνάλωμα] Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Εὐτυχιανο[ῦ | τοῦ καὶ Αὐρ]ηλιανοῦ τοῦ Εὐτυχ[ι|ανοῦ, πατρὸς] νόμων καὶ πόλε|[ως, τοῦ γαμβ]ροῦ αὐτῆς.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 327. The name Oppia is recorded as a gentilicium only in Solin and Salomies, 132 *s.v. Oppius*. As for the completion of her father's name, Callicrates is probable, being very common in Spartan epigraphy [cf. Bradford, 216 (1)-224 (71)]; but Callistratus, also attested at Sparta [cf. Bradford, 228 (1)-229 (8)], cannot be excluded: see Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 598 *app. crit*. For the honorifc title Ἑστία πόλεως, see comment LAC 386. For the date see Cartledge and Spawforth, 118. 183.

Perhaps d. M. Aurelius Callicrates [- - -] (LAC 107), w. M. Aurelius Teisamenus (LAC 192), m. (Aurelia) Heracleia (LAC 61), through whom m.-in-law M. Aurelius Eutychianus, also known as Aurelianus (LAC 139), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 598 *app. crit.* and Settipani, 488 n. 10. 489; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XV.

65. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΣΩΚΛΗΔΕΙΑ ΙΛΑΡΟΥ

IG V 1, 597, ll. 2-3 [early 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, at the east gate (see *CIG* I, 1450); base with civic honorary inscription in recognition of her many virtues. Her monument was erected at the expense of her daughter Aurelia Neicaphoris daughter of Aristo:

Ἡ πόλις | Αὐρ(ηλίαν) Σωκλήδειαν | Ἱλάρου σωφροσύ|νης καὶ τῆς ἐν γυ|ναιξὶν ἀρετῆς ἁπά|σης καὶ καλοκἀγα|θίας, προσδεξαμέ|νης τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῆς θυγατρὸς αὐ|τῆς Αὐρ(ηλίας) Νεικαφο|ρίδος τῆς Ἀρίστω|νος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 389. Attributed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 15, 1909, 90 to a late date on the basis of the roughly fashioned letters, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 240 n. 138.

m. of Aurelia Neicaphoris (LAC 62)

66. (ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ) ΣΩΦΡΟΣΥΝΑ

IG V 1, 560, ll. 7-8, *add.* p. 304 [shortly after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Sparta; marble statue base with civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Chrysogonus (LAC 114 [1], for text), whose statue was funded by his children Sophrosyna and Soteridas.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 403. Both of the honorand's children are referred to without praenomen and nomen gentile. The indication of the simple cognomen was quite common with children of Roman citizens, especially after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, since the nomen was evident, being identical with that of the father.

d. M. Aurelius Chrysogonus (LAC 114), sister of (Aurelius) Soteridas (II) (LAC 185), w. M. Aurelius Chrysogonus (LAC 113), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 561 *app. crit.*

67. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ

IG V 1, 566, ll. 7-8 [after A.D. 212 ?].

Sparta, at the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Palaestrites (LAC 161 [1], for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of his sisters, the Aureliae Aphrodo and Sotira.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 400. It cannot be decided whether the inscription antedates the *Constitutio Antoniniana* or not.

sister of M. Aurelius Palaestrites (LAC 161) and Aurelia Aphrodo (LAC 51)

68. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΣΥΜΦΩ

IG V 1, 539, l. 15; her name emended by A. Wilhelm, "Griechische Epigramme aus Kreta", *SO Suppl.* 13, 1950, 12, (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 796a; *BullÉpigr* 1951, 105) [between A.D. 230-50].

Sparta; headless marble portrait herm with a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Spartiates son of Spartiates (LAC 186, for text). The herm, a work of the sculptor Demetrius (son of Demetrius), was erected at the expense of his daughter Αὐρ(ηλίας) Συμφῶ[ς].

Remarks: W. Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 539 adopts U. v. Wilamowitz-Möllendorff's proposal to restore her cognomen in l. 15 Συμφω[νία]; this is accepted by Bradford, 386 (3). A. Wilhelm, *loc. cit.* and with him A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 276 n. 75, however, argue that at the end of l. 15 there is not enough space on the stone to restore the genitive of the cognomen Συμφω[νία], whereas the reading Συμφῶ[ς] would fit the space available, cf. also *LGPN* III.A, 406 *s.v. Συμφώ.* Moreover in ll. 13-14, instead of [μ|η]τρός, [θυγ|α]τρός should be read, because the honorand, having already reached the rank of a *patronomos*, must have been by then a man of advanced age.

Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 276-277, 285 n. 123 dates the activity of Demetrius in the 2nd quarter of the 3rd c. A.D.

Most probably d. M. Aurelius Spartiates (LAC 186)

69. Α<Υ>Ρ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΤΕΙΜΟΚΡΑΤΕΙΑ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 606, ll. 2-3; for the problematic emendation of ll. 4-5 (see below) *IG* V 1, 606 *add.* p. 304 and M. N. Tod, "Notes on some inscriptions from Kalyvia Sokhas", *ABSA* 47, 1952, 118-22 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1954, 120); Bourguet, 129-30 no. 43 (with linguistic comment); Hupfloher, 41 [3rd c. A.D.].

Found among the ruins of the church of *Hagia Sophia* in *Kalyvia Sochas;* square statue base with civic honorary inscription for the person praising her virtue and her piety towards the goddess:

Ἁ πόλις | Α<ὐ>ρ(ηλίαν) Τειμοκράτειαν | Ἀσκληπιάδου θοι|[ν]αρμόστριαν εἰς Ἀρ|[5][ε]ίας (?) καὶ ἀγορᾶχον, | [ἀρ]ετᾶς ἕνεκεν καὶ | [τᾶ]ς εἰς τὰς θεὰς εὐ|σεβείας.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 55-56 no. 82 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 818) [3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found above the orchestra of the theatre; little fragment of a marble column preserving only Αὐρηλ[ί]|ας Τει|μοκρα|[τείας].

Remarks: Bradford 412 (1). A. M. Woodward, *loc. cit.* identifies Aurelia Teimocrateia of **[2]** with the homonymous individual of **[1]** but refers to her by mistake as «wife of one Ἀσκληπιάδης». Bourguet, *loc. cit.* dates **[1]** to the end of the 2nd c. A.D.
The cultic titles of θοιναρμόστρια and ἀγορᾶχος, attested in several inscriptions from Laconia and Messenia, are normally connected with the cult of Demeter and Core, the *thoinarmostria* being responsible of the preparation of the sacred meals, cf. M. N. Tod, "Thoinarmostria", *JHS* 32, 1912, 100-04 (on p. 102 Tod suggests to restore Αρ|[ε]ίας instead of εἰσαρ|[χ]ίας proposed by A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1451); P. Schmitt Pantel, *La cité au banquet. Histoire des repas publics dans les cités greques*, Collection de l'École française de Rome 157 (Rome 1992) 271 n. 75. 295 n. 24 (with a list of all relevant inscriptions) and Cartledge and Spawforth, 194 n. 7. The same titles were borne by the priestess Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219 [3. 4]). But in the present text the reading of the god's name, which one expects to have stood in ll. 4-5, is controversial, see Hupfloher, 41-42. *app.* on p. 223.

70. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑ ΞΕΝΩ ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥ

IG V 1, 535, ll. 18-19 [3rd c. A.D. ?].

Sparta, found between the great tower and the east gate; marble base with an honorary inscription for the husband of Aurelia Xeno, Sex. Pompeius Spatalus son of Agathocles (LAC 633, for text), whose statue she funded. She is called σεμνοτάτη καὶ πανταπρώτη.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 320. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285 no. 19 (where by misprint «Spatalaus») dates her husband's patronomate in the 3rd c. A.D. (presumably because of his wife's nomen).

w. Sex. Pompeius Spatalus (LAC 633)

71. [Α]ΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) [- - -]

IG V 1, 684, l. 17; the first line emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* square stele with catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards; the person is listed among the "ball players".

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 81 (6). For the date see comment LAC 130.

72. [. ΑΥ]ΡΗΛΙΟ[Σ - - -]

IG V 1, 682, l. 12; only ll. 3-5 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 248 and *id.*, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 844 and *add. et corr.* 844); ll. 1-5 emended by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 844 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village of *Parori* behind the choir of the *Panagia* church; badly mutilated catalogue of a victorious team of [σφαι]ρεῖς ἀ̣[νέφεδροι (?)] of the Limnaian ὠβά in an uncertain patronomate (for text LAC 7 [4]); l. 12: [. Αὐ]ρ̣ήλιο[ς - - -].

Remarks: Bradford, 81 (4) suggests that he himself might be a σφαιρεύς or the father of one, the latter, however, being improbable. The first letter of line 12, now lost, may belong to the praenomen, most probably Μ(ᾶρκος), of this individual. For the date see LAC 7 [4].

73. [ΛΟΥ]ΚΙΟΣ (?) **ΑΥΡ[(ΗΛΙΟΣ) - - -]**

IG V 1, 532, l. 5 [not before the reign of L. Aurelius Verus].

Sparta, formerly near the theatre and the south tower; statue base with badly mutilated honorary inscription, the honorand's name being lost; his monument seems to have been erected at the expense of the *nomophylakes*, whose senior colleague this person was:

[- - -] πατρ̣ο[νόμον], | προσδεξα[μένων] | τ̣ὸ ἀνάλωμα [τῶν ἀξι]ολογ<ω>τάτ(ω)ν [νομο-φυ(λάκων)] |[5] [Λου]κίου (?) Αὐρ̣[(ηλίου) - - -, | πρέσβεω]ς νομ[οφυλάκ(ων)].

Remarks: At the beginning of l. 2, the *apographum* of Fourmont has ..K̄IOYAYP, thus making the restoration of the praenomen uncertain. Bradford, 81 (7) proposes as alternative reading C. Iulius Aurelius (or Aurelianus?).

74. ΜΑΡ̣(ΚΟΣ) [ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) - - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 28-29 no. 51 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 504, l. 4) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the west end of the *scene* of the theatre; small fragment of a marble column with a catalogue of officials, perhaps πατ[ρονόμοι], among whom this person is cited.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 81 (10). πατ[- - -] in l. 7 might point to a catalogue of *patronomoi*. Due to the praenomen *Marcus*, Woodward, *loc. cit.* considers the persons in ll. 1, 2, 4 and 5 to be *Marci Aurelii* (LAC 75-77); hence he proposes a date after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.

75. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) [ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) - - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 28-29 no. 51 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 504, l. 5) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the west end of the *scene* of the theatre; small fragment of a marble column with a catalogue of officials, perhaps πατ[ρονόμοι], among whom this person is cited.

Remarks: This individual is omitted by Bradford. It cannot be decided whether the first two letters preserved in l. 6 (ΚΑ) belong to the name of this person. For the restoration of the gentilicium Aurelius see LAC 74.

76. Μ[ΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) - - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 28-29 no. 51 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 504, l. 1) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the west end of the *scene* of the theatre; small fragment of a marble column with a catalogue of officials, perhaps πατ[ρονόμοι], among whom this person is cited.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 81 (8). For the restoration of the gentilicium Aurelius see LAC 74.

77. ΜΑ[Ρ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) - - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 28-29 no. 51 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 504, l. 2) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the west end of the *scene* of the theatre; small fragment of a marble column with a catalogue of officials, perhaps πατ[ρονόμοι], among whom this person is cited.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 81 (9). It cannot be decided, whether the first two letters preserved in l. 3 (ΞΕ) belong to the name of this person. For the restoration of the gentilicium Aurelius see LAC 74.

78. [ΜΑ]Ρ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) [- - -]

IG V 1, 618 [imperial].

Sparta; tiny fragment of inscription of undetermined character.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 80 (1).

79. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) [- - -]

IG V 1, 330, ll. 3-4; *A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 331 no. 65 with facsimile [early 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; four fragments of a pedimental marble stele bearing a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by a victor in the contest of *kasseratoris*, Hermogenes apparently son of Marcus Aurelius [- - -] (there is a blank space of several letters between Hermogenes and Marcus); the first two lines are written in an ornate wreath flanked by two palm branches:

Νίκη | [Ἑ]ρμογένης *vac.* Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) | [- - - |5 - - -]σ[-*ca.* 3-]ι (?) | [νικάσας] κασ[σηρατόριν ἀνέ|θηκεν] Ἀρτέμιδι [Βωρθέᾳ].

Remarks: Due to the name of this person's son, Bradford, 154 (6) suggests that the father's cognomen was also Hermogenes. Consequently Bradford, 154 (3) believes the son Hermogenes to have been a Marcus Aurelius too. These suggestions are not adopted by *LGPN* III.A, 154 *s.v.* *Ἑρμογένης* (21). Basing himself on the palaeographical characteristics, A. M. Woodward, *loc. cit.* suggests a date «not before the last quarter of the second century».

80. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙ[ΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 685, l. 6; better A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 256-57 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 845 and *add.*) [shortly after 212 A.D.].

Sparta; fragment of a mutilated marble stele bearing a catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Pitana, dating to the patronomate of M. Aurelius Philippus (LAC 170 [2], for text). He is attested as [βίδε]ος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 81 (5). For comment see LAC 170.

81. [Α]ΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΓΑΘΙΑ[Σ]

IG V 1, 682, l. 9; only ll. 3-5 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 248 and *id.*, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844); ll. 1-5 emended by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 844 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village of *Parori* at the *Panagia* church; badly mutilated catalogue of a victorious team of [σφαι]ρεῖς ἀ[νέφεδροι (?)] of the Limnaian ὠβά in an uncertain patronomate (for text see LAC 7 [4]).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 3 (2). For the date see LAC 7 [4].

82. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗΣ (II) (ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ [I])

IG V 1, 556A, ll. 7-8 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «near the east gate»; base with cymatia inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a civic honorary inscription for the πρέσβυς βιδέων P. Aelius Alcandridas son of Damocratidas (LAC 7 [2], for text), whose monument was financed by his συνάρχοντες, among whom was included the above-named.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 4 (6). For the Spartan συναρχία see comment LAC 8. In the present text four of the six magistrates mentioned are *Aurelii:* of the five *synarchontes* three are cited with *duo nomina* [nomen abbreviated Αὐρ(ήλιος) + cognomen] and their patronymic, whereas our man alone is indicated by the *tria nomina* and his patronymic. Only one of them, an Aelius (LAC 8), bore *duo nomina* without patronymic. The honorand, too, was an Aelius and is indicated by his *tria nomina* and his patronymic (LAC 7 [2]). This evidence presupposes the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana* in A.D. 212; cf. C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Diffusion de la citoyenneté romaine: notes sur les gentilices impériaux en Laconie et en Messénie", in: A. Chastagnol - S. Demougin - C. Lepelley (eds), *Splendissima civitas. Études d'histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (Paris 1996) 143 n. 71. For the use of the nomen *Aurelius* before and after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see the comment at LAC 90 [1] with bibliographic references.

83. Μ[ΑΡ(ΚΟΣ)] ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΓΑΘΟΠΟΥΣ (II) (ΑΓΑΘΟΠΟΔΟΣ [I])

[1] *IG* V 1, 565, ll. 8-9 [mid-3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Sparta, formerly at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*; civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Philetus son of Agathopous (LAC 168 [2], for text), whose monument was funded his brother M. Aurelius Agathopous; here Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀγαθόποδος τοῦ (Ἀγαθοπόδος).

[2] *IG* V 1, 684, l. 15; the first line emended by *A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].
Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* square stele with catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards, among whom was our man; here Αὐρ(ήλιος) Ἀγαθόπο[υς].

[3] A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 330 no. 63 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 740, ll. 1-2) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].
Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; two marble fragments from a stele (united by Woodward) with pediment and acroteria in relief bearing a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by the person on occasion of a victory of his in the patronomate of Aelius Alcandridas:

[Μᾶρ(κος) Αὖρ(ήλιος)] Ἀγαθόπο[υς (Ἀγαθόποδος), Φιλήτ]ῳ τῷ Φι|[λήτω (?) κ]άσεν, νεικά|[αρ μικιχιδ]δομένων |5 [κελοῖαν (?)] ἐπὶ πατρο|νόμω Αἰ|λίω Ἀλ|[κανδρίδα | - - -].

Remarks: Bradford, 9 (1) and 9 (2) distinguishes **[1]** and **[3]** from **[2]** although not much time seems to separate **[2]** from **[3]**. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 330 no. 63 proposes to identify Aurelius Agathopous of **[2]** either with the person of **[1]** and **[3]** or «more probably» with a homonymous son of his. If the name of Agathopous' patron in **[3]** is indeed to be read Philetus son of Philetus, Agathopous' brother, M. Aurelius Philetus, might have been named "Philetus" by his father Agathopous to commemorate his friendship with Philetus' father.
For the date of **[2]** see comment LAC 130. For a comment on **[3]** see LAC 7 [5].

b. M. Aurelius Philetus (LAC 168)

84. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΣ

IG V 1, 526, l. 2 [late 2nd/early 3rd c. A.D.].
Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble statue base with civic honorary inscription for the *seitones* for life, M. Aurelius Agathus, whose statue was funded by his friend Ti. Claudius Pratolaus son of Brasidas. As such he served the city well by obtaining grain in a period of shortage:

Ἡ πόλις | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὖρ(ήλιον) Ἄγαθον καὶ ὡς | χρηματίζει, αἰώνιον | σειτώνην, ἐν σπά|5νει σειτωνήσαντα | φιλοτείμως τε καὶ | δαψιλῶς, προσεμέ|νου τὸ ἀνάλωμα | Τιβ(ερίου) Κλ(αυδίου) Πρατολάου |10 τοῦ Βρασίδου | τοῦ φίλου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 9. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 231. The cognomen Agathus points to the low social standard of its bearer, perhaps even a *libertus*. For the liturgy of the σειτωνία see comment LAC 41.

85. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΑΛΚΙ[- - -] ΡΟΥΦΟΥ

IG V 1, 1240, ll. 12-14 [between A.D. 213 and 217].

Tainaron-Cainopolis; column belonging to a statue dedication by the polis of Tainaron for the Emperor Caracalla; it was set up by three ephors, among whom is this person, and a *tamias*:

Ἡ πόλις | Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσα[ρα] | Μᾶρκον Αὐρήλιον Ἀντων[εῖνον] | Εὐσεβῆ, Εὐτυχῆ, Σεβαστό[ν], |[5] Παρθικὸν Μέγιστον, Βρε[ταν]|νικὸν Μέγιστον, Γερμα[νικὸν] | Μέγιστον, Ἀρχιερέα Μέ[γιστον], | δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας [τὸ ι'], | αὐτοκράτορα τὸ γ', ὕπατο[ν τὸ δ'], |[10] πατέρα πατρίδος, ἀνείκη[τον], | τὸν ἴδιον σωτῆρα καὶ εὐερ[γέτην], | *vac.* | δι' ἐφόρων Αὐρηλίων Ἀρ[ιστοτέ]|λους τοῦ Ἑλλανίκου, | Ἀλκι[- - -] | τοῦ Ῥούφου, Καλλικρατίδ[α τοῦ] |[15] Καλλικρατίδα | καὶ ταμία Αὐρηλίου Δικαίου τοῦ [(Δικαίου)] | *vac.*

Remarks: The inscription's date results from Caracalla's form of address which, due to the title *Germanicus Maximus* in l. 6, indicates a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 213, cf. Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 162-64.

s. Rufus (LAC 673)

86. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΛΚΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ ΕΥΕΛΠΙΣΤΟΥ

Two duplicates **[1A, B]** of a civic honorary inscription [*ca.* A.D. 223] for C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646 [2A, B], for text), who was repaid for the public favours done, especially as *agoranomos*, by twelve public statues; two of them were funded by M. Aurelius Neicephorus son of Philonidas together with Alcisthenes:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 547, l. 17.

Built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* near Sparta at the mill of *Matala*; marble plaque; here Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀλκισθένους τοῦ Εὐελπίστου.

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57, ll. 17-18 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 798); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239 n. 137, pl. 21.

Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the front side (face A) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base; here Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀλκισθένους τοῦ | Εὐελπίστου, προστάτου πόλεως.

[2] *IG* V 1, 682, ll. 9-10; only ll. 3-5 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 248 and *id.*, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844); ll. 1-5 emended by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 844 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village of *Parori* behind the choir of the *Panagia* church; badly mutilated catalogue of a victorious team of σφαιρεῖς of the Limnaian ὠβά in an uncertain patronomate; here his name is restored by analogy with **[1A-B, 3]** as [Αὐρ(ήλιος) Ἀλκισθένης Εὐ|ε]λπίστου (for text LAC 7 [4]).

[3] *IG* V 1, 683, ll. 6-7; cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844 a) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Now lost; plaque with representation of a pediment with relief decoration in its upper part; it bears the upper part of an agonistic catalogue presumably of a victorious team of σφαιρεῖς of the Neopolitan ὠβά dating to the fifth *patronomia* of the god Lycurgus, for which M. Aurelius Alcisthenes son of Euelpistus functioned as *epimeletes*:

Ἀγαθεῖ Τύχε[ι] | Νίκη Νεοπ[ο]|λειτῶ[ν]. | Ἐπὶ πατρονό(μου) θεο[ῦ] Λυκού[ρ]|⁵γου τὸ ε', ἐπιμελουμένου [δὲ τῆς] | πατρονο(μίας) Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀλκισθένου[ς] | τοῦ Εὐελπίστου, προστάτ[ου τῆς πό]|λεως, βιδέου δὲ Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ῥο[ύφου (?)] | τοῦ [Κλεάνορος (?) - - - |¹⁰ - - - | σφαιρεῖς οἱ νεικάσαντες τὰς | ὠβὰς - - -].

[σφαι]ρεὺς ἀ[νέφεδρος (?)] **[2]**, ἐπὶ πατρονό(μου) θεο[ῦ] Λυκού[ρ]γου τὸ ε', ἐπιμελουμένου [δὲ τῆς] πατρονο(μίας) Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀλκισθένου[ς] τοῦ Εὐελπίστου **[3]**; προστάτης τῆς πόλεως **[1A-B. 3]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 29. For the other inscription on the opposite side (face F) of the same block as **[1B]** as well as for the date of **[1A. B]** and various prosopographical remarks see LAC 646 [2 A. B]. For the date of **[2]** see LAC 7 [4]. The function of ἐπιμελητής in the case of **[3]** was connected with some kind of liturgy, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 202. 265-66 n. 19.
The title προστάτης τῆς πόλεως (cf. comment LAC 461) is also attested for a high-priest of the imperial cult in an inscription from the Constantinian period (LAC 187); moreover in *IG* V 1, 1417, ll. 10-11, an inscription from Methone in Messenia (*MES 227). Because of the presence of this title, the texts **[1A-B. 3]** must be of the same period while **[2]**, describing him as athlete, must be earlier in date and not «*ca.* A.D. 230-60», as suggested by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284.

87. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΥΣ ΘΕΩΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 817, ll. 1-3 (*AnnÉpigr* 1904, 189); republished by V. Papaëfthimiou, *Grabreliefs*, 15. 20. 44-47. 54-55. 63-69. 142-43. ph. fig. 16; *ead.*, "Επιτύμβιες στήλες των ελληνιστικών και ρωμαϊκών χρόνων του Μουσείου της Σπάρτης", in: O. Palagia - W. Coulson (eds), *Sculpture from Arcadia and Laconia* (Oxford 1993) 237 with fig. 1. 120. 244 and *ead.*, "Λακωνικὲς στῆλες πολεμιστῶν τὴν ἐποχὴ τῆς ρωμαιοκρατίας", *Peloponnesiaca* 21, 1995, 383-93 [died shortly after A.D. 217].
Found at Sparta, now in the National Museum at Athens; plain rectangular marble grave stele with frame. In its right part there is a relief showing the deceased as standing soldier wearing a short-sleeved *chitoniskos*, a *lorica segmentata* and a cloak which is thrown over both shoulders; he also wears boots and a characteristic *pilos*-shaped cap; in his right hand he carries a wooden club, in his left a long sword; an oval shield leans against his left leg; to the left of the relief is depicted a rectangular stele inscribed with the funerary inscription according to which the person served in the army in a war against the Persians and died at the age of thirty:

Μᾶρκος | Αὐρήλιος | Ἄλεξυς Θέωνος | στρατευσά|⁵μενος | κατὰ Περσῶν, | ἔτη βιώσας | λ'.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 26. Following A. v. Premerstein, *Klio* 11, 1911, 358-66, Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 817, *app. crit.* thinks that the enfranchisement of Alexys goes back to the reign of M. Aurelius as a reward for his having taken part in the campaign of L. Verus against the Parthians A.D. 163-66. However, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 267-69 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 316 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 326 n. 45) underlines that in such a case Alexys' praenomen would

have been *Lucius* instead of *Marcus* after Lucius Verus and dates it «no earlier than A.D. 217, perhaps *ca.* 217-20». Moreover the epigraphical evidence of a peregrine Spartan who fought under L. Verus, Lycinus son of Lycinus, in *IG* V 1, 44 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 219-23 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 486, ll. 12-13) does not suggest any act of enfranchisement. Thus P. Wolters, "Ein Denkmal der Partherkriege", *MDAI(A)* 28, 1903, 297 ff. and A. J. S. Spawforth, *loc. cit.* argue in favour of a date after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, to which Alexys would owe his Roman citizenship. A Spartan contingent did take part in Caracalla's campaign against the Parthians (Hdn. IV. 8, 2-3, 9, 4-5) — here referred to as Persians — between A.D. 214 and 217, which speaks for a dating of the funerary inscription not long after 217 when the Spartan soldiers would have come back home, cf. also E. Kourinou, *Σπάρτη. Συμβολή στή μνημειακή τοπογραφία της* (Athens 2000) 32 n. 41 and E. Kourinou-Pikoula, "The bronze portrait statue NM 23321 from Sparta", *ABSA* 96, 2001, 429 n. 35. This coincides with the palaeography since nearly all the *alphas* are apicated. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, *Péloponnèse*, 73-74 considers both the Parthian campaigns of L. Verus and Caracalla.

For the Spartan contingent in Caracalla's Parthian campaign cf. also the evidence of *IG* V 1, 130, ll. 3-4 (LAC 118). It has already been pointed out repeatedly that Alexys' military kit resembles that of a light-armed Peloponnesian warrior, especially the *pilos* and the club, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 118-19. The type of laminated armour called "*lorica segmentata*" came into use in the 2nd quarter of the 1st c. A.D. and was the legionary *lorica* of the first and second century A.D. built up by segments or laminations of iron, see H. Russell Robinson, *The armour of imperial Rome* (London 1975) 174-86. Comparable is the grave stele of Aurelius Artemo son of Agasippus (LAC 101) and Aurelius Eutychianus son of Onasio (LAC 140), but cf. also the funerary stelae from Perinthos belonging to legionaries that had taken part in the campaigns of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, see Papaëfthimiou, *op. cit.*, 46 n. 215; M. H. Sayar, *Perinthos-Herakleia (Marmara Ereğlisi) und Umgebung. Geschichte, Testimonien, griechische und lateinische Inschriften* (Wien 1998) nos 74. 75. 79. 81. 82. 86. 87. pls XX-XXII.

***88. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΛΦΕΙΟΣ**

IG V 1, 546, l. 2. *add.* p. 303; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 152 n. 633 [Severus/Caracalla].

Sparta; found near the south tower; civic honorary inscription for the *procurator* of the emperors, Aurelius Alpheius, in gratitude for the favour done to Lacedaemon. His statue was funded by the high-priest of the imperial cult C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas:

Ἡ πό[λις] | Αὐρ(ήλιον) Ἀλφειόν τόν κράτιστον ἐπί[τροπον] | τῶν Σεβαστῶν τῆς εἰς τὴν Λακεδαίμον[α] | εὐνοίας ἕνεκεν, προσεμένου τό ἀνά|⁵λωμα Γαΐου Πομ(πωνίου) Πανθάλους | Διογένους Ἀριστέα, ἀρχιερέως τῶν Σεβαστῶν | καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτῶν.

Remarks: Kolbe reads his cognomen Ἀλφεῖος, whereas the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 31 *s.v.* (here *IG* V 1, 546 is not cited) convincingly suggest Ἀλφειός. For the person see

Bradford, 30; *PIR*[2] A 1442; Groag, *loc. cit.* The date results from the mention (ll. 2 and 6) of more than one emperor, suggesting a co-reign during which Aurelius Alfius was *procurator* in the province of Achaia (ll. 2-3: *egregius procurator Augustorum):* Co-reigns considered have been that of M. Aurelius and L. Verus (as Böckh in *CIG* I, 1328); Marcus Aurelius and Commodus (Groag); Septimius Severus and Caracalla (Kolbe in *IG*, Groag and Pflaum, *Carrières* III, 1071) and finally Caracalla and Geta (Kolbe in *IG).* The most probable is that of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, see comment (LAC 646 [1]). For «κράτιστος» as a predicate for procurators see A. Stein, "Griechische Rangtitel der römischen Kaiserzeit", *WS* 34, 1912, 169 and further comment in *LAC 280.

An Aurelius Alfius son of Sopho is attested with certainty in two inscriptions from Olympia and his name is perhaps to be restored in a third one from the same place (EL 67 [1. 2] and Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 234 no. 167 [1-3]).

89. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΟΣ ΣΩΣΙΠΟΛΙΔΟΣ

IG V 1, 527, ll. 2-3; see also A. Christophilopoulos, "Τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον", in: *Μνήμη Γεωργίου Α. Πετροπούλου* vol. 2 (Athens 1984) 426 no. 9 [early 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, in front of the theatre; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person in recognition of his moderation and courage. His statue was erected at the expense of Ti. Claudius Aristoteles son of Spartiaticus:

Ἡ πόλις | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Ἀφροδείσιον | Σωσιπόλιδος σω|φροσύνης τε καὶ |[5] ἀνδρεί-ας ἕνεκεν | καὶ τῆς ἐν τοῖς πατρίοις | Λυκουργείοις ἔθεσιν | εὐψυχίας καὶ πειθαρ|χίας χάριν, προσδε|[10]ξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τοῦ ἀξιολογωτάτου | Τιβ(ερίου) Κλ(αυδίου) Ἀριστοτέλους | τοῦ Σπαρτιατικοῦ | τοῦ βοαγοῦ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 86 (3) [following Kolbe: «late II A.D.»]; cf. also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 238 n. 135.

90. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΠΟ[ΛΛΩΝ]ΙΟΣ (II) (ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ [I])

[1] *IG* V 1, 172. 173. 174 (ll. 10-11). 175 (ll. 4-5) connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, l. 11; cf. also Jones, *Public organization*, 128 n. 15) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; *IG* V 1, 172 destroyed by fire in Sparta Museum. *IG* V 1, 174: Sparta, at the north tower. *IG* V 1, 175: in Sparta Museum; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, the individual discussed here as *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook: πρ[οστά]της δὲ τῆς | [φυλῆς Α]ὐρ(ήλιον) Ἀπο[λλών]ιον (Ἀπολλωνίου).

[2] *IG* V 1, 682, l. 5; only ll. 3-5 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 248 and *id.*, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844); ll. 1-5 emended by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 844 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village of *Parori* behind the choir of the *Panagia* church; badly

mutilated catalogue of a victorious team of σφαιρεῖς of the Limnaian ὠβά in an uncertain patronomate: [προστά]|του δὲ τῆς φ[υλῆς καὶ γυμνασιάρ]|χου Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀπο[λλωνίου τοῦ (Ἀπολλωνίου)] (entire text LAC 7 [4]).

πρ[οστά]της τῆς [φυλῆς] **[1. 2]**, γυμνασίαρ]χος **[2]**

Remarks: *Contra* A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 248, Bradford is not sure about the identification of **[1]** [= p. 40 (2)] and **[2]** [= p. 39 (4)]. The restoration of the person's cognomen (and patronymic) in **[2]** by analogy with **[1]** proposed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 247-48 is confirmed by the length of the *lacuna*.

Woodward, *op. cit.*, 248 tentatively suggests restoring πρ[οστά]την in l. 10 of text **[1]** and, by analogy, (*contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 682) in ll. 5-6 of text **[2]** [προστά]του or, less probably, [ἐπιστά]του instead of [ἐπιμελη]τοῦ, cf. Jones, *Public organization*, 128 n. 15. Considering the expression φ[υλῆς], his title is presumably to be connected with a tribal athletic team or organization. Due to the character of the catalogue in **[1]**, it is improbable that it refers (as in **[2]**) to a team of σφαιρεῖς. Whatever the case, the mention in **[1]** of two ἀλείπται, *i.e.* persons responsible for applying oil to the athletes and in the broader sense for ephebic training in the gymnasium (cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 205), points to a sporting activity connected with the gymnasium. In text **[1]** all but one of the named persons are *Aurelii* indicated by *duo nomina* (with the nomen being abbreviated always in the same way, namely Αὐρ. + cognomen) and — with one exception (LAC 137) — by their patronymic, whereas the only non-Aurelius (LAC 651) is cited with his *tria nomina* (praenomen + nomen + cognomen) and his patronymic. This suggests a date of **[1]** after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, which means that the *Aurelii* cited are all *novi cives*, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265. 274 ns 60-62: «no earlier than *ca.* 230-60 A.D.». A. Segrè, "La Costituzione Antoniniana e il diritto dei 'novi cives'", *Iura* 17, 1966, 1-26 suggests that the *Aurelii* who had become Roman citizens before the *Constitutio Antoniniana* in A.D. 212 were "full citizens" with all the related privileges and called themselves *Marcus*; on the contrary, those, who were enfranchised by the mentioned act were "new citizens" with more limited rights and were merely called *Aurelii* to indicate the difference between them and the *Aurelii* that had been enfranchised under Marcus Auerlius, Domitian, Severus, Geta or Caracalla before A.D. 212 and had hence taken on the praenomen *Marcus* and the nomen *Aurelius*. Although an interesting hypothesis, in general it does not withstand a thorough examination of the material at hand either from Laconia or from other regions of the Roman empire. According to D. Hagedorn, "Marci Aurelii in Ägypten nach der Constitutio Antoniniana", *BASP* 16, 1979, esp. 48-49. 59 every man enfranchised by the *Constitutio Antoniniana* could theoretically call himself *Marcus*, that is to say that this praenomen was not reserved for those who had become citizens before the *Constitutio Antoniniana* was passed, but functioned rather as a status symbol to distinguish citizens of higher social rank from those belonging to lower social strata. This explanation meets the circumstances of the historic moment, when the entire free male population of the Roman empire,

regardless of its social position, became Roman citizens by means of one act. It is understandable that pre-*Constitutio Antoniniana Aurelii* of higher social standing may by then have felt the need to distinguish themselves from the *novi cives Aurelii* and, if they wished, to indicate the difference by stressing the praenomen *Marcus*. For the date of **[2]** see LAC 7 [4].

91. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΚΑΜΕΙΝΑ

IG V 1, 172 (ll. 3-4). 173. 174 (ll. 3-4). 175 connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 3-4) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The individual was an athlete of unknown specialization.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 40 (4). For comment see LAC 90.

92. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟ̣Σ̣ ΖΩΣΙΜΟΥ

IG V 1, 170, ll. 17-18 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, built into in the Byzantine wall; marble stele with a catalogue of the five *synarchoi* of Aurelius Calemerus son of Agathocles (LAC 106, for text) when Calemerus was γυναικονόμος in the patronomate of Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 40 (5). The date rests on the fact that all but one of the listed individuals are Aurelii. They bear *duo nomina* (with the nomen abbreviated without exception to Αὐρ. + cognomen) and their patronymic, whereas the only non-*Aurelius* (LAC 635 [1]) is indicated by his *tria nomina* (praenomen + nomen + cognomen), but without patronymic. This suggests that all the cited *Aurelii* were *novi cives*, enfranchised by the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, cf. also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265. 284 ns 117-18: "212-25" and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 245. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 180-82 comments on the general omission of the praenomen. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

The *syngynaikonomos* Ἀπολλώνιος Ζωσίμου attested in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 210-11 no. 9 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 627, ll. 5-6) [probably towards the late 2nd c. A.D.] should be regarded as grandfather of this Apollonius.

93. [Α]ΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΚΑΔΙΩΝ (ΙΙ) (ΑΡΚΑΔΙΩΝΟΣ [Ι])

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 435-36 no. 6, l. 6, pl. 75b (*SEG* 44, 1994, 357) [most probably shortly after A.D. 212].

Sparta, found in the excavations of the *British School* in 1991 in the core of the late Roman fortification wall, Roman Stoa Central (RSC 2); fragment of an architectural marble column with a catalogue of magistrates of uncertain function; it preserves the names of three σύναρ-

χοι, including the above-named, and of an ὑπηρέτης.

Remarks: According to Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 435 palaeography suggests a date in the late 2nd or early 3rd c. A.D.; the occurrence of two *Aurelii* favours a date after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.

94. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΑΡΕΤΩΝ

IG V 1, 529, ll. 13-14 [Severan].

Sparta, formerly between the big tower and the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the gymnasiarch for life, M. Aurelius Aristocrates son of Damaenetus (LAC 96 [1], for text). His statue was funded by his friends and colleagues in the gymnasium, including the above-named, who was twice gymnasiarch: προσδε|[10]ξαμένων τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῶν προστάντων ἐν τῷ | γυμνασίῳ φίλων, ..., Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλίου | Ἀρέτωνος τοῦ β'.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 43 (3). For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67, 275 n. 70; Cartledge and Spawforth, 163-64.
Kolbe's restoration of *IG* V 1, 666, ll. 4-5 as [Μ(άρκου) Α]ὐ[ρη]λ(ίου) Ἀρέτωνος is arbitrary; according to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 255 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 836) it is to be read <Λ>ου(κίου) <Γ>ελ(λίου) Ἀρέτωνος (LAC 370).

95. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΙΩΝ (ΙΙ) (ΑΡΙΩΝΟΣ [Ι])

IG V 1, 172 (l. 2), 173 (l. 2), 174 (l. 2), 175 joined by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, l. 2) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The individual was an athlete of unknown specialization.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 69 (2). For comment see LAC 90.

96. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΔΑΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 529, ll. 2-3 [Severan].

Sparta, formerly between the big tower and the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person who was gymnasiarch for life and hereditary priest (48th in descent from Heracles and 44th from the Dioscuri). His statue was funded by his friends and colleagues:

Ἡ πόλις | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρήλιον Ἀριστοκράτη | Δαμαινέτου ἱερέα κατὰ | γένος, ἀπὸ Ἡρακλέος μη', |[5] ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων μδ', αἰώ|νιον γυμνασίαρχον μετὰ Διονυσίου καὶ Ἀριστοτέλους, | καὶ πολίτην καὶ γυμνασίαρ|χον ἀσύνκριτον, προσδε|[10]ξαμένων τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῶν προστάντων ἐν τῷ | γυμνασίῳ φίλων, Μεμμίου | Εὐτύχου τοῦ β', Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλίου | Ἀρέτωνος τοῦ β', Ἀβιδίου | Σα<τ>ύ<ρ>ου τοῦ Εὐτυχᾶ.

[2] *IG* V 1, 530, ll. 8-9; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67 [Severan].

Sparta; marble base with civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Pancratidas son of Hellanicus (LAC 162, for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of his friend Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλ(ίου) Ἀριστοκράτους τοῦ Δαμαινέτου.

[3] *IG* V 1, 653a, ll. 4-6, *add.* p. 304; A. M. Woodward, *JRS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 356 no. 142 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 826a) [Severan].
Sparta, found in the foundations of the Roman amphitheatre; circular marble base bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Euarestus son of Zoelus (LAC 132, for entire text). He was a *synephebos* to the *boagoi* M. Aurelius Aristocrates son of Damaenetus and Ti. Claudius Eiranio son of Hygeinus at whose expense the statue was erected: βουαγοὶ Μ(άρκω) Αὐρηλίω Ἀριστοκράτηρ τῶ Δαμαινέτω καὶ Τιβερίω Κλαυδίω Εἰρανίωνορ τῶ Ὑγείνω.

βουαγός **[3]**, πολίτης καὶ γυμνασίαρχος ἀσύνκριτος **[1]**; αἰώνιος γυμνασίαρχος along with Dionysius and Aristoteles **[1]**; πανтάριστος **[2]**; ἱερεὺς κατὰ γένος **[1. 2]**, 48th in descent from Heracles and 44th from the Dioscuri: ἀπὸ Ἡρακλέος μη', ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων μδ' **[1. 2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 57 (8). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67 n. 20 emends the stemma of Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 680, assuming that M. Aurelius Aristocrates (II) was the son and not the father of the διαβέτης Damaenetus (II) son of Aristocrates (I) attested in *IG* V 1, 680, ll. 8-9, a late Antonine agonistic inscription.
Bourguet, 121 n. 1 points out that Ἀριστοκράτηρ in l. 5 of **[3]** is an example of an iotacism error; he derives Ἀριστοκράτηρ< -εος< -ιος< -ις< -ιρ, with η for ι.
For date and pedigrees in **[1. 2]**, an intentional allusion to Sparta's bright mythical past, see Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 196 n. 49; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67, 275 n. 70; Cartledge and Spawforth, 163-64, 261 n. 5. *Contra* the date preferred by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 443-44 n. 16 («*ca.* 165-70»), which is too early, Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 267 n. 22 assigns the term of M. Aurelius Aristocrates as *boagos* **[3]** «no earlier than the reign of Caracalla». It cannot be decided whether the person owed his citizenship to a grant of M. Aurelius or to the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.
For the stemma of his family see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 267 and *infra*, Appendix, Stemma IV.

97. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΑ

IG V 1, 556A, ll. 8-9 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].
Sparta, near the east gate (cf. *CIG* I, 1364a); base with cymatia inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a civic honorary inscription for the senior *bideos* P. Aelius Alcandridas son of Damocratidas (LAC 7 [2], for text), whose monument was financed by his colleagues in office, among whom was included the above-named.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 58 (14). For the Spartan συναρχία see comment LAC 8. For the date see comment LAC 82; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

98. [Α]ΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ ΔΑΜΟΝΙΚΟΥ

IG V 1, 172 (l. 5). 173. 174 (l. 4). 175 connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 4-5) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The individual was an athlete of unknown specialization.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 68 (5). For a comment see LAC 90.

99. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΚΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 601, ll. 4-5 [late Severan].

Sparta, formerly near the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person's daughter, Aurelia Charteris (LAC 52, for text).

[2] *IG* V 1, 1240, ll. 12-13 [between A.D. 213 and 217].

Tainaron-Cainopolis; column belonging to a statue dedication by the polis of Tainaron for the Emperor Caracalla; it was set up by three ephors and a *tamias* (for text LAC 85).

ephor **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 65 (1). Text **[2]** dates after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see comment LAC 85. Consequently **[1]** is assigned by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265(-67) «to the reign of Caracalla, Elagabalus or Alexander Severus».

h. Aurelia Aristoclia (LAC 52), f. Aurelia Charteris (LAC 54), by whom f.-in-law [M.] Aurelius Cleander also known as Menius (LAC 115) and most probably grandf. M. Aurelius Euporus also known as Menius (LAC 135); most probably b. M. Aurelius Pancratidas (LAC 162), as A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1355 and 1453, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266 *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 530 and Bradford, 65 (1). 145 (1. 2). 333 (1), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 307, *app. crit. add.* and improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma III.

100. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΣ ΛΥΚΟΥ

IG V 1, 556A, ll. 11-12 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, near the east gate (cf. *CIG* I, 1364a); base with cymatia inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a civic honorary inscription for the senior *bideos* P. Aelius Alcandridas son of Damocratidas (LAC 7 [2], for text), whose monument was financed by his colleagues in office, among whom was this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 73. For the Spartan συναρχία see comment LAC 8. For the date see comment LAC 82; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

101. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ΑΓΑΣΙΠΠΟΥ

Papaëfthimiou, *Grabreliefs*, 15. 20. 44. 46-47. 54-55. 63-69. text on pp. 146-48. ph. fig. 20 [died

shortly after A.D. 217].

Sparta; upper part of rectangular marble stele depicting, frontally, two standing soldiers turned slightly towards each other. According to the funerary inscriptions on the upper frame, the left one is the person in question and died at the age of twenty years and nine months, the right one is Aurelius Eutychianus son of Onasio. They were *synepheboi* and had both served in the army in a campaign against the Persians:

Text A: Αὐρήλιος Ἀρτέ|μων Ἀγασίππου | στρατευσάμενος | κατὰ Περσῶν ἔτη βι[5]ώσας εἴκοσι μῆνας θ'.

Text B: Αὐρ(ήλιος) Εὐτυχιανὸς [Ὀνα]|σίωνος στρατευσάμε|νος κατὰ Περσῶν ἔτη | βιώσας κ'. Συνέφηβοι. On the left pilaster vertically: Κλισ[- - -]. On the right pilaster vertically: Ζεύξ[- - -].

Remarks: V. Papaëfthimiou proposes to interpret the inscriptions on the pilasters as names of relatives, which would speak for an extended use of the funerary stele. Judging from the letters all inscriptions come from the same hand. As pointed out by Papaëfthimiou, *op. cit.*, 47, the iconographic motive is borrowed from the Spartan reliefs of the Dioscuri. For the inscription's historical background and the possibility of an early date of the text see comment LAC 87.

The ephebes under the control of a *boagos* were known as *synepheboi*. As regards the date, it must be taken into account that according to the epigraphical evidence the division of ephebes into age classes led by a *boagos* for the purpose of training is not attested in Sparta before Domitian, and was then practiced until the 2nd quarter of the 3rd c. A.D., see Cartledge and Spawforth, 167. 203-04.

102. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗΣ

IG V 1, 666, ll. 1-2 [reign of Caracalla] emended by L. Robert, *RA* 30, 1929, 35 n. 1; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 255 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 836 [end of 2nd c. A.D.]) [third quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found at the south tower; base from a statue set up in commemoration of the individual's victories in the men's wrestling contest at the Euryclea in two successive years, *i.e.* when L. Gellius (?) Areto and C. Iulius Autocrates were *agonothetai:*

Μ(ᾶρκος) Αὐρήλιος Ἀσκληπιάδης Ἀλεξανδρεὺς | καὶ Ἀθηναῖος, δὶς περιοδονείκης, ἄλειπτ[ο]ς, νεικήσας Εὐρύκλεια ἀνδρῶν πάλην δὶς κα|τὰ τὸ <ἑ>ξῆ(ς) ἐπὶ ἀγ<ω>νοθέτου <Λ>ου(κίου) <Γ>ελ(λίου) Ἀρέτω|[5]νος καὶ Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Αὐτ<ο>κράτους.

Alexandrian and Athenian

Remarks: *Contra* A. M. Woodward (*loc. cit.*), L. Moretti [*IAG* II, 230 no. 79; *id.*, *Athenaeum* 32, 1954, 116 (cf. *SEG* 15, 1958, 217)] — followed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 264 n. 11 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 186. 232 no. 11 — argues that the person should be distinguished from the champion pancratiast, M. Aurelius Asclepiades also known as Hermodorus from Alexandria, «active from 177/78 to 182/83», attested in *IG* XIV 1102, on the grounds that the career of the wrestler M. Aurelius Asclepiades

fell earlier. *IG* V 1, 666 is the only Spartan inscription containing the nomen Aurelius that can be dated with certainty before the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana;* according to Spawforth, *loc. cit.* Asclepiades may have been enfranchised «by a viritane grant of M. Aurelius, possibly before 161». The inscription is also mentioned by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 218. For chronological evidence see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 264 n. 11 and comment LAC 370.

The individual is to be distinguished from an homonymous wrestler from Ephesos, who was a citizen of Elis and Athens, see *I.Ephesos* 1112; cf. Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 235, * A 170.

103. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΣΙΝΝΙΟΣ ΛΕΩΝ

IG V 1, 551, ll. 2-4 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, formerly at the north tower, later used in the construction of the pavement in the church of *Hagios Dimitrios* in the village of *Tseramio:* marble plaque bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person's father, C. Asinnius Leonides son of Leo (LAC 41, for text), for his having excelled himself in the office of commissioner for the grain-supply together with his son Aurelius Asinnius Leo. The monument was paid for by M. Aurelius Philippus, apparently the βοαγός of the honorand.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 261 (1). As pointed out by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 551 *app. crit.* and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 275 n. 68, 279 n. 100 the inscription's date is determined by the person's first nomen, which he seems to have owed to the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana* in A.D. 212; whereas the second he inherited from his father. On the *seitonai* in Sparta see comment LAC 41.

s. C. Asinnius Leonides (LAC 41).

104. ΑΥΡΗ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΧΑΡΜΟΣΥΝΟΥ

IG V 1, 144b, c [Severan].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; square marble block with relief of three wreaths. The wreath at the left (a) is inscribed with the name of the *spondophoros* Charmosynus son of Augustianus, *spondophoros* in the patronomate of Socrates. The wreath in the middle (b) and at the right (c) are inscribed with the names of his sons Aurelius Augustianus son of Charmosynus and Aurelius Philoxenidas son of Charmosynus respectively, both *spondophoroi* in the patronomate of P. Aelius Damocratidas:

a: ἐπὶ πα|τρο|νό(μου) | Σωκρά|τους· | Χαρμό|συνος | Αὐγου|στιανοῦ | σπον|<δ>οφό|ρος.

b and c: [Ἐπὶ πατρο]νόμου | Πο(πλίου) Αἰλίου | Δαμοκρατίδ[α]· | Αὐρή(λιος) | Αὐγου-στι|ανὸς Χαρ|μοσύνου | σπονδο|φόρος | Αὐρήλιος | Φιλοξενί|δας Χαρμό|συνος | σπονδο|φόρος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 79 (1). The person owes his name to his grandfather

Augustianus [Bradford, 79 (2)], cf. Solin and Salomies, 298 *s.v. Augustianus*. Both, his father and his grandfather, appear in the inscription without gentilicium. For the phenomenon that in the Greek East Latin gentilicia were often provided with the suffix -ianus, as if they were cognomina, see O. Salomies, "*Gentilicia* in -ianus/-ιανος in Greek speaking areas", *Arctos* 18, 1984, 97-104; *id.*, "Roman nomina in the Greek East", *Arctos* 35, 2001, 144-45. As for the reading of the person's patronymic, Kolbe proposes Χαρμοσυνός, whereas Dornseiff and Hansen, 276 *s.v. Χαρμόσυνος* and the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 475 *s.v. Χαρμόσυνος* (1) and (2).

For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 283 [followed by the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 84 *s.v. Αὐγουστιανός* (2): «c. 212-235 AD»] *contra* Kolbe in *IG* [followd by Bradford, 79 (1)] who says that the inscription is carelessly written and hence from the 2nd c. A.D. and that b dates not earlier than the reign of M. Aurelius.

b. Aurelius Philoxenidas (LAC 174), cf. Kolbe's stemma in *IG* V 1, 144 *app. crit.*

105. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟΣ Ε[-*ca.* 13-]

IG V 1, 130, l. 9; for ll. 3-4 see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 241 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 603); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 267-68 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 311) [shortly after the summer of A.D. 217].

Sparta, found near the theatre; large marble block bearing an honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Clearetus also known as [-*ca.* 8-] son of Teimocles (LAC 118, for text) whose monument was apparently funded by his colleagues in office in the [?] (numeral lost) patronomate of the god Lycurgus; one of them is the person discussed here: [ἐπὶ πατρονό]μου θεοῦ Λυκούρ[γου τὸ (numeral lost) σύναρ]χος.

Remarks: Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 130 and Bradford, 88 attribute the *epsilon* after the person's cognomen to the name of a separate person, evidently because the other *synarchoi* are cited without a patronymic; Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 268 however considers it to be part of Barbarus' name formula, because there is no gentilicium starting with «E» attested at Sparta. For a comment on the date see LAC 118.

106. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΑΛΗΜΕΡΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 170, ll. 1-3 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble stele with a catalogue of the five *synarchoi* of this person when he was *gynaikonomos* in the patronomate of Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus:

Αὐρ(ήλιος) Καλήμε|ρος Ἀγαθο|κλέους γυ|ναικονό[5]μος ἐπὶ πα|τρονό(μου) Σέκ(στου) Πομ(πηίου) | Θεοξένου φιλοκαίσαρος | καὶ φιλοπά[10]τριδος ἀγαθοῦ | καὶ δικαίου· σύναρχοι (followed by the list of σύναρχοι).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 214. For the date see comment LAC 92. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

107. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ [- - -]

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 439-40 no. 12, l. 2, pl. 76a-b (*SEG* 44, 1994, 363; *AnnÉpigr* 1994, 1608) [probably after A.D. 212.].

Sparta, found in the excavations of the *British School* 1991 reused in the core of the late Roman fortification wall, Roman Stoa Central (RSC 2); two joining fragments of a stele bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person in recognition of his virtue and goodwill. His honorific stele was funded by Sulpicius Marcellus and additionally by M. Aurelius Callicrates' children, Callicrates and Neicippia:

vac. Ἁ πόλ[ις - *ca.* 10-] | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Καλλικράτην [- *ca.* 10-] | ἀρετῆς [χάρ]ịṿ καὶ [*e.g.* τῆς εἰς αὐτὴν (?)] | ε[ὐ]νοίας· προσδεξαμένου μὲν [τὸ] |[5] ἀνάλωμα Σουλπικίου Μαρκέλλου, | μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ προσδεξαμένων τὸ ἀν|άλωμα τῶν παίδων τοῦ Καλλικράτου[ς τοῦ] | Καλλικράτους καὶ Νεικιππίας *vac.*

Remarks: Spawforth, *loc. cit.* suggests, with due reservation, a date after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.

Perhaps f. Aurelia Oppia (LAC 64) and Aurelius Nicephorus (LAC 156), cf. stemma Settipani, 488 n. 10, 489; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XV.

108. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔ[ΑΣ] (ΙΙ) ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑ (Ι)

IG V 1, 1240, ll. 12, 14-15 [between A.D. 213 and 217].

Tainaron-Cainopolis; column belonging to a statue-dedication by the polis of Tainaron for the Emperor Caracalla; it was set up by three ephors, this man included, and a *tamias* (for text see LAC 85).

Remarks: For the date see comment LAC 85.

109. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΑΛΛΙΣ[Τ]ΟΚ̣[ΛΗ]Σ

IG V 1, 140, l. 5; improved edition in *SEG* 11, 1950, 616a after a squeeze of Klaffenbach; ll. 1-4 re-edited by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

From *Hagia Kyriaki* at the village of *Amykles*; catalogue of a board of βίδεοι dating in the patronomate of M. Aurelius Timocles son of Timocles also known as Cleoetas (for text LAC 144).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 226. For the date see LAC 144.

110. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΑΛΟΚΛΗΣ ΝΕΙΚΑΝΔΡΟΥ

IG V 1, 1179, ll. 3-4 [1st half 3rd c. A.D.].

Gytheion; honorary inscription for the person erected by the polis:

[Ἡ] λαμ<π>ρά τῶν Γυθει|[α]τῶν πόλις | Μᾶρ(κον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Καλοκλέα | Νεικάνδρου, [τὸν |[5] ε]ὐγενέστατον ạἰ|ώνιον ἀγωνοθέ|την, τ̣ὸν ἱερέα τῶν | ἐπιφανεστάτων | θεῶν Διὸς Βουλαί|ου καὶ Ἡλίου καὶ Σẹ|[λ]ήνης καὶ Ἀσκληπ[ι]|[10]οῦ καὶ Ὑγίας καὶ [- - -].

Remarks: S. Eitrem, "Varia", *SO* 26, 1948, 173-75 (especially 174) no. 103 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 936) mentions the inscription in a general remark on the cult of Asclepius referring also to Paus. III. 26. 1; Pausanias speaks about a sanctuary and oracle of Ino where there were two bronze statues of Pasiphaë (another name for Selene) and Helios.

111. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΧΑΡΙΤΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 170, ll. 15-16 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble stele with a catalogue of the five *synarchoi* of Aurelius Calemerus son of Agathocles (LAC 106, for text), when Calemerus was γυναικονόμος in the patronomate of Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus; our person is listed among the σύναρχοι.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 451 (2). For the date see comment LAC 92. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

112. ΑΥΡΗΛΙ[ΟΣ ΧΑΡΜ]ΟΣΥΝ̣[ΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 333; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 337 no. 77 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 728) [3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; tiny marble fragment most likely belonging to a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia that preserves the person's name alone.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 451 (2). The letter preceding his nomen gentile is, according to Kolbe in *IG*, a *mu*, forming Ṃ(άρκος); whereas Woodward, *loc. cit.* reads it as an *iota*, *i.e.* [- - -]ι Αὐρήλι[ος Χαρμ]όσυν[ος | - - -]τ (or ε or σ) [- - -]. Since in *IG* V 1, 144b. c [after A.D. 212] an Aurelius Augustianus (LAC 104) and an Aurelius Philoxenidas (LAC 174) are attested as sons of a Charmosynus, the proposed restoration of the person's cognomen gains some probability: his complete name should be Αὐρήλι[ος Χαρμ]όσυν[ος | Αὐγουσ]τ[ιανοῦ].

113. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΟΣ ΔΙΩΝΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 561, ll. 10-12 [shortly after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Sparta, Fourmont saw the intact statue base at the east gate; it bears a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Chrysogonus son of Soteridas (LAC 114, for text), whose statue was funded by his γαμβρός Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλίου Χρυσογόνου τοῦ Δίωνος.

[2] He should most probably also be recognized in Χρυσόγονος Δίωνος of *IG* V 1, 89, l. 9 [about A.D. 200], a catalogue of various officials, the second part being a list of nomophylakes in an uncertain patronomate. He is cited as σπονδοφόρο<ς> at the end of the first part, most probably a list of ephors.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 454 (2). The missing praenomen and gentilicium in

text **[2]** suggest that he was at that time still a *peregrinus*, whereas in **[1]** he already possessed Roman citizenship, which he evidently owed to the *Constitutio Antoniniana*. Hence **[2]** presumably antedates this event. Therefore a date at the end of the 2nd or in the early 3rd c. A.D. has been proposed for **[2]** by Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 561 *app. crit.*; a more precise date appears in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 61: «between 197 and 205». For the function of the officials in **[2]** see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 n. 1.

The degree of relationship, *i.e.* γαμβρός, indicated in **[1]** should be most probably interpreted as «son-in-law» (see below).

s.-in-law M. Aurelius Chrysogonus s. of Soteridas (I) (LAC 114), consequently h. (Aurelia) Sophrosyna (LAC 66) and b.-in-law (Aurelius) Soteridas (II) (LAC 185), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 561.

114. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΙΔΑ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 560, l. 2. *add.* p. 304; see also A. Christophilopoulos, "Τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον", in: *Μνήμη Γεωργίου Α. Πετροπούλου* vol. 2 (Athens 1984) 425 no. 3 [shortly after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Sparta; marble statue base with civic honorary inscription for the person in recognition especially of his munificence as gymnasiarch and his protection of the Lycurgan customs. His statue was funded by his children Sophrosyna and Soteridas:

Ἡ πόλις | <Μ>(ᾶρκον) Αὐρήλιον Χρυσόγονον τὸν ἱερέα τῆς | {τῆς} τε κατὰ τὴν γυμνασιαρχίαν λαμ|πρ<ότ>ητος καὶ τῆς τῶν Λυκουργείων <ἐ>|⁵θῶν προστασίας τῆς τε ἄλλης συνπάσης | ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν, δεξαμένων τὸ ἀνά|λωμα τῶν τέκνων αὐτοῦ Σωφροσύ|να[ς] καὶ Σωτηρίδα.

[2] *IG* V 1, 561, ll. 2-3 [shortly after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Sparta, Fourmont saw the intact statue base at the east gate; it bears a civic honorary inscription for the person, who with munificence executed the office of a gymnasiarch. His statue was set up at the expense of his son-in-law, M. Aurelius Chrysogonus son of Dio:

Ἡ πόλις | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρήλιον Χρυσόγο|νον Σωτηρίδα, γυμνα|σίαρχον, λαμπρῶς γυ|⁵μνασιαρχοῦντα ἐπί | τε σωφροσύνῃ καὶ | τῇ ἐν ἅπασι περὶ τὴν | πατρίδα εὐνοίᾳ, προσδεξαμένου |¹⁰ τὸ ἀνάλωμα Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλί|ου Χρυσογόνου τοῦ | Δίωνος τοῦ γαμβροῦ.

γυμνασίαρχος **[1. 2]**: ἱερεύς **[1]**

Remarks: Bradford, 454-55 (4) identifies the person with the σπονδοφόρος Χρυσόγονος Σωτηρίδα attested in a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dated by the patronomate of Callicrates (son of Callicrates) son of Aristocles (*IG* V 1, 71 a col. II, ll. 20-21: about A.D. 150, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18), who would still by then have been a *peregrinus*. But this identification is improbable due to the great chronological divergence between **[1. 2]** and *IG* V 1, 71 a *col.* II.

Kolbe in **[1]**, following Cyriacus' copy of the inscription, initially gave the reading Π(όπλιον); soon thereafter, on the basis of the evidence of **[2]**, he recognized it to

be an error of the engraver (just as the double article «τῆς» in ll. 2-3) or an erroneous reading by Cyriacus.

f. (Aurelius) Soteridas (II) (LAC 185) and (Aurelia) Sophrosyna (LAC 66), by whom f.-in-law M. Aurelius Chrysogonus (LAC 113), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 561 *app. crit.*

115. [Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ)] ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΛΕΑΝΔΡΟΣ Ο ΚΑΙ ΜΗΝΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 313a. b, ll. 3-4; *A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 334-35 no. 70 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 723) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; four fragments of a pedimental marble stele with sickle dedication dedicated by an unknown person to Artemis Orthia on the occasion of his victory in the contests of *moa, keloia and kasseratoris* dated by the patronomate of our man:

[Ἀ]γαθῇ τ[ύχῃ. | -*ca.* 3-]ọσιλλṃ[- - - | ἐπὶ πα]τṛοṿό(μω) [Μ(άρκω) Αὐρη|λίω Κλεά]ṿδṛῳ τῷ ҳαὶ Μ|[5]]ηνίω νικάαρ] ṃῶαν, κε|[λοῖαν, κασ]|ọηṛα[τό]|ριν Ἀρτ[έ]μιτι Βωṛσέ[ạ] |[10] ἀνέσηκε.

[2] *IG* V 1, 601, ll. 8-9. 14-15 [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Sparta, formerly near the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for Aurelia Charteris (LAC 54, for text), the wife of the *boagos* Aurelius Cleander also known as Menius son of Callistratus who funded her monument; here Αὐρ(ηλίου) Κλεάνδρου τοῦ καὶ Μηνίου τοῦ Καλλιστράτου (ll. 8-9) and Αὐρ(ηλίου) Κλεάνδρου τοῦ καὶ Μηνίου (ll. 14-15).

[3a] He is to be identified with Κλέανδρορ ὁ καῖ Μῆνιρ Καλλιστράτω βουαγόρ, who won the contest of μῶα in the patronomate of Gorgippus (son of Gorgippus), as attested by the sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia *IG* V 1, 307, ll. 1-3; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 328-29 no. 60 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 720) [between A.D. 197 and 205].

[b] In another dedication to Artemis Orthia by M. Aurelius Prateas son of Tyrannus (LAC 177, for text) he is attested as father of the *patronomos* M. Aurelius Euporus, see *IG* V 1, 314, ll. 10-12; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 335 no. 71 with facsimile [about mid-3rd c. A.D.].

βοαγός **[2. 3a]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[1]**; παντάπρωτος καὶ ἄριστος **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 235 (3). In text **[1]** the name of our man is restored on the basis of **[2]**. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 334-35 no. 70 restores his praenomen in full as [Μάρκω] but the length of the lacuna suggests that one should restore the abbreviated form [Μ(άρκω)] or [Μά(ρκω)]. The corroded name of the victor in l. 2 of text **[1]** — due to the inscription's date, certainly a *civis Romanus* (most probably an Aurelius) — has been read in different ways: Bradford, 374 accepts Kolbe's (*IG* V 1, 313, l. 2) reading Σιλạν[ός - - -], which after a re-examination of the stone is rejected by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 334-35, who gives: ... ọσιλλṃ- - -. Finally, the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 723 propose to read instead [Αὐρ(ήλιος) Σ]ωσί<δα>μ[ος], which is not very satisfactory either.

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265 assigns **[2]** «to the reign of Caracalla, Elagabalus or Alexander Severus» (see LAC 99 [1]). The eponymous patronomate of the person in **[1]** is hence assigned by Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 284 «perhaps to the 220s or 230s». In **[3a]**, which antedates the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*,

he was still a *peregrinus*, cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 265, 283 n. 13. For linguistic archaism, as in **[3a]**, see comment of LAC 196.

h. Aurelia Charteris (LAC 54), through whom s.-in-law Aurelius Aristoteles (LAC 99) and Aurelia Aristocleia (LAC 52), f. M. Aurelius Euporus (LAC 135), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 307 *app. crit. add.* improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma III.

116. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΛΕΑΝΩΡ (II) (ΚΛΕΑΝΟΡΟΣ [I])

[1] *IG* V 1, 603 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 816) + *IG* V 1, 168, l. 6 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 625) joined by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308 l. 12) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Provenance uncertain; fragmentary marble stele with the right part of a catalogue of *hieromnemones* preceded by a list of other officials (ll. 1-8), including a woman (cf. ll. 1-2), in an unknown patronomate concerned with agonistic matters; among the *hieromnemones* is [Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Κλεάνω]ρ (Κλεάνορος), ἱερονείκης, περιοδονείκης.

[2] Unpublished inscription cited in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 275 n. 72, 287 n. 139 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 314). Text communicated by G. Steinhauer [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, from the orchestra of the theatre; base from a statue dedication in honour of the ἐπανορθωτής Iulius Paulinus (*LAC 489 [2]), whose statue was erected on behalf of the polis by this person together with M. Aurelius Nicander son of Arcas (LAC 155a) and M. Aurelius Rufus (son of Symphorus) (LAC 179a):

Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Κλεάνορα (Κλεάνορος), ἱερονείκην, περιοδονείκ̣ην, υἱὸν πόλεως καὶ βουλῆς, τὸν κράτιστον, etc.

[ἱερ]ομνήμων **[1]**, ἱερονείκης **[1. 2]**, περιοδονείκης **[1. 2]**, πρέσβυς γερόντων **[2]**; υἱός πόλεως καὶ βουλῆς **[2]**; κράτιστος **[2]**

Remarks: Omitted by Bradford. For the text and further comment on **[1]** see LAC 152 and LAC 518. The honorific predicate κράτιστος **[2]** occurs at that time in connection with dignitaries either of senatorial rank as a translation of the Latin *clarissimus*, or of equestrian rank meaning *egregius:* see bibliography gathered under *EL 192. It is, though, debatable whether in **[2]** it has the same value. For another *hieronikes* see LAC 318.

Presumably s. M. Aurelius Cleanor (I) (LAC 117), grands. Rufus (I) (LAC 670) and b. M. Aurelius Rufus (II) (LAC 179)

117. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) [[Κ̣Λ̣Ε̣[Α]Ν̣[Ω]Ρ̣]] (I) [Ρ]Ο̣[Υ]ΦΟΥ (I?)

[1] *IG* V 1, 563, ll. 8-9; *Puech, *Orateurs et sophistes*, 350-52 no. 174 [earlier 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, in front of the theatre; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for Aelius Metrophanes (LAC 15, for text), whose statue was funded by Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) [[Κ̣λ̣ε̣[ά]ν̣[ο]ρ̣ο̣[ς]] | τ̣οῦ Ῥ]ο̣[ύ]φου.

[2] In view of the onomastic and chronological evidence, W. Kolbe convincingly proposes to identify him as the father of M. Aurelius Rufus in *IG* V 1, 683, ll. 8-9, where he restores βιδέου δὲ Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ῥο[ύφου] | ṭοῦ [Κλεάνορος].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 236 (1). For a comment on the date and the erasures in text **[1]** see LAC 15. For the date of **[2]** see Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284 n. 116.

s. Rufus (I) (LAC 670), presumably f. M. Aurelius Rufus (II) (LAC 179) and M. Aurelius Cleanor (II) (LAC 116)

118. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΛΕΑΡΕ[ΤΟΣ Ο ΚΑΙ (?) -*ca.* 8-] ΤΕΙΜΟΚΛΕΟ[ΥΣ]

IG V 1, 130, ll. 1-2; for ll. 3-4 see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 241 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 603); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 267-68 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 311) [shortly after the summer of A.D. 217].

Sparta, found near the theatre; large marble block bearing an honorary inscription for the person. He had served in the army of an emperor before he became *agoranomos*. The individual's monument was apparently funded by his colleagues in office, when he was [ἀγορα]νόμος in the (numeral lost) patronomate of the god Lycurgus:

Μ(ᾶρκος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Κλεάρε[τος ὁ καὶ (?) -*ca.* 8-] | Τειμοκλέο[υς -*ca.* 14-] | συ{ν}μμαχήσας [θεῷ Μ(άρκῳ) Αὐρ(ηλίῳ) (?) Ἀντωνείν]|νῳ ἐν τοῖς φ', ἄ[ρξας τὴν τῶν ἀγορα]|⁵νόμων ἀρχήν· οἱ[ἱ ἐπὶ πατρονό]|μου θεοῦ Λυκούρ[γου τὸ (numeral lost) σύναρ]|χοι· Αὐ(ρήλιος) Ἡρακλείδ[ης, Αὐρ(ήλιος) (?) Εὐέλπι]|στος, Ἀβί(διος) Φλέγων [-*ca.* 12-] | Αὐρ(ήλος) Βάρβαρος Ε[-*ca.* 13-] | *vac.*

Remarks: Bradford, 236 (1) alone restores Κλεαρέ[τας], whereas *LGPN* III.A, 243 *s.v. Κλεάρετος* (5). Because of the length suggested for other lines of the text, Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 268 proposes to restore in l. 1 a *signum* after the honorand's cognomen. This hypothesis gains probability due to the fact that the *patronomos* M. Aurelius Teimocles (II) also known as Cleoetas son of Teimocles — seemingly a brother of M. Aurelius Clearetus — bore a *signum*, cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 268 n. 27, 284 n. 20 convincingly *contra* Bradford, *loc. cit.*, who does not connect the two men.

As already recognized by F. Hiller von Gärtringen (see reference in *IG* V, 1 130), the allusion to the person's military service in ll. 3-4 can be connected with the testimony of Hdn. IV, 8, 2-3. 9, 4-5, who attests the participation of a Spartan contigent in the army of Caracalla during his Parthian campaigns (A.D. 214-217). Consequently M. Aurelius Clearetus' term as *agoronomos* is not to be dated long after his return from the Parthian expedition due to the assassination of the Emperor Caracalla in April A.D. 217. It was at Caracalla's order that the Spartan contingent had been recruited, cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 267-68 and comment LAC 87.

Very probably b. M. Aurelius Teimocles (II) also known as Cleoetas (LAC 191)

119. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ

IG V 1, 550, ll. 1-2 [2nd or 1st half 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, formerly near the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* statue base with an inscription for the person in recognition of his restitution — while *agonothetes* of the Greater Caesarean and the Euryclean Games — of the entire surplus of the fund designed for the games' execution after the images and statues of the victors had been erected within the legally fixed time:

Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος Κλεο|μένης Νικηφόρου ἀγα|θὸς καὶ φιλόπατρις ἀγω|νοθέτης τῶν μεγάλων | Καισαρείων καὶ Εὐρυκλε<ί>ων, | τὴν περισσείαν ἀποδοὺς | πᾶσαν τῇ πόλει τῶν ἀγωνο|θετικῶν χρημάτων, τάς | τε εἰκόνας καὶ τοὺς ἀνδρι|άντας τῶν νενει<κη>κότων | ἀναστήσας κατὰ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ νόμου προθεσμίαν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford 241 (3). The foundation of the Euryclean Games in A.D. 136/37 forms an important *terminus post quem* for the inscription's date, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 186 and the remarks in *LAC 462. The same combination of festivals is encountered in *IG* V 1, 168 + 603, l. 19, an inscription dated by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 288 «perhaps ca. 225-50».

120. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΛΕΩΝΥΜΟΣ Ο ΚΑΙ ΥΜΝΟΣ (II) ΥΜΝΟΥ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 653, ll. 5-6 [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana (?)*].

Sparta, discovered in a private house; civic honorary inscription for the person:

Ἡ πόλις | τὸν ἀξιολογώτα[τον] | καὶ εὐγενέστατον | καὶ ἀνδρειότατον | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Κλεώνυ|μον τὸν καὶ Ὕμν[ον] | βωμονείκην [ἀρετῆς] | εἵνεκα. *vac.*

[2] *IG* V 1, 653b, ll. 2-3. *add.* p. 304 [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana (?)*].

Sparta, found in the foundations of the Roman quasi-amphitheatre at the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; circular marble base with a civic honorary inscription for the person. He was a *synephebos* of Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus son of Onasicrates, whose mother, Aurelia Hagion, paid for the erection of Hymnus' monument:

Ἡ πόλις | Μᾶρ(κον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Κλεώνυμον | τὸν καὶ Ὕμνον Ὕμνου | βωμονείκην, συνέ|φηβον τοῦ ἀξιολογω|τάτου Σέξ(του) Πομ(πηίου) Γοργίπ|που τοῦ Ὀνασικράτους, | ἀνδρείας χάριν, | προσδεξαμένης τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῆς ἀξιολογωτάτης καὶ πάντα | ἀρίστης Αὐρ(ηλίας) Ἁγίου τῆς Εὐδά|μου τῆς τοῦ βουαγοῦ μητρός.

βωμονείκης **[1. 2]**; ἀξιολογώτα[τος] καὶ εὐγενέστατος καὶ ἀνδρειότατος **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 247 (3). Aurelia Hagion daughter of Eudamus was the mother of Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus son of Onasicrates — as proposed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 280 — and not of the honorand M. Aurelius Cleonymus also known as Hymnus son of Hymnus himself — as suggested by Bradford, *loc. cit.* and p. 15-16 *s.v.* ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΑΓΙΟΝ. As texts **[1. 2]** apparently refer to the period before the enfranchisement of this person, after which he was called M. Aurelius Cleonymus, he set great store by commemorating his original name, Hymnus, which he owed to his homonymous father, cf. *e.g.* D. Hagedorn, "Marci Aurelii in Ägypten nach der Constitutio Antoniniana", *BASP* 16, 1979, 52 n. 27a. For a discussion of the date of **[2]** and consequently of **[1]** see also LAC 60. For

the construction of the quasi-amphitheatrical structure at the sanctuary of Artemis **[2]** see Cartledge and Spawforth, 221 no. 38.

121. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜΑΡΧΟΣ ΠΑΡΔΑΛΑ

IG V 1, 564, ll. 2-3 [Severan?].

Sparta, at the east gate; statue base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for the person in recognition of his manliness; the monument was erected at the expense of his fellow-tribesman L. Apronius Euelpistus. The individual was the πρέσβυς τῆς Λιμναέων φυλῆς.

Ἡ πόλις | Μᾶρ(κον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Δάμαρχον | Παρδαλᾶ, πρέσβυν | τῆς Λιμναέων φυ|⁵λῆς, ἀνδρείας χάριν, | προσδεξαμένου τὸ | ἀνάλωμα Λουκίου | Ἀπρωνίου Εὐελπίστου, | ἀγαθοῦ καὶ δικαίου, το[ῦ] |¹⁰ φυλέτου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 108 (3). *LGPN* III.A, 107 *s.v. Δάμαρχος* (25): «*ca.* 212 AD». The individual's function proves the existence of obal officials, cf. Jones, *Public organization*, 123.

122. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜẠΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΡΟΥΦ[ΟΥ (?)]

IG V 1, 140, l. 6; improved edition in *SEG* 11, 1950, 616a after a squeeze of G. Klaffenbach; ll. 1-4 re-edited by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

From *Hagia Kyriaki* at the village of *Amykles;* catalogue of a board of βίδεοι dating in the patronomate of M. Aurelius Timocles son of Timocles also known as Cleoetas (for text see LAC 144).

Remarks: The restoration of the last part of his onomastic formula is not certain. Therefore Bradford, 107 (3) and 376 (3) considers the reading Aurelius Damaristus Rufus (Ῥοῦφ[ος]) as well as Aurelius Damaristus son of Rufus (Ῥούφ[ου]), see also comment LAC 668. For the date see LAC 144.

s. Ruf[us (?)] (LAC 668)

123. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑ[ΤΗΣ (?)] ΚΑΛΛΙΤΥ[ΧΟΥ (?)]

IG V 1, 562, ll. 9-10 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta; fragment of marble column with honorary inscription for a Spartan official whose name is missing. It also includes a list of his *synarchontes*, among whom this man is cited.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 115 (1). His cognomen should most probably be restored as Damocrates, very common at Sparta, Damocratidas being too long. Καλλίτυ[χος] in l. 10 is the patronymic of Αὐρ(ήλιος) Δαμοκρα[τ -*ca.* 2-], rather than the name of a separate συνάρχων, as suggested by Kolbe in *IG*, Bradford, 229 and the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 235 *s.v. Καλλίτυχος* (1). Considering Callitychus as a *peregrinus*, Kolbe dates the inscription not after Caracalla, but, due to the two Aurelii of ll. 8-9, not before M. Aurelius.

The identification of this person with M. Aurelius Damocrates son of Poseidonius (LAC 124), as proposed by *LGPN* III.A, 111-12 *s.v. Δαμοκράτης* (58), is highly improbable due to chronological divergence; perhaps they were sons of two brothers, *i.e.* of a Callitychus and of a Poseidonius.

124. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

IG V 1, 572, ll. 2-3 [between A.D. 238-44].

Sparta, formerly at the great tower; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription in recognition of the person's favour towards the polis and commemorating his embassy to the Emperor Gordian. His statue was funded by his children, the Aureliae Damocratia and Onasiphoris:

Ἡ πόλις | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Δαμοκράτη Ποσειδωνίου πρεσβεύσαντα | παρὰ τὸν θεοειδέστατον |5 Βασιλέα Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα | Μᾶρκον Ἀντώνιον Γορδιανὸν | Εὐσεβῆ Εὐτυχῆ Σεβαστό[ν], | τῆς εἰς αὐτὴν εὐνοίας χάριν, | προσδεξαμένων τὸ ἀνά|10λωμα τῶν προσφιλεστά|των τέκνων αὐτοῦ Αὐρ(ηλίων) | Δαμοκρατίας καὶ Ὀνασι|φορίδος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 117 (15). The identification of this person with M. Aurelius Damocra[- - -] son of Callitychus (LAC 123, for comment) has to be rejected.

The titulature *Basileus Imp. Caes. M. Antonius Gordianus pius felix Aug.* (cf. Cagnat, *Cours*, 164, Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 194) identifies our emperor as Gordian III, dating the text to after A.D. 238, cf. P. v. Rohden, *RE* I 2 (1894) 2633, *s.v. Antonius* [60]; see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 264. The same emperor was honoured by the polis of Tainaron in *IG* V 1, 1241 (see LAC 151 and 193) and *IG* V 1, 1242 and by the polis of Oitylos in *IG* V 1, 1294 (see LAC 155). The exact relationship among Gordian and those poleis is unknown.

f. Aurelia Damocratia (LAC 56) and Aurelia Onasiphoris (LAC 63)

125. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ (II) [ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ (I)]

IG V 1, 1240, l. 16 [between A.D. 213 and 217].

Tainaron-Cainopolis; column belonging to a statue dedication by the polis of Tainaron for the Emperor Caracalla; it was set up by three ephors and the *tamias* Aurelius Dicaeus (for text LAC 85).

Remarks: For a comment on the date see LAC 85.

126. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΔΙΔΥΜΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΟ[Υ]

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 435-36 no. 6, l. 5, pl. 75b (*SEG* 44, 1994, 357) [most probably shortly after A.D. 212].

Sparta, found in the excavations of the *British School* in 1991 in the core of the late Roman fortification wall, Roman Stoa Central; fragment of an architectural marble column with a

catalogue of magistrates of uncertain function: it preserves the names of three σύναρχοι, including this person, and an ὑπηρέτης.

Remarks: According to Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 435 palaeography suggests a date in the late 2nd or early 3rd c. A.D.; the occurrence of two Aurelii favours a date after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.

127. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΔΙΟΝΥ[Σ]ΙΟΣ ΕΥΤΥΧΑ

IG V 1, 172 (l. 3). 173 (l. 3). 174 (l. 2). 175 connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 2-3) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The individual is an athlete of unknown specialization.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 139 (4). For a comment see LAC 90.
Perhaps related with Aurelius Eutychas (LAC 137)

***128. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΕΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΣ**

IG V 1, 501, ll. 2-3 [co-reign of Severus and Caracalla or of Caracalla and Geta].

Sparta, in the foundations of the great tower at the east area; base broken at bottom and decorated with cymatium at top; it bears a civic honorary decree for him in gratitude of his favour towards the polis of Lacedaemon while ἐπίτροπος of the emperors. His statue was funded by Ti. Claudius Brasidas son of Brasidas:

Ἡ πόλις | Αὐρήλιον Ἐλπιδηφόρον ἐπίτροπον τῶν Σεβασ|τῶν τῆς εἰς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα εὐνοίας ἕνεκα, | προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωμα τοῦ πανταπρώτου |[5] Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Βρασίδου τοῦ Βρασίδου.

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford, 145 more likely a non-Lacedaemonian. Due to his cognomen, presumably a *libertus*, see P. v. Rohden, *RE* II 2 (1896) 2491, *s.v. Aurelius* [123], cf. Solin, *Namenbuch* I, 46. III, 1350. Pflaum, *Carrières* III, 1071 suggests that Aurelius Elpidophorus might have been *procurator* of the province of Achaia between A.D. 198 and 209.

According to *PIR*² A 1497 and Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 151-52 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 788a) he was the husband of Claudia Septimia Nicarete attested in *IGR* IV 705.

129. ΑΥ(ΡΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ[ΟΥ (?)]

IG V 1, 140, ll. 5-6; improved edition in *SEG* 11, 1950, 616a after a squeeze of G. Klaffenbach; ll. 1-4 re-edited by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

From *Hagia Kyriaki* at the village of *Amykles;* catalogue of a board of βίδεοι dating in the patronomate of M. Aurelius Timocles son of Timocles also known as Cleoetas (for text LAC 144).

Remarks: Due to the available space on the stone, the editors of *SEG, loc. cit.* followed by

Bradford, 149 and *LGPN* III.A, 51 *s.v.* Ἀπολλώνιος (101) suggest the restoration Αὐ(ρήλιος) Ἐπιγένης Ἀπολλωνί[ου], which at that time had been quite frequent at Sparta, cf. LAC 91 and 92. After Epigenes' patronymic *SEG* 11, 1950, 616a, l. 6 has [-max. 7-]υδ[-*ca.* 6-]ς, for which A. M. Woodward proposes [Αὐρ(ήλιος) Ε]ὔδ[οκιμος], the cognomen being known from Spartan epigraphy [cf. Bradford, 169 (1)-170 (7)]. This restoration is adopted by Bradford, 170 (6). For the date see LAC 144.

130. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟ[Σ]

IG V 1, 684, l. 13; the first line emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* square stele with catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards; the individual is cited among the "ball players".

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 150 (2). The date rests on the fact that the majority of the listed individuals are *Aurelii:* on a total of ten preserved names of *sphaireis*, eight are *Aurelii* and two are *Memmii* (LAC 571 and LAC 580), all of them being indicated by *duo nomina* (with the nomen abbreviated without exception to Αὐρ. in the case of the *Aurelii* + cognomen) and without patronymic; H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 180-82 comments on the general omission of the praenomen. The *diabetes* is a Pomponius (LAC 646 [3]). The evidence suggests that all the cited *Aurelii* were *novi cives*, enfranchised by the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265, 284 ns 117-18: "212-25" and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 245; for further comment see LAC 90.

131. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΤΕΥΚΤΙΚΟΣ (II) (ΕΠΙΤΕΥΚΤΙΚΟΥ [I]) ΤΟΥ ΚΛΗΣΑ

J. M. Cook, "Laconia. Kalyvia Sokhas", *ABSA* 45, 1950, 281-82 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 806a, ll. 8-10) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.(?)].

Amyklai; fragment of part of a marble entablature used as pedimental stele; it bears a civic honorary inscription for Ti. Claudius Rufinus son of Hyginus (LAC 318, for text). His statue was funded by the person in question, who was Rufinus' friend.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 152 (2). Here the formula προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωμα has been omitted as in *IG* V 1, 556 face A.

J. M. Cook proposes a date in the middle or at the end of the 2nd c. A.D., but the inscription is not earlier than Caracalla, cf. comment LAC 318.

132. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙ<Ο>Σ ΕΥΑΡΕΣΤΟΣ ΖΩΪΛΟΥ

IG V 1, 653a, ll. 2-3, *add.* p. 304; A. M. Woodward, *JRS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 356 no. 142 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 826a) [Severan].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, found in the foundations of the Roman amphitheatre;

circular marble base bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person. He was *synephebos* to the *boagoi* M. Aurelius Aristocrates son of Damaenetus and Ti. Claudius Eiranio son of Hyginus, at whose expense his statue was erected:

Ἁ πόλιϱ | Μᾶϱκον Αὐϱῆλιν | Εὐάϱεστον Ζωίλω, | συνέφηβον Μ(άϱκω) Αὐϱηλίω | Ἀϱι-στοκϱάτηϱ τῶ Δαμαι|νέτω καὶ Τιβεϱίω Κλαυδίω | Εἰϱανίωνοϱ τῶ Ὑγείνω, | ἐπιφανῶϱ καϱ-τεϱή<σ>αντα, | π<ϱ>ο<σ>δεξαμένων τὸ | ἀνάλωμα τῶν βουαγῶν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 158. Although it is not said explicitly, the phrase ἐπιφανῶϱ καϱτεϱή<σ>αντα suggests that the individual was βωμονείκης. For the title of βωμονείκης see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 264 n. 1.

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 267 n. 22 assigns the term of M. Aurelius Aristocrates as *boagos* «no earlier than the reign of Caracalla» *contra* the exessively early date of Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 443-44 n. 16: «*ca.* 165-70». It cannot be decided whether the person owed his citizenship to a grant of M. Aurelius or to the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.

The individual might well have been the son of Zoelus attested on a grave stele published by Papaëfthimiou, *Grabreliefs*, 143-45 no. 18, cf. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, *Péloponnèse*, 71 n. 66.

133. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΚΑΡΠΟΣ (II) ΕΥΚΑΡΠΟΥ (I)

IG V 1, 541, ll. 1-2; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 797a); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270; l. 17 emended by *P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 21-25 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 336) [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219].

Sparta, between the theatre and the south tower; base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [2], for text), who administered the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus. Pratolaus' statue was funded by his *synarchontes* among whom is cited the person discussed here; he is referred to as αἰ[ώ]νιος ἱππάρχας.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 173 (2). For the Spartan *synarchia* — here attached to an eponymous *patronomos* — see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 143; A. S. Bradford, "The synarchia of Roman Sparta", *Chiron* 10, 1980, 414 ns 11. 13 and comment of LAC 8. In this text all the *synarchoi* but one are *Aurelii* bearing *tria nomina* (the praenomen + nomen being abbreviated always in the same way, namely Μᾶϱ. Αὐϱ. + cognomen) and their patronymic. This uniform evidence suggests that all of the cited Aurelii were *novi cives* due the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, providing as a secure *terminus post quem* the year A.D. 212, cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 265. 270-73 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 312. 317); Veyne, *op. cit.*, 22 and n. 9; for the date see also Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32. The aforementioned exception is LAC 525 [1] who is referred to with *duo nomina* and without patronymic. The Roman official cited in l. 21 appears with his nomen and cognomen (*LAC 349). The honorand Pratolaus (LAC 577 [2]) bears a mixed onomastic formula consisting of the Roman *tria* nomina, a *signum* and his patronymic. As attested by *IG* V 1, 544, the same Pratolaus (LAC 577 [5]) is also honoured by another board of officials; there all six officials are *Aurelli*, indicated again by their *tria nomina* and their patronymic.

134. [ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΕΛΠΙ(?)]ΣΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 130, ll. 7-8; for ll. 3-4 see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 241 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 603); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 267-68 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 311) [shortly after the summer of A.D. 217].

Sparta, found near the theatre; large marble block bearing an honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Clearetus also known as [-*ca.* 8-] son of Teimocles (LAC 118, for text) whose monument was apparently funded by his colleagues in office in the [?] (numeral lost) patronomate of the god Lycurgus; one of them is the person discussed here: [ἐπὶ πατρονό]μου θεοῦ Λυκούρ[γου τό (numeral lost) σύναρ]χος.

Remarks: The restoration of his gentilicium as *Aurelius* tentatively proposed by all editors is based on the available space in l. 7 and on the preponderance of the *Aurelii*. Kolbe's completion of the person's cognomen has been generally accepted because the name Euelpistus is well attested in Spartan epigraphy; nevertheless other possibilities cannot be excluded given the wide range of Greek names ending in -ιστος (cf. Dornseiff and Hansen, 293).

Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 130 *app. crit.* considers the person to be identical with the father of M. Aurelius Alcisthenes son of Euelpistus (LAC 86), which is rejected by Bradford, 171 (3) and *LGPN* III.A, 163 *s.v. Εὐέλπιστος* (7) for chronological reasons. For a comment on the date see LAC 118.

135. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗ[ΛΙ]ΟΣ ΕΥΠΟΡΟΣ ΚΛΕΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΗΝΙΟΥ

IG V 1, 314, ll. 10-12; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 335 no. 71 with facsimile [about mid-3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; five fitting fragments of a plain pedimental marble stele decorated with a sickle and bearing a dedication to Artemis Orthia by M. Aurelius Prateas son of Tyrannus (LAC 177, for text), whose victory in the contest of [κ]ασσηρατόριν dates in the patronomate of M. Aurelius Euporus.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 177 (4). His patronomate is dated by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 314 *app. crit.* «± 245»; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285: «probably no earlier than the 230s or 240s» and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 241 n. 139: «mid-third century».

s. [M.] Aurelius Cleander also known as Menius (LAC 115) and most probably of Aurelia Charteris (LAC 54), most probably maternal grands. Aurelius Aristoteles (LAC 99) and Aurelia Aristocleia (LAC 52), most probably maternal great-nephew of M. Aurelius Pancratidas (LAC 162), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 307 *app. crit. add.* improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma III.

136. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΕΥΠΟΡΟΣ ΑΡΜΟΣΤΟΥ

IG V 1, 544, ll. 6-7; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358-59 no. 145 with facsimile (cf. also *SEG* 34, 1984, 312) [after A.D. 212, presumably after A.D. 219].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; rectangular marble statue base with cymatia on top and bottom bearing a dedication in honour of the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [5], for text); the dedication was erected by his *synarchontes*, *i.e.* his *synpatronomoi* (ll. 1-13) among whom was this man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 177 (3). In the present text all six magistrates are Aurelii indicated by the *tria nomina* [praenomen + nomen with one exception (LAC 180: Μᾶρ. Αὐρ.) written in full: Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος + cognomen] and their patronymic. This evidence presupposes the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana* in A.D. 212, all officials having to be considered *novi cives*; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90 [1]. The honorand Pratolaus (LAC 577 [5]) bears a mixed onomastic formula consisting of the Roman *tria nomina*, a *signum* and his patronymic. As attested by *IG* V 1, 541, the same Pratolaus (LAC 577 [2]) is also honoured by another board of officials consisting, too, mainly of Aurelii, cf. comment LAC 133. For the *synarchontes* see A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 414 ns 11. 13 (early 3rd c. A.D.).

137. ΑΥ̣Ρ̣(ΗΛΙΟΣ) Ε̣Υ̣[ΤΥΧ]Α̣Σ

IG V 1, 172 (l. 7). 173. 174 (l. 7). 175 (l. 1) connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, l. 7) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The individual is an athlete of unknown specialization.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 182 (2). According to A. M. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 247 n. 2 Ἐπ[ίκτ]ᾶς as well as Εὐ[τυχ]ᾶς are possible, both being attested at Sparta (Bradford, 150. 181-82 *s.v.*). For further comment on the text see LAC 90.

Perhaps related to Aurelius Dionysius s. Eutychas (LAC 127)

138. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧΗ[Σ]

IG V 1, 684, l. 14; the first line emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* square stele with catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards; the person in question is cited among the "ball players".

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 182. For the date see comment LAC 130.

139. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟ̣[Σ (II) Ο ΚΑΙ ΑΥΡ]Η̣ΛΙΑΝΟΣ ΕΥΤΥΧ̣[ΙΑΝΟΥ] (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 598, ll. 13-15; the epigram alone is emended by W. Peek as quoted in *SEG* 11, 1950, 814; for a new reading and restoration see W. Peek, *ZPE* 31, 1978, 254 with facsimile (*SEG*

28, 1978, 413; *BullÉpigr* 1979, 198) [mid-3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragment of a marble column bearing a mutilated civic honorary inscription comprising an epigram for Aurelia Oppia (LAC 64, for text), whose portrait-statue was erected at the expense of our man who was her son-in-law; here Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Εὐτυχιανο[ῦ τοῦ καὶ Αὐρ]ηλιανοῦ τοῦ Εὐτυχ[ιανοῦ].

[2] *IG* V 1, 599, ll. 14-15 [mid-3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; large marble statue base bearing a civic honorary inscription for Heracleia daughter of Teisamenus (LAC 61, for text), whose portrait-statue was funded by her husband Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Εὐτυχιανοῦ τοῦ (Εὐτυχιανοῦ).

[πατὴρ] νόμων καὶ πόλε[ως] **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 182 (1). In spite of the absence of the *signum* in **[2]**, the same person as in **[1]** is undoubtedly meant. For Aurelianus cf. Solin and Salomies, 298 *s.v.* and for the suffix -ianus see comment LAC 104. The word πατὴρ in the honorific title "father of the laws and the city" in **[1]** captures something of the meaning of expressions like κηδεμών or εὐεργέτης, cf. T. R. Stevenson, "The ideal benefactor and the father analogy in Greek and Roman thought", *CQ* 42, 1992, 421-36 and comment LAC 461; bibliographical references for πατὴρ πόλεως are gathered in *SEG* 37, 1987, 1856. For the date especially of **[2]**, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 118, 183.

h. (Aurelia) Heracleia (LAC 61), through whom s.-in-law M. Aurelius Teisamenus (LAC 192) and Aurelia Oppia (LAC 64); perhaps younger kinsman (s. ?) of Aurelius Eutychianus (LAC 140), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 598 *app. crit.*: see *Settipani*, 489 and *infra*, Appendix Stemma XV.

140. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΣ [ΟΝΑ]ΣΙΩΝΟΣ

Papaëfthimiou, *Grabreliefs*, 15, 20, 44, 46-47, 54-55, 63-69, 146-48, ph. fig. 20 [died shortly after A.D. 217].

Sparta; upper part of a rectangular marble stele depicting two standing soldiers, portrayed frontally and turned slightly towards each other, wearing pilos-shaped helmets. According to the funerary inscriptions on the upper frame, the right one is the person in question who died at the age of twenty, while the left one is Aurelius Artemo son of Agasippus (LAC 101, for text). They were *synepheboi* and had both served in the army in a campaign against the Persians.

Remarks: For the inscription's historical background and the possibility of an earlier date see the comment LAC 87.

Perhaps older kinsman (f. ?) of Aurelius Eutychianus (LAC 139)

141. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧΙΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 556A, ll. 10-11 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, near the east gate (cf. *CIG* I, 1364a); base with cymatia inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a civic honorary inscription for the πρέσβυς βιδέων P. Aelius Alcandridas son of Damocratidas (LAC 7 [2], for text), whose monument was financed by his συνάρχοντες, among whom was the person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 183 (1). For the Spartan συναρχία see comment LAC 8. For the date see comment LAC 82; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

142. Α[ΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ)] ΕΥΤΥΧΙΩΝ ΡΩΜΑΝΟΥ

IG V 1, 172 (ll. 5-6). 173. 174 (l. 5). 175 connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 5-6) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The individual was an athlete of unknown specialization.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 183 (2). For a comment on the inscription see LAC 90.

s. of Romanus (LAC 662a)

143. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧΟ[Σ]

IG V 1, 684, l. 9; the first line emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* square stele with catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards; the individual is cited among the "ball players".

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 184 (12). For the date see comment LAC 130.

ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ **ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ** ΕΥΤΥΧΟΣ (ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥ): see LAC 555.

144. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΛΕΝΟΣ (ΙΙ) (ΕΛΕΝΟΥ [Ι])

IG V 1, 140, ll. 1-2, 4; improved edition in *SEG* 11, 1950, 616a after a squeeze of G. Klaffenbach; ll. 1-4 re-edited by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

From *Hagia Kyriaki* at the village of *Amykles;* catalogue of a board of *bideoi* dating to the patronomate of M. Aurelius Timocles son of Timocles also known as Cleoetas. Our man was *bideos* for the second time and simultaneously senior *bideos*; he is referred to as ἀξιολογώτατος:

Βίδεοι οἱ περὶ ἀξιολογώτατον Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐ(ρήλιον) | Ἕλενον (Ἑλένου) τὸ δεύτερον, ἐπὶ πατρον<ό>μου | Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Τειμοκλέους τοῦ (Τειμοκλέους) τοῦ καὶ Κλεο[ίτ]α, | ὧν πρέσβυς Μ(ᾶρκος) Ạὐρ(ήλιος) Ἕλενος· Π(ο)μ(πήιος [?]) Πάνθηρ, |5 Αὐρ(ήλιος) Καλ-

λισ[τ]ὸκ[λῆ]ς, Αὐ(ρήλιος) Ἐπιγένης Ἀπολλωνί[ου (?), -*ca.* 7-]υδ[-*ca.* 6-]ς, Αὐρ(ήλιος) Δαμάριστος Ῥοῦφ[ος] *vel* Ῥούφ[ου] (?).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 144 (3). On the Spartan *synarchia* see comment LAC 8. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284 dates the patronomos' term after A.D. 217.

145. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔ[ΗΣ]

IG V 1, 130, l. 7; for ll. 3-4 see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 241 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 603); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 267-68 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 311) [shortly after the summer of A.D. 217].

Sparta, found near the theatre; large marble block bearing an honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Clearetus also known as [-*ca.* 8-] son of Teimocles (LAC 118, for text), whose monument was apparently funded by his colleagues in office in the [?] (numeral lost) patronomate of the god Lycurgus; one of them is the person discussed here: [ἐπὶ πατρονό]μου θεοῦ Λυκούρ[γου τό (numeral lost) σύναρ]χος.

Remarks: Bradford, 192 (3) and *LGPN* III.A, 243 *s.v.* *Ἡρακλείδας* (69) restore Ἡρακλείδ[ας]. For a comment on the date see LAC 118.

146. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΗΣ[- - -]ΣΥ[- - -]

IG V 1, 622, ll. 2-3 [imperial].

Sparta, found in a Roman building; five small, fitting fragments of a limestone base with part of a civic honorary inscription for the person, probably a *boagos* of the age-set of *mikichizomenoi:*

Ἁ πό[λις] | Αὐρ(ήλιον) Ἡσ[- - -]|συ[- - - βουαγὸν μι]|κιδ[δομένων - - -]|⁵σ[.]ω[- - - | - - -].

Remarks: The *apographum* of A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 14, 1908, 111 no. 7 shows in l. 2 ΑΥΡΙΙΣ and in l. 3 ΣΥ, which leads Woodward to the following restoration: Ἁ πό[λις] | Αὐρ(ήλιον) Ἡσ[- - - τὸν καὶ Ἡ]|σύ[χιον βουαγὸν μι]|κιδ[δομένων - - -]|⁵σ[.]ω[- - - | - - -]. W. Kolbe in *IG*, without any comment, follows the daring reading of A. M. Woodward, which is accepted also by Bradford, 192, but omitted in *LGPN* III.A. The two letters preserved at the beginning of l. 3, however, need not be interpreted as an agnomen, since they could belong to a patronymic as well. In Spartan epigraphy a Ti. Claudius Montanus also known as Hesychius (LAC 306) is attested, but he was not Spartan by birth. Another possible completion of the person's cognomen and his agnomen or patronymic is Hesychus, a name attested at Sparta in the catalogue of *bideoi SEG* 11, 1950, 610, l. 10 presumably of the Trajanic period [cf. Bradford, 193; *LGPN* III.A, 197 *s.v.* *Ἥσυχος* (1)]. A further possibility is to interpret the letters preserved after ΑΥΡ as ΤΙΣ and to restore Αὐρ(ήλιον) Τισ[αμενὸν Ἡ]|συ[χίου] or [Ἡ]|σύ[χου], given that Tisamenus is a name that is well known from Spartan epigraphy, cf. Bradford, 415 (1)-416 (7) and esp. LAC 192.

For the function of the *boagos mikichizomenon*, a term belonging to the general sphere of the Spartan *agoge* and indicating the "herd-leader" of ephebes of the age-set of sixteen-year-olds, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 203-04.

147. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) Α(Υ)Ρ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΛΑΚΙΠ̣[ΠΙΔΑΣ] (II) (ΛΑΚΙΠΠΙΔΑ [I])

IG V 1, 595, ll. 8-9 [Severan].

From *S(k)lavochori* (today *Amykles);* badly mutilated honorary inscription for an unknown woman; her monument was erected at the expense of her husband M. Aurelius Lacippidas (son of Lacippidas), perhaps an imperial high-priest, whose noble descent is emphasized:

... προσδεξα[μένων |[5] τὸ ἀνά]λωμα τοῦ εὐγε[νεστά|τ]ο̣υ̣ καὶ ἀρίστου καὶ π̣ρ̣ο̣[γόνων] | εὐδοκιμωτάτων [ἀξίου ἀνδρὸς] | αὐτῆς Μ(άρκου) Α(ὐ)ρ(ηλίου) Λακιπ̣[πίδα τοῦ] | (Λακιππίδα), υἱοῦ <β>ουλῆ<ς, ἱ>ε̣[ρέ]ω[ς τῶν Σεβ(αστῶν) καὶ] |[10] τῶν θε(ί)ων πρ̣[ογόνων αὐτῶν (?)] | καὶ [Σπ]αρτια̣[τικοῦ (?) - - -].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 255 (1). For the problematic reading of the person's title of an imperial high-priest in the *apographum* of Fourmont see the comment of A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 280 n. 105. M. Aurelius Philippus (LAC 170 [1-3]) was called υἱὸς πόλεως καὶ βουλῆς; for such honorific titles, see comment LAC 461.

148. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ (II) ΛΟΥΚΙΟΥ (I)

IG V 1, 544, ll. 7-8; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358-59 no. 145 with facsimile (cf. also *SEG* 34, 1984, 312) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; rectangular marble statue base with cymatia on top and bottom bearing a dedication for the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [5], for text); the dedication has been erected by his *synarchontes, i.e.* his *synpatronomoi* (ll. 1-13), among whom was the person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 265 (1). For the date see comment LAC 136 and LAC 577 [5]; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

s. Lucius (I) (LAC 521)

149. [Μ]Α̣Ρ̣(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΛΥΣΙΚΡΑ[ΤΗΣ] (II) [Λ]Υ̣ΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (I)

IG V 1, 1177, ll. 3-4; Bourguet, 128-29 no. 42 with linguistic comment [probably after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Gytheion; a marble statue base erected by the polis in honour of the person. The monument was funded by his children Aurelia Damocrate and Aurelius Lysicrates:

Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ. | [Ἡ π]όλις ἡ Γυθεατ[ῶν | Μ]ᾶ̣ρ̣(κον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Λυσικρά[την | Λ]υσικράτους

ἀγο[ρανο|[5]μ]ήσαντα καὶ στρα[τη|γ]ήσαντα τοῦ κοιν[οῦ] | τῶν Ἐλευθερολα[κώ]|νων, προσδεξαμ[έ]|νων τὸ ἀνάλωμα [τοῦ] |[10] ἀνδριάντος Αὐ[ρηλί]|ων Δαμοκράτη[ς καὶ] | Λυσικράτους τῶ[ν τέ]|κνων. | Ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλῆς).

Remarks: Bourguet, 128 dates the inscription to the end of the 2nd c. A.D., which is too early.
f. Aurelius Lysicrates (III) (LAC 150) and Aurelia Damocrate (LAC 55), perhaps grandf. M. Aurelius Lysixenus (LAC 151)

150. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ (III)

IG V 1, 1177, ll. 10-12; Bourguet,128-29 no. 42 with linguistic comment comment [probably after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Gytheion; marble statue base erected by the polis in honour of M. Aurelius Lysicrates son of Lysicrates (LAC 150, for text), whose monument was funded by his children Aurelia Damocrate and Aurelius Lysicrates.

Remarks: For the date see LAC 149.

s. M. Aurelius Lysicrates (II) (LAC 149), b. Aurelia Damocrate (LAC 55), perhaps f. M. Aurelius Lysixenus (LAC 151)

151. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΞΕΝΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (III [?])

IG V 1, 1241, ll. 9-10 [A.D. 238-244].

Tainaron, built into the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* in the village *Kyparissos;* marble statue base decorated with cymatium. It was erected by the polis in honour of the Emperor Gordian through the agency of the ephors who held office with M. Aurelius Thaliarchus (son of Thaliarchus) (LAC 193, for text) and this person, who was ἐπιμελητής.

Remarks: The imperial titulature *Imp. Caesar M. Antonius Gordianus pius felix Aug.* identifies the honorand as the Emperor Gordian III, cf. Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 194. For further attestations of this emperor in inscriptions from Laconia see comment LAC 124. In this connection it is noteworthy that there are known civic honorary inscriptions for various Roman emperors from Tainaron such as *IG* V 1, 1237 for Antoninus Pius, *IG* V 1, 1238 for M. Aurelius, *IG* V 1, 1239 for L. Verus and *IG* V 1, 1240 for Caracalla.

Perhaps s. Aurelius Lysicrates (III) (LAC 150)

152. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΑΡΔΟΣ [patronymic]

IG V 1, 603, ll. 6-7 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 816) + *IG* V 1, 168 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 625) joined by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, ll. 6-7) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Provenance uncertain; fragmentary marble stele with the right part of a catalogue of *hieromnemones* preceded by a list of other officials (ll. 1-8), including a woman (cf. ll. 1-2), in

an unknown patronomate concerned with agonistic matters; our man was presumably *agonothetes* of the festival of Urania:

vac. | [---] της | [--- τέκνων δίκαιον] ἐχούσης | [--- Λ]ογγείνου τοῦ | [--- ἀγωνοθέτου κατὰ γένο- *vel* διὰ γένου(?)]ς τοῦ ἀγῶνος τῶν |[5] [Διοσκουρείων *vel* Λεωνιδείων (?), ἀγωνοθ]έτου τῶν Μεγάλων | [Οὐρανίων (?)] Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Νάρδου τοῦ | [- - - γρ]αμματέως δὲ | [- - - ε]ἰσαγωγέως δὲ Γ(αΐου) Ἰου(λίου) | [- - - ἱερ]ομνήμονες· |[10] [- - -] Κλεώνυμος (Κλεωνύμου), Μ(ᾶ)ρ(κος) Α(ὐρήλιος [?]) Σώστρατος | [- - - Ἀφ]ροδείσιος Εὐκαταλλάκτου, | [- - - Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Κλεάνω]ρ (Κλεάνορος), ἱερονείκης, περιοδονείκης, | [- - - Γ]άι(ος) Ἰού(λιος) Σεκοῦνδος Μύρωνος, | [- - - Σέξ(τος) Πομπήι]ος Δαμαίνετος Θεοξένου, |[15] [- - -]ης νέος, ἀριστοπολιτευτής, | [- - - Τ(ίτος?)] Φλάβιος Διονύσιος (Διονυσίου), | ἀρχιτέκτων, [- - -] Μ(ᾶ)ρ(κος) Αὐ(ρήλιος) Πασεῖνος Πολυνείκου, | [- - -]φάνους, ἀριστοπολιτευτής, | [- - - ἀγωνοθέτης τῶν Μεγάλων Κ]αισαρείων καὶ Εὐρυκλείων.

Remarks: A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (for whose restoration see above) doubts Kolbe's restoration of the beginning of this inscription (= *IG* V 1, 168) as: [Ἡ πόλις | - - - | - - -]της | [- - - τέκνων δίκαιον] ἐχούσης, | [προσδεξαμένων τὸ ἀνάλωμα Μεμμίου Λ]ογγείνου τοῦ | [*patris nomen*, ἀγωνοθέτου τοῦ μεγί]στου ἀγῶνος τῶν |[5] [- - - καὶ ἀγωνοθ]έτου τῶν Μεγάλων | [Καισαρείων καὶ Εὐρυκλείων καὶ] Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Νάρδου τοῦ | [*patris nomen* - - -, γραμ]ματέως δὲ | [- - - καὶ] Γ(αΐου) Ἰου(λίου). Kolbe associates the titles cited in his ll. 3-6 with the person cited in the inscription before Nardus, *i.e.* Longinus (LAC 518). Bradford, 287 links [γραμ]ματεύς at the end of l. 7 to Nardus, but it relates most probably to the person cited after him (whose name is now lost). For the cognomen of this person cf. Solin and Salomies, 367 *s.v. Nardus*.

For the inscription's date see Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 288 *contra* L. Moretti, *MGR* 12, 1987, 89, who dates it no earlier than the reign of Marcus Aurelius (cf. *SEG* 37, 1987, 324). For the *hieromnemones* see Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 287.

153. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΗΦΟΡ[ΟΣ]

IG V 1, 684, l. 10; the first line emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*; square stele with catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards; the individual is cited among the "ball players".

Remarks: Bradford, 297 (9) identifies him with M. Aurelius Nicephorus son of Philonidas (LAC 157). This suggestion has to be taken into consideration, because the διαβέτης of the team in *IG* V 1, 684, C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas, also appears in *IG* V 1, 547 and in the inscription published by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 798) in connection with M. Aurelius Nicephorus son of Philonidas (LAC 157 [3A. B]). For the date see comment LAC 130, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196.

154. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ (II) (ΝΕΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ [I])

[1] *IG* V 1, 567 [early Severan].

Copied by Kolbe in *Kalyvia Sochas;* mutilated base from a statue dedication for somebody (name lost) erected by his father. At the end of the inscription the sculptor's signature is preserved: Αὐρ(ήλιος) Νεικηφόρος Νεικηφόρου) ἐποίει.

[2] Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 567 *app. crit.* suggests identifying this person with a certain [- - -] Νεικη-φόρος Νεικηφόρου, who together with his brother(s?) (names lost) dedicated a marble stele to Artemis Orthia that is dated by the patronomate of M. Aurelius Sosineicus son of Neicaro, see *IG* V 1, 301, ll. 2-3; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 326-27 no. 55 with facsimile [ca. A.D. 160-70].

Remarks: Bradford does not accept the identification of **[2]** [=p. 296 (6)] with **[1]** [=p. 296 (5)]. It cannot be decided whether **[1]** antedates the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, as proposed by Kolbe [end of 2nd c. A.D.], or not.

155. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΔΕΚΤΟΥ

IG V 1, 1294, ll. 7-9 [between A.D. 238 and 240].

Oitylos; honorary inscription of the polis for the Emperor Gordian erected by the colleagues in office of this individual, who was the (senior) ephor:

Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα | Μᾶρκον Ἀντώνιον | Γορδιανὸν Εὐσεβῆ | Εὐτυχῆ Σεβαστὸν |[5] ἡ πόλις ἡ Βειτυλέων | δι' ἐφόρων τῶν περὶ | Μᾶρκον Αὐρήλιον | Νεικηφόρον Προσδέ|κτου.

Remarks: The imperial titulature *Imp. Caesar M. Antonius Gordianus pius felix Aug.* identifies the honorand as the Emperor Gordian III, cf. Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 194. For further attestations of this emperor in inscriptions from Laconia see comment LAC 124; for imperial dedications from Laconia in general see comment *LAC 366. For similar formulations concerning a board of officials in Spartan inscriptions see especially A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417.

155a. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΑΡΚΑΔΟ[Σ]

Unpublished inscription cited in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 275 n. 72. 287 n. 139 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 314). Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.]. Sparta, from the orchestra of the theatre; base from a statue dedication in honour of the ἐπα-νορθωτής Iulius Paulinus (*LAC 489 [2]), whose statue was erected on behalf of the polis by this person together with M. Aurelius Cleanor (son of Cleanor) (LAC 116 [2]) and M. Aurelius Rufus son of Symphorus (LAC 179a). Nicander is referred to as πρέσβυς ἐφόρων and νομο-δείκτης.

156. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 568 [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana* (?)].

Sparta, copied by L. Ross in the chapel of *Paleopanagia:* marble base with the person's name:

Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος Νικηφόρος Καλλικράτους, ἱππάρχας.

[2] *IG* V 1, 692 [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana* (?)].
Sparta, at the north tower; marble fragment with inscription according to which the person dedicated a stoa to his original home town:

Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος [Νεικηφόρος Καλ]λικράτους βοαγ[ὸς - - -] | τῇ κυρίᾳ πατρίδ[ι - - -] | τὴν στοὰν [ἀνέθηκεν].

βοαγ[ός] **[2]**, ἱππάρχας **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 296 (2). The generally accepted reading of the person's name in **[2]** is based on **[1]**.
Perhaps s. M. Aurelius Callicrates [- - -] (LAC 107)

157. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑ

[1] *IG* V 1, 310, ll. 4-5; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1928, 332-33 no. 67 [shortly after A.D. 220].
Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; two fitting fragments of a mutilated marble plaque with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by an unknown person (name lost):

[βοαγὸρ μι]κκιχιτ|[τομέν]ων ἐπὶ πα|τρονόμω Μάρ(κω) Αὐρ(ηλίω) Νει|[5]κηφόρω <τῶ> Φιλωνίδα νεικάαρ κασ|σηρα[τό]|ριν, μ[ῶαν] | κα[ὶ κελέαν | - - -].

[2] *IG* V 1, 544, ll. 2-3; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358-59 no. 145 with facsimile (cf. also *SEG* 34, 1984, 312) [after A.D. 212, presumably after A.D. 219].
Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; rectangular marble statue base with cymatia on top and bottom bearing a dedication for the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [5], for entire text); the dedication was erected by his *synarchontes*, *i.e.* his *synpatronomoi* (ll. 1-13), among whom is Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος | Νικηφόρος Φιλωνίδα | φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις | αἰώνιος ἀγορανόμος.

Two duplicates **[3A. B]** of a civic honorary inscription [*ca.* A.D. 223] for C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646, for text), who was repaid for public favours done especially as *agoranomos* by twelve public statues; two of them were funded by Neicephorus together with M. Aurelius Alcisthenes son of Euelpistus:
[3A] *IG* V 1, 547, ll. 14-15.
Built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* near Sparta at the mill of *Matala;* marble plaque; here Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ[ηλίου] Νεικηφόρου τοῦ Φιλωνίδα.
[3B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57, l. 15 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 798); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239 n. 137, pl. 21b.
Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the front side (face A) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base; here Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Νεικηφόρου τοῦ Φιλωνίδα.

These seem to be two copies **[4A. B]** of a civic honorary inscription [later Severan period] for M. Aurelius Nicephorus son of Philonidas in recognition of his honourable attitude shown in public office. His monument was funded by his wife Aurelia Aphrodeisia daughter of Noemo, whose name is though only preserved in **[4A]**:

[4A] *IG* V 1, 549, ll. 2-3.

Sparta, built into foundations near the north gate: marble base:

Ἡ πόλις | Μᾶρ(κον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Νεικηφόρον | Φιλωνίδα φιλοκαίσαρα | καὶ φιλόπατριν αἰώνιον |⁵ ἀγορανόμον, αἰώνιον | γυμνασίαρχον, τῆς ἐν | τοῖς πολειτεύμασιν | φιλοτειμίας ἕνεκα, προσ|δεξαμένης τὸ ἀνάλωμα |¹⁰ τῆς ἀξιολογωτάτης | γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ Αὐρ(ηλίας) | Ἀφροδεισίας τῆς Νοή|μονος.

[4B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 39-40 no. 61 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 799: «2nd c. A.D.»).

Sparta; large fragment of marble statue base:

Ἡ [πόλις] | Μᾶρ(κον) Αὐ[ρ(ήλιον) Νικηφόρον Φιλω]|νίδα, [φιλοκαίσαρα καὶ φιλό]|πατ[ριν, αἰώνιον ἀγορανόμον], | α[ἰώνιον γυμνασίαρχον etc.]

σύναρχος of the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles son of Damares **[2]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[1]**; αἰώνιος ἀγορανόμος **[2-4B]**, αἰώνιος γυμνασίαρχος **[3A-4B]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[2-4B]**.

Remarks: An identification of M. Aurelius Nicephorus son of Philonidas of **[1-4B]** with the *sphaireus* Aurelius Neicephorus (LAC 153) attested in *IG* V 1, 684 is suggested by Bradford, 297 (9) because the διαβέτης of the team in *IG* V 1, 684, C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas, also appears in **[3A. B]**.

For the date of **[1]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 272. 284. For the date of **[2]** see comment LAC 136 and LAC 577 [5]; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90 [1]. For the other inscription on the opposite side (face F) of the same block as **[3B]** as well as for the date of **[3A. B]** and various prosopographical remarks see LAC 646. For the date of **[5]** see comment LAC 130, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 40 n. 1 dates the person's floruit to «*ca.* 200 A.D.», whereas A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284 in the 230s.

For the titles *philocaesar* and *philopatris* in connection with magistrates with civil functions as in **[2-4B]** see Chr. Veligianni, "*Philos* und *philos*-Komposita in den griechischen Inschriften der Kaiserzeit", in: M. Peachin (ed.), *Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte*, Heidelberg, on 10-11 June, 2000 (Portsmouth, Rhode Island 2001) 76 n. 150.

h. Aurelia Aphrodeisia (LAC 50)

158. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΙΔΑ

IG V 1, 600, ll. 4-5; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 254 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 815) [3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, at the east tower (*CIG* I, 1452); base with civic honorary inscription for his wife Aurelia Fortunata (LAC 59, for text).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 297 (11).

h. Aurelia Fortunata (LAC 59), s.-in-law Syllius Xeno (LAC 692)

159. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΙΠΠ[ΟΣ]

IG V 1, 562, l. 8 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta; fragment of a marble column with honorary inscription for a Spartan official whose name is missing. It also includes a list of his *synarchontes*.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 303 (5). For a discussion of the date see LAC 123.

160. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΟΝΑΣΙΜΟΣ (II) (ΟΝΑΣΙΜΟΥ[I])

IG V 1, 170, l. 21 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble stele with a catalogue of the five *synarchoi* of Aurelius Calemerus son of Agathocles (LAC 106, for text) when Calemerus was γυναικονόμος in the patronomate of Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus. Our man was one of Calemerus' σύναρχοι.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 324 (2). For the date see comment LAC 92. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90 [1].

161. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤΡΕΙΤΗΣ (II) (ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤΡΕΙΤΟΥ [I])

IG V 1, 566, ll. 7-8 [after A.D. 212?].

Sparta, at the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person in recognition of his moderation and courage. He was a *sphaireus* of the phyle of Kynosoura. His statue was erected at the expense of his sisters (see below):

Ἡ πόλις | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Παλαιστρείτην (Παλαιστρείτου) | σφαιρέα, Κονοουρέα, | σωφροσύνης τε καὶ |[5] ἀνδρείας ἕνεκα, προσ|δεξαμένων τὸ ἀνάλω|μα Αὐρη|λίων Ἀφροδῶς | καὶ Σωτεί̣ρας τῶν | ἀδελφῶν αὐτοῦ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 331. It cannot be decided whether the inscription antedates the *Constitutio Antoniniana* or not.

b. Aurelia Aphrodo (LAC 51) and b. Aurelia Soteira (LAC 67)

162. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΚΟΥ

IG V 1, 530, l. 2; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67 [Severan].

Sparta; marble base with a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Pancratidas in recognition of favour and generosity demonstrated in public interest. His statue was erected at the expense of his friend M. Aurelius Aristocrates son of Damaenetus:

Ἡ πόλις | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρήλιον Πανκρατίδαν Ἑλλανίκου | τὸν εὐγενέστατον πολίτην | ἑαυτῆς καὶ βουλευτήν, εὐνοίας |[5] καὶ φιλοτιμίας χάριν, | ἣν ἐν τοῖς χρησιμωτάτοις ἐπεδείξατο, προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωμα τοῦ πανταρίστου Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλ(ίου) Ἀριστοκράτους | τοῦ Δαμαινέτου, ἱερέως κατὰ γένος, μη' ἀπὸ |[10] Ἡρακλέους, μδ' ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων, | τοῦ φίλου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 333 (1); Cartledge and Spawforth, 174-75. For the date and the title of βουλευτής, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67, 275 n. 70. In two cases, *IG* V 1, 504 (LAC 306) and *IGR* IV 1761, ll. 6-7 (the Severan athlete [Αὐρ(ήλιος)? Π]ολυκράτης Κιβυράτης, cf. Cartledge and Spaforth, 233 no. 27), the title βουλευτής was conferred on distinguished foreigners and was connected with the grant of Spartan citizenship. For other foreigners who obtained Spartan citizenship thanks to their agonistic achievements in Spartan contests, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 232 nos. 5, 24, 26, 31.

Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 759, *app. crit.* considers as a member of the same family Pancratidas son of Pancratidas, who is attested on a marble stele with the representation of a man in relief in the middle of the inscription, which presumably points to the 3rd c. A.D.

Most probably b. Aurelius Aristoteles (LAC 99) (and hence citizen of Tainaron-Caenepolis), as A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1355 and 1453 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266 *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 530 and Bradford, 65 (1), 333 (1); uncle of Aurelia Charteris (LAC 54), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 301 *app. crit.* improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 284; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma III.

163. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΠΑΝΘΗΡΑΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΟΥ

IG V 1, 544, ll. 10-12; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358-59 no. 145 with facsimile (cf. also *SEG* 34, 1984, 312) [after A.D. 212, presumably after A.D. 219].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; rectangular marble statue base with cymatia on top and bottom bearing a dedication for the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [5], for text); the dedication has been erected by his *synarchontes*, *i.e.* his *synpatronomoi* (ll. 1-13), among whom was our man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 332 (1). For the date see comment LAC 136 and LAC 577 [5]; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90 [1].

164. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΑΡΑΜΟΝΟΣ ΗΔΙ[ΣΤΟΥ]

IG V 1, 541, l. 8; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 797a); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270; l. 17 emended by *P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 21-25 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 336) [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219]:

Sparta, between the theatre and the south tower; base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [2],

for text), who administered the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus. Pratolaus' statue was funded by his *synarchontes*, one of whom was the person discussed here.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 335 (1). For the convincing restoration of his patronymic, see LGPN III.A, 192 *s.v.* *Ἥδιστος* (2) and p. 352 *s.v.* *Παράνομος* (10). For the date see LAC 133 and *LAC 349. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

165. Μ(Α)Ρ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥ(ΡΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΑΣΕΙΝΟΣ ΠΟΛΥΝΕΙΚΟΥ

IG V 1, 603 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 816) + *IG* V 1, 168, l. 11 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 625) joined by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, l. 17) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Provenance uncertain; fragmentary marble stele with the right part of a catalogue of *hieromnemones* preceded by a list of other officials (ll. 1-8), including a woman (cf. ll. 1-2), in an unknown patronomate concerned with agonistic matters. Our man is attested as [ἱερ]ομνήμων.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 341. For the text and further comment see LAC 152 and 518.

166. ΑΥ[Ρ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΑ(?)]ΣΙΚΛΗΣ ΖΩΣΙΜΑ

IG V 1, 172 (ll. 6-7). 173. 174 (l. 6). 175 connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 6-7) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The individual was an athlete of unknown specialization.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 338 (12). Πασικλῆς is a very frequently attested name at Sparta [cf. Bradford, 337-39 (1-22); *LGPN* III.A, 354]; for other possible restorations of more or less the same length see Dornseiff and Hansen, 160 *s.v.* *-(σ)ικλῆς*. For a comment on the inscription see LAC 90.

167. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥ[ΡΗΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΠΑΣ]ΙΚΡΑΤΗ[Σ - - -]

IG V 1, 300, ll. 4-5; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 328 no. 58 [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble fragment of a stele from a sickle dedication (to Artemis Orthia) by an unknown victor dated by the eponymous patronomate of the person in question:

[- - - βοαγὸρ | μ]ικκιχιδδο[μέ|ν]ων ἐπὶ π[ατρο|νό]μω Μ(άρκω) Αὐ[ρηλ(ίω) |5 Πασ]ικράτη[ρ - - -].

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 340 (8). Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 300, *app. crit.* restores his cognomen by analogy with *IG* V 1, 40, ll. 18-19, where he reads ἐπὶ Πασικράτους ν(εωτέρου) [for the date of *IG* V 1, 40 see (LAC 711 [1])]. This restoration is

plausible, but not the only possible one. The identification of these two individuals is decisevely rejected by A. M. Woodward, *loc. cit.* for chronological reasons: Woodward dates *IG* V 1, 300 to the 3rd quarter of the 2nd c.A.D., whereas *IG* V 1, 40 to the first quarter of the 2nd c. A.D.

The restoration of the dialectal genitive is suggested by several similar inscriptions from the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, *e.g.* *IG* V 1, 306.

168. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΗΤΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΠΟΔΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 172 (ll. 8-9). 173. 174 (ll. 8-9). 175 (ll. 2-3) connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 8-9) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook; the person is quoted as: ὑπὸ ἀλείπτας Α[ὐρ]ηλίους | Φίλητον Ἀγαθόπ[ο]δος, Σω|[10]σθ[ένη]ν (Σωσθένους), ...

[2] *IG* V 1, 565, ll. 2-3 [mid-3rd c. A.D. (?)]: Sparta, formerly at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* civic honorary inscription for the person, whose monument was funded by his brother M. Aurelius Agathopous (son of Agathopous):

Ἡ πόλις | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Φίλητον | Ἀγαθόποδος | ἀνδρείας καὶ τῆς |[5] πρὸς ἅπαντας αἰ|δοῦς ἕνεκα, προσ|δεξαμένου τὸ ἀνά|λωμα Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀγαθόποδος | τοῦ (Ἀγαθόποδος) τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.

Remarks: *contra* A. M. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 247, Bradford, 424 distinguishes between **[1]** [= p. 424 (2)] and **[2]** [= p. 424 (1)]. For comment on **[1]** see LAC 90 [1].

For the "Wunschname" *Philetus*, most popular in Rome, see H. Solin, "Zur Geschichte der Namensippe φίλος in der antiken Anthroponymie", in: M. Peachin (ed.), *Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte*, Heidelberg, on 10-11 June, 2000 (Portsmouth, Rhode Island 2001) esp. 59.

b. M. Aurelius Agathopous (LAC 83).

169. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΦΙΛΗΤΟΣ ΤΕΙΜΑΚΩΝΟΣ (I)

A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358 no. 144 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 825, ll. 3-4) [first quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, «built into the foundations of the Roman amphitheatre on the south side» (Woodward); plain columnar base bearing a civic honorary inscription for the most noble and most courageous *bomoneikes* M. Aurelius Philetus son of Teimaco, whose monument was funded by his (evidently elder) brother M. Aurelius Teimaco son of Teimaco:

Ἁ πόλις | τὸν εὐγενέστατον καὶ εὐ|ψυχότατον Μᾶρ(κον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Φίλητον | Τειμάκωνος, βωμονείκην, |[5] προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνά|λωμα Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Τειμάκωνος | τοῦ (Τειμάκωνος) τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 424-25 (5). For the name Philetus see comment

LAC 168. The adjective εὐψυχότατος is to be seen in connection with his victory in the contest of ritual whipping at the altar of Artemis Orthia. For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 272: «no earlier than the reign of Caracalla».

s. M. Aurelius Teimaco (I) (LAC 190) and most probably s. [Aur(elia) - - -]so[.]ete (LAC 48).

b. M. Aurelius Teimaco (II) (LAC 189)

170. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 551, ll. 10-11 [after A.D. 212].

Formerly in Sparta at the north tower, then reused for the construction of the pavement of the church of *Hagios Dimitrios* in the village of *Tseramio;* marble plaque bearing a civic honorary inscription for C. Asinnius Leonides son of Leo (LAC 41, for text) for having distinguished himself by his generosity in the office of commissioner for the grain supply, together with his son Aurelius Asinnius Leo. The monument was paid for by the former high-priest of the emperor, M. Aurelius Philippus, apparently the *boagos* of the honorand; here Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Φιλίππου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 685, ll. 1-2; better A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 256-57 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 845 and *add.*) [shortly after 212 A.D.].

Sparta; fragment of a mutilated marble stele bearing a catalogue of the victorious *sphaireis* of the *oba* of Pitana dating to the person's patronomate:

[Ἐπὶ πατρονόμου Μάρ(κου) Αὐρηλίου Φιλίπ|που, ἀρχιερέως τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ φιλο|καίσαρος καὶ φ]ιλ[οπάτριδος, υἱοῦ | πόλεως καὶ] βουλῆς, [αἰωνίου ἀγορα|5νόμου, αἱ]ωνίου ἀριστοπ[ολειτευ|τοῦ, βιδέ]ου δὲ Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλί[ου - - -, | διαβέτεο]ς δὲ Ἰου(λίου) Ὡρείων[ος, σφαι|ρεῖς Πιτα]νατῶν οἱ νικήσ[αντες | τὰς ὠβὰς ἀνέ]φεδροι, ὧν π[ρέσβυς |10 - - - ε- - -].

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 38-39 no. with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 800, ll. 2-3) [reign of Caracalla].

Sparta, at the theatre, built into Roman wall above the west *parodos* wall; fragmentary marble statue base with badly mutilated civic honorary inscription for the person:

[Μᾶρκον Αὐρήλι]ον Φ[ίλιππον, ἀρχι]ερέα γε|[νόμενον τ]οῦ Σεβα|5[στοῦ, φιλο]καίσαρα καὶ | [φιλόπ]ατριν, υἱὸν πό|[λεως κ]αὶ βουλῆς, καὶ|[λῶς πεπο]λειτευμ[ένον | καὶ λαβόν]τα τ[ὰς τῆς ἀρι|10στοπολιτείας τιμὰς | κατὰ τὸν νόμον (?)].

βοαγός **[1]**, ἀρχιερεὺς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ **[2]** (ἀρχιερεὺς γενόμενος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ **[1. 3]**), φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[1-3]**, υἱὸς πόλεως καὶ βουλῆς **[1-3]**, [αἰώνιος ἀγορανόμος] **[2** (?)**]** [αἰ]ώνιος ἀριστοπ[ολιτευτής] **[2. 3]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 427 (13). The name Philippus, very frequent in Greece, was also among the most popular names in Rome, cf. H. Solin, "Zur Geschichte der Namensippe φίλος in der antiken Anthroponymie", in: M. Peachin (ed.), *Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte*, Heidelberg, on 10-11 June, 2000 (Portsmouth, Rhode Island 2001) esp. 59. In **[3]**, the honorand's name can be

restored by analogy with **[1]** thanks to the remaining letters of his name and because of the characteristic expression υἱὸν πό[λεως κ]αὶ βουλῆς in ll. 6-7. M. Aurelius Lacippidas (II) (LAC 147), is attested as υἱὸς βουλῆς, C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641 [1-4]) as υἱὸς πόλεως; for such honorific titles, see comment LAC 461. For *aristopoliteia* in texts **[2, 3]**, see comment LAC 361 [3]. In **[2]**, the missing name of the eponymous official can also be restored by analogy with **[1]** on the grounds of the title "son of the city and the boule" in ll. 3-4, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 256-57.

The participle γενόμενος in [**1**, l. 12 and **3**, ll. 3-4] seems to indicate that at the time the inscriptions were written down, M. Aurelius Philippus was no longer imperial high-priest, cf. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 279 no. 12 n. 99. For the titles φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις attested in **[1-3]**, see comment of LAC 7 [2]. For the date of **[1]** see LAC 41.

171. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΕΛΠΙΝΙΚΟΥ

IG V 1, 544, ll. 9-10; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358-59 no. 145 with facsimile (cf. also *SEG* 34, 1984, 312) [after A.D. 212, presumably after A.D. 219].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; rectangular marble statue base with cymatia on top and bottom bearing a dedication for the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [5], for text); the dedication has been erected by his *synarchontes*, *i.e.* his *synpatronomoi* (ll. 1-13) among whom is this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 432 (3). For the date see comment LAC 136 and LAC 577 [5]; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

172. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ ΕΥΔΑΜΙΔΑ

IG V 1, 541, ll. 3-4; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 797a); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270; l. 17 emended by *P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 21-25 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 336) [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219].

Sparta, between the theatre and the south tower; base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [2], for text), who administered the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus. Pratolaus' statue was funded by his *synarchontes*, one of whom is the person discussed here.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 434 (2). For the date see LAC 133 and *LAC 349. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

173. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΦΙΛΩΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ

IG V 1, 170, ll. 13-14 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble stele with a catalogue of the five *synarchoi* of

Aurelius Calemerus son of Agathocles (LAC 106, for text), when Calemerus was γυναικονόμος in the patronomate of Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus. The individual is cited among the σύναρχοι.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 442 (3). In Greece Philo was by far the most frequent name among those formed as compounds with *philos* and it is also well represented among the personal names in Rome, cf. H. Solin, "Zur Geschichte der Namensippe φίλος in der antiken Anthroponymie", in: M. Peachin (ed.), *Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte*, Heidelberg, on 10-11 June, 2000 (Portsmouth, Rhode Island 2001) esp. 59. For the date see comment LAC 92. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

174. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΙΔΑΣ ΧΑΡΜΟΣΥΝΟΥ

IG V 1, 144b. c [Severan].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; square marble block with relief of three wreaths. The wreath at the left (a) is inscribed with the name of the *spondophoros* Charmosynus son of Augustianus, *spondophoros* in the patronomate of Socrates. The wreaths in the middle (b) and at the right (c) are inscribed with the names of his sons Aurelius Augustianus son of Charmosynus (LAC 104, for text) and Aurelius Philoxenidas son of Charmosynus respectively, both *spondophoroi* in the patronomate of P. Aelius Damocratidas.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 437 (3). For a comment on his family and date see LAC 104.

b. Aurelius Augustianus (LAC 104), cf. Kolbe's stemma in *IG* V 1, 144 *app. crit.*

175. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΦΟΙΒΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΑ[- - -]

IG V 1, 541, l. 7; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 797a); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270; l. 17 emended by *P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 21-25 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 336) [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219].

Sparta, between the theatre and the south tower; base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [2], for text), who administered the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus. Pratolaus' statue was funded by his *synarchontes*, one of whom is the person discussed here.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 445 (1). By analogy with the name formula of the other *synarchontes* Νεικα[- - -] has to be understood as patronymic; for possible restorations see Pape and Benseler II, 983-84. As alternative Bradford, *loc. cit.* proposes rather unconvincingly «victor of [- - -]». For the date see LAC 133 and *349. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90 [1].

176. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΟΤΑΜΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΜΟΝΟΥ

IG V 1, 170, ll. 19-20 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble stele with a catalogue of the five *synarchoi* of Aurelius Calemerus son of Agathocles (LAC 106, for text), when Calemerus was γυναικονόμος in the patronomate of Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus. The individual is cited among the σύναρχοι.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 354. For the date see comment LAC 92. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90.

177. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ [Α]Ỵ̈ΡΗΛΙΟΣ [ΠΡ(?)]ẠΤΕΑΣ ΤΥΡΑṆ[ΝΟΥ]

IG V 1, 314, ll. 1-3; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 335 no. 71 with facsimile [about mid-3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; five fitting fragments of a plain pedimental marble stele bearing a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia on occasion of the victory of this person as *boagos* of the age-set of *mikichizomenoi* in the contest of *kasseratoris* dated by the patronomate of M. Aurelius Euporus son of Cleander also known as Menius:

Μᾶρκος | [Α]υρήλιος | [Πρ]ατέας Τυράν[νου | βοα]γὸς μικκιχιζομέ[5][νω]ν, νει[κά]σας | [κ]ασση|ρατόριν | ἐπὶ πατρ[ονό]μου |[10] Μάρ(κου) Αὐρη[λί]ου Εὐ|πόρου το[ῦ] Κλεάν|δρου τοῦ καὶ Μηνίου | Ἀρτέμιτι Ὀρθείᾳ | ἀνέθηκ[ε].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 355 (1). According to Kolbe and Woodward his cognomen has to be restored [Πρ]ατέας which is also otherwise attested for Sparta, cf. Bradford, 355 (2-4) and *LGPN* III.A, 374 *s.v. Πρατέας* (3-5); another possible restoration is [Κρ]ạτέας as in *IG* V 1, 212, l. 25. For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 241 n. 139 (where see also for his patronymic). For *boagos* see comment LAC 146.
On the dialectal colouring of the inscription and its date see A. Panayotou, "Η λακωνική τη ρωμαϊκή περίοδο: διαλεκτική επιβίωση ή αρχαιοπινής αναβίωση;", in: *Studies in Greek Linguistics. Proceedings of the 14th annual meeting of the Department of Linguistics Faculty of Philosophy Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 27-29 April 1993* (Thessaloniki 1993) 505.

178. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΡΑΤΥΛΟ[Σ]

IG V 1, 684, l. 12; the first line emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* square stele with catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards; the individual is one of the "ball players".

Remarks: For this person see Bradford, 362 (2). For the date see comment LAC 130.

179. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΡΟ[ΥΦΟΣ (II) ΚΛΕΑΝΟΡΟΣ (?)]

IG V 1, 683, ll. 8-9; cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844a) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Now lost; plaque with representation of a pediment with relief decoration in its upper part; it bears the upper part of an agonistic catalogue presumably of a victorious team of σφαιρεῖς of the Neopolitan ὠβά dating to the fifth patronomate of the god Lycurgus, of which M. Aurelius Alcisthenes son of Euelpistus (LAC 86 [3], for text) functioned as ἐπιμελητής. M. Aurelius Rufus is cited as βίδεος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 367 (2). The date «beginning of the 3rd c. A.D.», proposed by Kolbe and Woodword, *loc. cit.*, seems somewhat too early, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284 n. 116. Kolbe, *add.* p. 304 restores the patronymic of our man on the basis of *IG* V 1, 563, ll. 8-9, a Severan honorary inscription: Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Κλεάνο[ρ]ο[ς] [τ]ο<ῦ> Ῥούφου; this is not accepted by Bradford.

Presumably s. M. Aurelius Cleanor (I) (LAC 117), grands. Rufus (I) (LAC 670) and b. M. Aurelius Cleanor (II) (LAC 116)

179a. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΡΟΥΦΟΣ ΣΥΜΦΟΡΟΥ

Unpublished inscription cited in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 275 n. 72. 287 n. 139 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 314). Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, from the orchestra of the theatre; base from a statue dedication in honour of the ἐπανορθωτής Iulius Paulinus (*LAC 489 [2]), whose statue was erected on behalf of the polis by this person together with M. Aurelius Nicander son of Arcas and M. Aurelius Cleanor (son of Cleanor). Rufus is cited as πρέσβυς νομοφυλάκων and νομοδείκτης.

180. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ (II) ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (I)

IG V 1, 544, ll. 12-13; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358-59 no. 145 with facsimile (cf. also *SEG* 34, 1984, 312) [after A.D. 212, presumably after A.D. 219].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; rectangular marble statue base with cymatia on top and bottom bearing a dedication in honour of the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [5], for text); the dedication has been erected by his *synarchontes*, *i.e.* his *synpatronomoi* (ll. 1-13), among whom is this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 396 (5). He is the only *Aurelius* whose praenomen and nomen are abbreviated (cf. comment LAC 136). It would be too much, however, to consider that this abbreviation of his name distinguishes him in any way from the rest of the *Aurelii*. For comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 82 and LAC 90; for the date see LAC 136 and LAC 577 [5].

181. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΩΣΙΝΕΙΚΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΑΡΩΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 301, ll. 7-8; Bourguet, 127 no. 41; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 326-27 no. 55 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 718) [*ca.* A.D. 160-70].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; fragmentary marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by two or three (?) brothers on occasion of their victories in the contests of *kasseratoris*, *moa* and *keloia* dated by the eponymous patronomate of this person, referred to as *philocaesar* and *philopatris:*

[- - -]|ος καὶ Νεικηφόρ|ος οἱ Νεικηφόρου | νεικάαντερ κασ|σηρατόριν μῶαν καὶ κελο[ῖ]|[5]αν Ἀρτέμιδι Βωρθέᾳ ἀν|έθηκαν ἐπὶ πατρονό|μου Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) | Σωσινείκου | τοῦ Νεικάρωνος φι[λοκαί]|[10]σαρ[ορ καὶ φιλοπάτριδορ].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 398 (1); *LGPN* III.A, 414 *s.v. Σωσίνικος* (9). In view of the rarity of the name N(e)icaro at Sparta, W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 301 *app. crit.* and A. M. Woodward, *loc. cit.* — *contra* Bradford, 294 (2) and (3) — suggest that M. Aurelius Sosineicus was the son of Neicaro son of Zelus. The latter had his acme in the late Hadrianic and early Antonine period as is attested in a catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of C. Iulius Meniscus (LAC 481 [1A, 1B and 3a]) and especially by an inscription referring to his own career (see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166-67 B 9 and comment pp. 186-89). If the hypothesis of Kolbe and Woodward is correct, the patronomate of M. Aurelius Sosineicus should not be dated before the 3rd quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285, however, has his doubts about such a close kinship between M. Aurelius Sosineicus and Neicaro son of Zelus.

182. Ạ[ΥΡ]ΗΛΙΟΣ ΣΩΣΘ[ΕΝΗ]Σ̣ (II) (ΣΩΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ [I])

IG V 1, 172 (ll. 9-10), 173, 174 (ll. 8-10), 175 (ll. 3-4) connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 9-10) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The individual is one of the two *aleiptai*.

Remarks: For this person see Bradford, 393 (1). For comment see LAC 90.

183. Μ(Α)Ρ(ΚΟΣ) Α(ΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ [?]) ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ [patronymic]

IG V 1, 603 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 816) + *IG* V 1, 168, l. 4 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 625) united by Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, l. 10) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Provenance uncertain; fragmentary marble stele with the right part of a catalogue of *hieromnemones* preceded by a list of other officials (ll. 1-8), including a woman (cf. ll. 1-2), in an unknown patronomate concerned with agonistic matters. Our man is cited as [ἱερ]ομνήμων. Kolbe's transcription of his name is Μ(ᾶρκος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Σώστρατος, but *in apographo:* ΜΡΑ ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 399 (3). For the text and further comment see LAC 152 and 518.

184. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΩΤΗΡ[- - -]

IG V 1, 684, l. 8; the first line emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* square stele with catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards; the individual is listed among the "ball players".

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 400. For possible completions of his cognomen see Pape and Benseler II, 1477 and especially *LGPN* III.A, 418-19. For the date see comment LAC 130.

185. (ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΩΤΗΡΙΔΑΣ (II)

IG V 1, 560, l. 8 and *add.* p. 304 [shortly after A.D. 212].

Sparta; marble statue base with civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Chrysogonus (LAC 114 [1], for text), whose statue was funded by his children Sophrosyna and Soteridas.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 400 (2). Both of the honorand's children are referred to without praenomen and nomen gentile. The indication of the simple cognomen was quite common with children of Roman citizens and especially after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, since the nomen was evident, being identical with that of the father.

s. M. Aurelius Chrysogonus (LAC 114), b. of (Aurelia) Sophrosyna (LAC 66), through whom b.-in-law M. Aurelius Chrysogonus (LAC 113), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 561 *app. crit.*

186. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΗΣ (II) (ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΟΥ [I])

IG V 1, 539, ll. 3-4; his daughter's name emended by A. Wilhelm, "Griechische Epigramme aus Kreta", *SO Suppl.* 13, 1950, 12 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 796a; *BullÉpigr* 1951, 105) [between A.D. 230-50].

Sparta; headless marble portrait-herm with a civic honorary inscription for the person in gratitude of the favour done to his hometown. The herm, a work of the sculptor Demetrius (son of Demetrius), was erected at the expense of his daughter Aurelia Sympho:

Ἡ πόλις | τὸν ἀξιολογώ|τατον Μᾶρ(κον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) | Σπαρτιάτην (Σπαρτιάτου) |[5] βοαγὸν ἱερονε[ί]|κην, γυμνασ[ί]|αρχον καὶ πατρο|νόμον, τῆς περ[ὶ] | τὴν πατρίδα εὐ|[10]νοίας χάριν, προ[σ]|δεξαμένης τὸ ἀ|νάλωμα τῆς πρ[οσ]|φιλεστάτης [θυγ]|[α]τρὸς αὐτοῦ |[15] Αὐρ(ηλίας) Συμφῶ[ς] | *vac.* | Δημήτρ[ιος (Δημητρίου)] | ἐποί[η]σ[εν].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 379 (3); *LGPN* III.A, 400 *s.v. Σπαρτιάτης* (4). At first Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 86-87 believed that, due to the person's gentilicium

Aurelius, the inscription should be dated after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, whereas in *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 7 the same author connects it with the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Meanwhile the activity of Demetrius, the sculptor of the statue, has been dated by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 276-77, 285 n. 123 in the 2nd quarter of the 3rd c. A.D. For further comment see LAC 68.

Most probably f. Aurelia Sympho (LAC 68)

187. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 35-37 no. 58 with facsimile (*AnnÉpigr* 1931, 6); P. Roussel, *REG* 44, 1931, 216; Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 25-26; L. Robert, *Hellenica* 4, 1948, 21 n. 4 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 810, l. 6); re-edited by *D. Feissel, *T&MByz* 9, 1985, 284-85 no. 22 with facsimile and translation [Constantinian].

Sparta, found in the orchestra of the theatre; plain marble base with a civic honorary inscription for the proconsul Publilius Optatianus (*LAC 656, for entire text), whose statue was funded by M. Aurelius Stephanus. The latter was high-priest of the imperial cult and bore the honorific title "protector of the city": τοῦ διασ(ημοτάτου) ἀρχιερέως τῶν Αὐγούστων, τοῦ | προστάτου τῆς πόλεως.

Remarks: Groag, *op. cit.*, 25 alone reads in l. 7 τοῦ δὶς ἀρχιερέως τῶν Αὐγούστων, which is to be rejected on the basis of Woodward's facsimile: the latter restores διασ(ημοτάτου) (*i.e. perfectissimus*), cf. *IG* III 1, 635, l. 10, an honorary inscription for the ἀ[ν]θύπατον τῆς Ἑλλάδος Postumius Rufus Festus Avienus of the later 4 th c. A.D. For the honorific title προστάτης τῆς πόλεως and similar ones, see comment LAC 86 and LAC 461. *Termini* for the inscription's date are Optatianus' tenure as *proconsul (sc. Achaiae)* and the information that Stephanus was high-priest in a period of co-reign, see Woodward, *op. cit.*, 36: «in A.D. 330 or 334» followed by Robert, *op. cit.*, 221: «A.D. 330-34», Groag, *loc. cit.*: «before A.D. 333» and *SEG* 11, 1950, 810: «*ca.* A.D. 329/33» followed by Bradford, 383 (11): « high-priest of the imperial cult A.D. 329-333»; most convincing is *PLRE* I *s.v. Stephanus* [4]: «?325/29» followed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 280 n. 105, 283: «perhaps between 325 and 329».

According to Cartledge and Spawforth, 124 perhaps a descendant of M. Aurelius Stephanus (II) (*LAC 188)

***188. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ (II) (ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ [I])**

IG V 1, 596, ll.10-11 and *add.* p. 304 [Severan].

From the village of *Amykles*: statue base with a civic honorary inscription for Antonia Eudamia (LAC 29, for text); it was funded by her husband M. Aurelius Stephanus, an *eques Romanus*: ἀξιολογώτατος, παρ(άδοξος), ἄρ(ιστος) (?), φιλόπολις, ἱππεὺς Ῥωμαίων.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 383 (8). For the term ἱππεὺς Ῥωμαίων (*eques Romanus*), see Mason, 57, cf. S. Démougin, "La titulature des chevaliers Italiens et

ses rapports avec les structures sociales", in: *Akten des VI. Internationalen Kongresses für griechische und lateinische Epigraphik, München 1972* (München 1973) 446. For his honorific predicates see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 237 n. 134; Cartledge and Spawforth, 120. 124 (date). For ̣παραρ in l. 9 M. N. Tod, "Thoinarmostria", *JHS* 32, 1912, 103-04 has convincingly proposed the reading ̣παρ(άδοξος), ἄρ(ιστος). The complete formula «παράδοξος καὶ ἄριστος Ἑλλήνων» is to be found several times in connection with the Spartan notable P. Aelius Damocratidas son of Alcandridas (II) (LAC 9 [2-5B. 7]).

h. Antonia Eudamia (LAC 28)

189. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΤΕΙΜΑΚΩΝ (II) (ΤΕΙΜΑΚΩΝΟΣ [I])

A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358 no. 144 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 825, ll. 6-7) [first quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, «built into the foundations of the Roman amphitheatre on the south side»; plain columnar base bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Philetus son of Teimaco (LAC 169, for text), whose monument was funded by his (evidently elder) brother M. Aurelius Teimaco son of Teimaco.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 406 (1). For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 272: «no earlier than the reign of Caracalla».

s. M. Aurelius Teimaco (I) (LAC 190) and most probably s. [Aur(elia) - - -]so[.]ete (LAC 48).

b. M. Aurelius Philetus (LAC 169)

190. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΤΕΙΜΑΚΩΝ (I) ΞΕΝΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 541, ll. 5-6; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 797a); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270; l. 17 emended by *P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 21-25 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 336) [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219].

Sparta, between the theatre and the south tower; base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [2], for text), who administered the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus. Pratolaus' statue was funded by his *synarchontes*, among whom is Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Τειμάκων Ξενοκλέους.

[2] *IG* V 1, 545, ll. 2-3 [under Caracalla].

Sparta, found at the south wall (whereas *CIG* I, 1344; copied by Fourmont at the east tower); statue base with civic honorary inscription for the person praising his favour and zeal; as ambassador to the emperors he had accomplished a great deal for the polis. His statue was funded by his wife [Aur(elia) - - -]so[.]ete:

Ἡ πόλις | [τὸν ἀ]ξιολογώτατον Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Τιμάκωνα | [Ξενοκλέ]ους τὸν πρεσβευτήν, πολλὰ | [τῇ πόλει] κατορθώσαντα παρὰ τοῖς [5] [Σεβαστοῖς, εὐ]νοί(α)ς τε καὶ σπουδῆς | [ἕνεκα, προ]σδεξαμένης τὸ ἀνάλωμα | [Αὐρ(ηλίας) - - -]σο[.]ήτης τῆς ἀξιολογωτάτης | [γ]υναικὸς αὐτοῦ.

[3] The same individual has to be recognized in the patronymics of M. Aurelius Teimaco and

M. Aurelius Philetus attested in A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358 no. 144 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 825, ll. 4. 7) [first quarter 3rd c. A.D.]: Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Τειμάκωνος τοῦ (Τειμάκωνος) and Μᾶρ(κον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Φίλητον Τειμάκωνος.

synpatronomos **[1]**, πρεσβευτής **[2]**; [ἀ]ξιολογώτατος **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 407 (2). The orthographic interchange in his cognomen in **[1]** and **[2]** is not uncommon, cf. LAC 157. For the date of **[1]** see LAC 133 and *LAC 349; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90 [1]. For the date of **[1-3]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 272 and n. 50.

h. [Aur(elia) - - -]so[.]ete (LAC 48), f. M. Aurelius Teimaco (II) (LAC 189) and M. Aurelius Philetus (LAC 169)

191. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΤΕΙΜΟΚΛΗΣ (II) (ΤΕΙΜΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ [I]) Ο ΚΑΙ ΚΛΕΟ[ΙΤ]ΑΣ

IG V 1, 140, l. 3; improved edition in *SEG* 11, 1950, 616a after a squeeze of G. Klaffenbach; ll. 1-4 re-edited by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].
From *Hagia Kyriaki* at the village of *Amykles*; catalogue of a board of βίδεοι dating in his patronomate (for the text see LAC 144).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 409 (5). *id.*, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 erroneously Κλεο[ίτ]ου. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284 dates his patronomate after A.D. 217.

Very probably b. M. Aurelius Clearetus also known as [-*ca.* 8-] (LAC 118), cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 268 n. 27. 284 n. 120.

192. [Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΤΕΙ]ΣΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΑ[- - -]

[1] *IG* V 1, 598, ll. 7-8; the epigram alone is emended by W. Peek as quoted in *SEG* 11, 1950, 814; for a new reading and restoration see W. Peek, *ZPE* 31, 1978, 254 with facsimile (*SEG* 28, 1978, 413; *BullÉpigr* 1979, 198) [mid-3rd c. A.D.].
Sparta; fragment of a marble column bearing a mutilated civic honorary inscription comprising an epigram for his wife Aurelia Oppia (LAC 64, for text); here τοῦ εὐγενεστάτου | [Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Τε]ισαμενοῦ τοῦ Στρατα[- - -].

[2] He is also mentioned in *IG* V 1, 599, ll. 5. 17, a civic honorary inscription for his daughter Ἡράκλειαν Τεισαμενοῦ (LAC 61, for text), whose portrait-statue was funded by her husband M. Aurelius Eutychianus (son of Eutychianus) [mid-3rd c. A.D.].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 416 (4). His father's name in **[1]** might have been Στράταγος or Στρατάρχας, both however unattested in Spartan epigraphy. For the date especially of **[2]** see Cartledge and Spawforth, 118. 183.

h. Aurelia Oppia (LAC 64), f. (Aurelia) Heracleia (LAC 61), through whom f.-in-law M. Aurelius Eutychianus also known as Aurelianus (LAC 139), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 598 *app. crit.* and Settipani, 488 n. 10. 489; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XV.

193. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΘΑΛΙΑΡΧΟΣ (II) ΘΑΛΙΑΡΧΟΥ (I)

IG V 1, 1241, ll. 6-8 [between A.D. 238-244].

Tainaron, built into the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* in the village *Kyparissos;* marble statue base decorated with cymatium. It was erected by the polis in honour of the Emperor Gordian through the ephors who held office with this person, being the senior ephor, and through the *epimeletes* M. Aurelius Lysixenus son of Lysicrates:

Ἡ πόλις | Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα | Μ(ᾶρκον) Ἀντώνιον Γορδιανὸν | Εὐσεβῆ Εὐτυχῆ Σεβα|[5]στόν. Δι' ἐφόρων τῶν περὶ Μ(ᾶρκον) | Αὐρήλιον Θαλίαρχον Θαλιάρχου καὶ ἐπιμελητοῦ | Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλίου Λυσιξένου |[10] τοῦ Λυσικράτους.

Remarks: For a comment on the identity of the emperor and hence for the date see LAC 151.

194. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΞΕΝΑΡΧΙΔΑΣ ΠΥΡΡ[ΟΥ]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 210 no. 8 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 806) [presumably as early as the reign of Marcus Aurelius].

Sparta; fragment of base with public honorary inscription for the individual in recognition of his piety:

Ἡ π[όλις] | Μᾶρκον Αὐρή|λιον Ξεναρχί|δαν Πύρρ[ου] | εὐσεβ[είας | χάριν].

Remarks: Bradford, 316 (2), where his praenomen and gentilicium are omitted. A. M. Woodward, *loc. cit.* considers that the person might possibly have been a son of P. Ulpius Pyrrhus son of Callicrates (LAC 709), whom he believed to have «flourished about A.D. 140» and consequently Xenarchidas in the reign of the the Emperor M. Aurelius. Woodward suggests that, since Xenarchidas received a new title of Roman citizenship from Marcus Aurelius, he changed his gentilicium from Ulpius to Aurelius.

195. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΖΕ[ΥΞΙΠΠΟΣ]

IG V 1, 632 and *add.* p. 304 [imperial].

Sparta; tiny marble fragment. Due to the size of the letters, Kolbe considers the text as an honorary inscription. It bears a mutilated name which is to be read according to a squeeze of A. M. Woodward Μ(ᾶρκος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Ζε[ύξιππος] | Ἀθηνα[γόρα υἱός (?)].

Remarks: Omitted in Bradford and *LGPN* III.A. The mentioned cognomen corresponds to the reading of Woodward, whereas Kolbe had originally proposed Ζη[- - -].

196. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΖΕΥΞΙΠΠΟΣ Ο Κ[ΑΙ] ΚΛΕΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΜΟΥΣΟΥ

IG V 1, 305, ll. 3-4; Bourguet, 130-32 no. 44; A.M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 333-34 no. 69 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 719) [late 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, reused in the church of *Evangelistria*; marble stele with incised pediment with depiction of palm branch; it bears a sickle dedication of Μ(ᾶρκος)

Αὐρ(ήλιορ) Ζεύξιππορ ὁ κ[αὶ] Κλέανδρορ Φιλομούσω to Artemis Orthia erected on the occasion of his victory that dates in the patronomate of P. Aelius Damocratidas son of Alcandridas:

Ἀγαθᾷ | Τύχᾳ· | Μ(ᾶρκορ) Αὐρ(ήλιορ) Ζεύξιππορ ὁ κ[αὶ] | Κλέανδρορ Φιλομούσω, ἱε|[5]ρεὺρ Λευκιππίδων καὶ Τινδαριδᾶν, βουαγὸρ μικκιχιδδομέ|νων, ἐπὶ πατρονόμω Πο(πλίω) Αἰλίω Δαμοκρατίδα τῶ Ἀλκανδρίδα, ἀρ|χιερέορ τῶ Σεβαστῶ καὶ τῶν |[10] [θ]είων προγόνων ὠτῶ φιλο|[καί]σαρορ καὶ φιλοπάτριδορ αἰω|[νίω] ἀγορανόμω, πλειστονε[ίκω | παραδ]όξω καὶ ἀρίστω Ἑλλά[νων | νεικά]αρ κασσηρατόριν, [μῶαν, κε|[15]λοῖαν (?) Ἀρτ]έμιδι Βωρθέᾳ ἀν|[έθη]κεν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 188 (3). On the person and his family see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 450 n. 88; Cartledge and Spawforth, 178-79. For his illustrious ancestors going back to the Augustan Tyndares see also Puech, *Plutarque*, 4892 stemma no. 6, where the family's stemma is reconstructed. For the cult of the *Leukippidai* and *Tyndaridai* and the related priesthood, see A. J. S. Spawforth, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire; some notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 231; Hupfloher, 112-13.

Bourguet, *op. cit.*, 131 considers the text the best example for the application of rhotacism and a good illustration for «bizarreries dialectales»: -ω for -ου in the genitive (even with proper names); for the earliest example of this see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 195 n. 11. Brixhe, 98 n. 15 dates the present inscription to the 2nd half of the 2nd c. A.D. and points to ὠτῶ for αὐτῷ in l. 10, which he explains by the influence of Latin; this is backed by the partly Latin onomastic of the text. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 283 dates the inscription in the Severan period.

***197. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΑΥΤΡΩΝΙΟΣ**

IG V 1, 1146, ll. 16 and 23, *add.* p. 306; *Syll.*[3] 748; Bourguet, 105-07 no. 29 with linguistic comment (*SEG* 11, 1950, 921); Taifakos, *Ῥωμαϊκὴ πολιτική*, 28-29; Migeotte, *Emprunt public*, 90-96 no. 24 with exhaustive bibliography and French translation of the text [71/70 B.C.].

Gytheion; marble stele formerly with a pediment; it bears an honorary decree for the Roman bankers Cloatii:

Ll. 15-17: ..., ὅτε ἰδίαν χάριν ἐξαιτησάμενοι | Πόπλιον τε Αὐτρώνιον καὶ Λεύκιον Μαρκίλιον ὄντας αὐτοῖς | ξένους, ... and l. 23: ... καὶ Πόπλιον Αὐτρώνιον πρεσβευτάν ...

Remarks: According to S. Accame, *Il dominio romano in Grecia dalla guerra acaica ad Augusto* (Rome 1946) 131-32 P. Autronius and L. Marcilius were not men of M. Antonius Creticus (*LAC 31, for a comment on the inscription's historical background), but this cannot be accepted for chronological reasons, see Migeotte, *op. cit.*, 93-94 n. 279. Perhaps this *legatus* Autronius is to be identified with P.

Autronius Paetus, *consul designatus* of 65 B.C. Cat., *Sall.* XVII. 3 and XVIII. 1 reports that Publius Autronius lost his office, arraigned on the charge of bribery, and got in contact with Catiline; on his person see E. Klebs, *RE* II 2 (1896) 2612-2613, *s.v. Autronius* [7]; T. R. S. Broughton, *TAPhA* 79, 1948, 66 and *id., Magistrates* II, 112: *legatus* in 73 B.C.

198. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΑΒΙΔΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 472, l. 2 [under Antoninus Pius].
Sparta, formerly built into a private house; marble plaque with a civic honorary inscription for the person in recognition of his manly spirit and decent way of life; the statue was erected at the expense of Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) son of Brasidas, who was the honorand's *boagos:*

[Ἡ] πόλις | Γά(ιον) Ἀβί(διον) Ἀγαθάγγελον, | ἀνδρείας καὶ βίου σε|μνότητος ἕνεκα, |[5] προσ-δεξαμένου τὸ | ἀνάλωμα τοῦ ἀξιολο|γωτάτου βοαγοῦ αὐτοῦ | Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ(δίου) Πρα-τολάου τοῦ | Βρασίδου, |[10] Πιτανάτην.

[2] *IG* V 1, 663, ll. 1-2 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Mystras, marble block built into the north wall of the church of *Hagios Spyridon* with an agonistic inscription commemorating the victory of the person in boys' wrestling under the ἀγωνοθέτης of the contest of the Megala Euryclea, C. Iulius Antipater son of Lysicrates:

Γά(ιος) Ἀβίδιος Ἀγαθάνγε|λος, νικήσας ἀγε|νείων πάλην ἐπὶ | ἀγωνοθέτου τ<ῶ>ν |[5] Μεγά-λων Εὐρυκλε[ί]|ων Γαΐ(ου) Ἰου(λίου) Ἀντιπά|τρου τοῦ Λυσικρά|τους, Λακεδαιμόν[ι]|ος Πιτανάτης.

synephebos of Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) son of Brasidas (I) **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 2-3. According to Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 663 and H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 209 ns 5-9 the usage of the nomen gentile Avidius at Sparta went back to C. Avidius Nigrinus, who was *legatus Augusti pro praetore* for Achaia under Trajan; for Nigrinus see also P. v. Rohden, *RE* II 2 (1896) 2384, *s.v. Avidius* [5. 6]; *PIR*^{2} A 1408, stemma p. 287; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, p. 33 (A.D. 110*); Thomasson I, 193 no. 24.

For the date of **[1]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 231. A *terminus post quem* for the date of **[2]** is provided by the mention of the Euryclean Games celebrated for the first time at the end of Hadrian's reign, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 110-11. 186. 188-89.

199. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΑΒΙΔΙΟΣ ΒΙΑΔΑΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 88 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 230 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 553) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Formerly in the village *Magoula;* tiny fragment with the first three lines of a catalogue of *nomophylakes* with the corroded name of the eponymous *patronomos* in l. 3: [Ἀγ]αθῇ Τύχῃ. | [Νομ]οφύλακες [ἐπὶ | Ἀβι]δέου Βιά[δα].

[2] *IG* V 1, 294, ll. 2-3; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 325 no. 52; reprinted in Kennell, *Gymnasium*, 90 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by C. Iulius Philochareinus (LAC 495 [1], for text), a victor in the patronomate of Ἀβιδίω Βιάδα.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 164-65 A 12. 180-82 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 493, l. 7) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; inscription with the career of Isochrysus (son of Isochrysus), who was γυναικονόμος in the patronomate of the person:

[Ἰσόχρ]υσος (Ἰσοχρύσου), γερουσίας ἐπὶ Κλέωνος, | [δια]βέτης ἐπὶ Ἑρμογένους, ἐφ' οὗ | ἐνίκησαν Κονοουρεῖς δι' ἐτῶν τεσ<σ>εράκοντα, πρεσβευτὴς πρὸς τὸν ἐν θεοῖς |5 Ἀτριανὸν εἰς Νεικόπολιν προῖκα, δικασταγωγὸς ἀπὸ Ἀσίας ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου Ἀριστοτέλους, | γυναικονόμος ἐπὶ Ἀβιδίου Βιάδα.

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 C 11. 194-95 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 528, l. 1) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; catalogue of the five ephors in the patronomate of the person: Ἔφοροι ἐπὶ Γ(αΐου) Ἀβιδίου Βιάδα.

[5a] He is to be identified with Βιάδα of *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, l. 24, in whose patronomate Gorgio son of Cleoboulus was γερ(ουσίας).
[b.A] He is also identical with Βιάδα, to whose patronomate the catalogue of *gerontes* published by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9 + 10 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 1) dates [*ca.* A.D. 150].
In a fragmentary duplicate of **[5b.A]** the first line with the name of the eponymous *patronomos* Biadas is not preserved:
[b.B] *IG* V 1, 182; restored by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 237. 249 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 586) [*ca.* A.D. 150].
Sparta; fragment from the left margin of a marble plaque.

eponymous *patronomos* **[1-5b.A. (5b.B)]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford 89. W. Kolbe — having read **[1]** as [νομ]οφύλακες [ἐπὶ | ...]δέου· Βιά[δας] — took the person to be one of the *nomophylakes*. Woodward, *loc. cit.* convincingly emended [νομ]οφύλακες [ἐπὶ | Ἀβι]δέου *hedera* Βιά[δα], according to which Avidius Biadas was the eponymous *patronomos* after whom the catalogue is dated.

For linguistic archaism, as in **[2]**, see comment LAC 196. For the date of **[3. 4]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210 n. 68; A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 94 n. 54.

Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 419-20 ns 58-59. 422-23 points out that the patronomate of Claudius Seianus (cf. *e.g.* *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, ll. 4. 12) and that of C. Avidius Biadas **[1-5b.B]** must have fallen in two consecutive terms; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466. 469 assigns them to *ca.* A.D. 149/50 and 150/51.

200. ΑΒΙ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΦΛΕΓΩΝ

IG V 1, 130, l. 8; for ll. 3-4 see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 241 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 603); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 267-68 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 311) [shortly after the summer of A.D. 217].

Sparta, found near the theatre; large marble block bearing an honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Clearetus also known as [-*ca.* 8-] son of Teimocles (LAC 118, for text), whose monument was apparently funded by his colleagues in office in the [?] (numeral lost) patronomate of the god Lycurgus; one of them is the person discussed here: [ἐπὶ πατρονό]μου θεοῦ Λυκούρ[γου τό (numeral lost) σύναρ]χος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 444. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 209 n. 5. For a comment on the date see LAC 118.

201. ΑΒΙΔΙΟΣ ΣΑ<Τ>Υ<Ρ>ΟΣ ΕΥΤΥΧΑ

IG V 1, 529, ll. 14-15 [Severan].

Sparta, formerly between the great tower and the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the gymnasiarch for life, M. Aurelius Aristocrates son of Damaenetus (LAC 96 [1], for text). His statue was funded by his friends and colleagues in the gymnasium, among whom is our man: προσδε[10]ξαμένων τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῶν προστάντων ἐν τῷ | γυμνα-σίῳ φίλων, ..., Ἀβιδίου | Σα<τ>ύ<ρ>ου τοῦ Εὐτυχᾶ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 369 (1). For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67. 275 n. 70; Cartledge and Spawforth, 163-64.
Kolbe's restoration of *IG* V 1, 172, ll. 2-3 as [Ἀβίδιος Σάτυ]ρος Εὐτυχᾶ is no longer valid, but should rather be read, according to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 2-3), as Αὐρ(ήλιος) Διονύ[σ]ιος Εὐτυχᾶ.

202. ΓΑΙΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 80B, l. 5 [Trajanic].

Sparta; marble stele inscribed on three faces (A-C), face B bearing a catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Philocratidas among whom Lysippus son of Caius.

[2] *IG* V 1, 100 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 232 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 571).

Magoula, built into a wall of a private house; small marble fragment from catalogue of *gerontes* in an uncertain patronomate, their [πρέσβυς] being Lysippus son of Caius.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 94 (2). For his name see comment LAC 206. For the date of **[1]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 213 n. 77.

203. ΓΑΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 117, l. 5 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 573) [first quarter of 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found in the foundations of the Byzantine wall; small fragmentary marble pillar with

catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Pratolaus Dexter, among whom is Σεκοῦνδος Γαΐου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 94 (4). For the name see comment LAC 206. The date «*ineunte saec. III*», proposed in *IG* V, 1, 117 *app. crit.*, is much too late.

f. Secundus (LAC 677)

203a. ΓΑΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 212, l. 12; Bourguet, 111-12 no. 31 [2nd half 1st c. B.C.].

Sparta; pedimental stele bearing a catalogue of the religious confraternity of Tainarioi dating to the patronomate of Aristomachus, among whom is listed the son of this person: Ποσίδιππος Γαΐου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 94 (3). The Tainarioi are to be connected with the cult of Poseidon Tainarios, whose temple on Cape Tainaron was the cultic centre of the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones*. Paus. III. 12, 5 attests that there was also a shrine of Poseidon at Sparta, which coincides with the evidence of *IG* V 1, 210 dating to the patronomate of Callicrates and *IG* V 1, 211 dating to the patronomate of Aristocratidas, two similar catalogues of Tainarioi, cf. also L. Ziehen, *RE* IV A.2 (1932) 2028-29, *s.v. Ταινάρια*. For the connection of the catalogues of Tainarioi *IG* V 1, 210-12 with the urban shrine of Poseidon *Tainarios*, see E. Kourinou, *Σπάρτη. Συμβολή στή μνημειακή τοπογραφία της* (Athens 2000) 185-192 with map 2 no. 22. Some of the listed men are to be found in more than one of these catalogues, which attests that the three texts must be near in date. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 212, *app. crit.* argues that they can hardly be dated later than the 1st c. B.C.: «*Ad aetatem definiendam facit, quod nullum invenimus nomen Romanum, nisi quod Γάιος non ut praenomen, sed ut nomen usurpatum est. E quo argumento titulos recentiores habere primo a. Chr. n. saeculo vix poterimus*». The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 96 *s.v. Γάιος* (21) date this inscription «ca. 25-21 B.C.». For linguistic comment Bourguet, *loc. cit.* and Brixhe, 109.

204. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΒΥΖΑΝΙΟΥ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 1 and 190 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 558 col. III, l. 12) [about A.D. 100].

Sparta; catalogue of *gerontes* in three columns, the first one with the indication of the eponymous *patronomos* being lost. The individual was a member of the *gerousia*.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 94 (1). For the name Caius see comment LAC 206. The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 95 *s.v. Βυζάνιος* (1), propose as alternative reading of the strange patronymic «Βυζάν(τ)ιος (?)».

The date of this catalogue is based on prosopographical considerations: Philocrates son of Philocles of col. II, l. 9 is also attested in *SEG* 11, 1950, 559, l. 4, which dates to the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus, *i.e.* in the early part of Trajan's reign, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 56.

205. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) (?) ΠΡΑΞΙΜΕΝΗΣ

IG V 1, 96, l. 11 [1st c. B.C.].

Sparta; lower right part of a marble stele with catalogue of officials of unknown function.

Remarks: Bradford, 354 tentatively proposes as alternative Γα(βίνιος), which is not very convincing because ΜΑΙΘΕ, *i.e.* Μᾶρ(κος [?]) Θε[- - -] (LAC 535) follows; Bradford's proposal is rejected by the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 374 *s.v. Πραξιμένης* (2). According to Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 96, *app. crit.* the inscription contains a catalogue of *gerontes* or Tainarioi. Because of the genitive in -εος in l. 9 Kolbe proposes to date the inscription in the 1st c. B.C.

206. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) Σ[- - -]

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 439-40 no. 7A, l. 9, pl. 74b-c (*SEG* 48, 1998, 462, l. 9) [(shortly after) mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Of unknown provenance, now in Sparta Museum; fragment of opisthographic marble stele bearing a list of names, perhaps *gerontes*, dating to an unknown patronomate.

Remarks: Γά(ιος), abbreviated, is normally to be understood as the praenomen Caius; hence one would expect it to be followed by a gentilicium. But the cases of LAC 204 and LAC 207 show that the *sigma* could also belong to a patronymic or possibly to a cognomen. Moreover, it has to be borne in mind that the praenomen Caius is also attested as gentilicium and as cognomen, see Salomies, *Vornamen*, 160-61. 165; Solin and Salomies, 85. 336. Another possibility could be, according to O. Salomies *(per litt.)*, Ga(vius), for which see Salomies, *Vornamen*, 161.

G. Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 440 (date) unconvincingly considers an identification with C. Iulius Secundus son of Myro (LAC 503), who is attested among the *hieromnemones* in *IG* V 1, 168 + *IG* V 1, 603, an inscription dated by Kolbe (*IG* V 1, 168, *app. crit.*) not before the mid-2nd c. A.D. and by Steinhauer (*loc. cit.*) after A.D. 165, whereas by A. J. S. Spawforth (*ABSA* 79, 1984, 288) *ca.* A.D. 225-250. More probable seems to be a connection with Secundus son of Caius (LAC 677), a senior *gerousias* in the first quarter of the 2nd c. A.D., of whom the person of this lemma could have been the son.

207. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) Σ<Ω>ΣΙΜΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΑΡΑΤΙΔΑ

IG V 1, 1315, l. 26; *apographum* in *IG* V 1, 1312c [early Hadrianic].

Thalamai, discovered in the village of *Koutifari*; on the same stone as *IG* V 1, 1312; list of civic magistrates of various functions, among whom is cited C. Sosimus son of Neicaratidas as ephor: ἔφορος Γά(ιος) Σ<ώ>σιμος Νεικαρατίδα.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 397 (1). For the name Ca(ius) see comment LAC 206. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1315, *app. crit.* interprets the text as catalogue of θιασῶται of the Dioscuri, cf. S. Wide, *Lakonische Kulte* (Leipzig 1893) 314 n. 1, who approaches

this inscription to *IG* V 1, 209 from Sparta, attesting a σίτησις in the patronomate of Nicocles to be associated with the ritual banquet of the Spartan cult of Helen and the Dioscuri, see comment LAC 334. The cult of the Dioscuri was, according to Phot., *Lexicon, s.v. Θαλάμαι* and Eust., *Il.*, p. 906, 49, very important in Thalamai, cf. F. Poland, *Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens* (Leipzig 1909) 72. 374. 395. 404 and esp. 525 n. **: «eine Korporation aus dem ersten Jahrh. n. Chr.»; this is too early a date because Eurycles, attested twice (ll. 23 and 24) in the discussed inscription, must be identified with C. Iulius Fabia Eurycles (II) Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius (*LAC 462 [11b]), whose patronomate is to be dated to the first quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. Cartledge and Spawforth, 196 recognize similarities between this inscription and *IG* V 1, 1314, another text from Thalamai that mentions three embassies of Spartan magistrates who were sent to Thalamai, evidently in order to consult the oracle of Ino-Pasiphaë on three specific (but to us obscure) occasions, cf. comment LAC 213. Consequently they plausibly interpret the present inscription also within the framework of the oracle. The expression προτενσιτε[ύ]οντος in *IG* V 1, 1315, ll. 21-22 shows that — as in *IG* V 1, 1314 — here is attested a σίτησις.

[ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ Σ]ΑΙΘ[Ι]ΔΑ[Σ **ΚΑΙΛΙΑΝ]Ο[Σ]** (II?): see LAC 319.

208. ΚΑΝΙΝΙ[ΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 677, ll. 2-3 [1st half 2nd c. A.D.].

Found near Sparta; pedimental marble stele with catalogue of σφαιρεῖς dating to the patronomate of a Claudius: [Ἐπὶ πατρονόμου] Κλαυδίου | [- - - βιδέο]υ δὲ Κανινί[ου - - -].

Remarks: The identification with Caninius Euporus son of Aristonicus (LAC 211) proposed by M. N. Tod and adopted by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 677 (ll. 2-3: Κανινί[ου Εὐπόρου]), H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 167 n. 14 and Bradford, 176 (1). 230 (2) is with good reason seriously doubted by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 195 n. 10 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 842e; *BullÉpigr* 1952, 60). For the occurrence of this nomen in the Peloponnese and its origin see H. Box, *op. cit.*, 67 ns 13-14. 168 ns 1-4 and A. J. S. Spawforth, "Roman Corinth: the formation of a colonial élite", in: *Roman onomastics*, 176-77 no. 8.

209. ΛΟ(ΥΚΙΟΣ) ΚΑΝ[ΕΙ]ΝΙ[ΟΣ - *ca.* 8 -]ΔΑΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 168, C 6 and p. 192 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 565 col. I, l. 2) [Trajanic].

Sparta; two blocks with an inscription consisting of three columns, col. II and III being an approximate duplicate of the catalogue of *gerontes IG* V 1, 20B, ll. 1-5. The person was γερουσίας for the third time.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 229. Due to prospographical considerations Woodward, *op. cit.*, 192, H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 167 n. 12, 168 n. 1 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 203 n. 1 (cf. *SEG* 30, 1980, 403) date the inscription to *ca.* A.D. 110.

210. ΚΑΝΙΝΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 154, l. 5 [*ca.* mid-2nd c. A.D.].

From the church of *Hagios Basilios* in the village of *Varsova* (today *Hagia Irini*): list of officials of unknown term introduced by the expression [- - - κατὰ τ]ὸ ψήφισμ[α - - -] καὶ τὴν πρόσο[δον].

[2] He is most probably identical with Aristonicus, the father of Caninius Euporus of *IG* V 1, 53A, ll. 33-34: Κανίνιος Εὔπορος Ἀριστονίκου.

perhaps *agoranomos* **[1]**

Remarks: Bradford, 65 tends to distinguish **[2]** (= 7) from **[1]** (= 3). H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 67 n. 13. For a comment see LAC 211.

Kinsman, probably f. Caninius Euporus (LAC 211)

211. ΚΑΝΙΝΙΟΣ ΕΥΠΟΡΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙΚΟΥ

IG V 1, 53A, ll. 31-34 [shortly before mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, near the theatre; block inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a catalogue of ephors dated by the patronomate of Callicrates son of Rufus. The individual was σπονδοφόρος.

Remarks: Following the restoration of M. N. Tod — for which see Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 677 — H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 167 n. 14 and Bradford, 176 (1) identify him, without sufficient grounds, with LAC 208.

Kinsman, probably s. Caninius Aristonicus (LAC 210), cf. already stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 154, *app. crit.* In Kolbe's stemma Caninius Euporus figures as son of Aristonicus (I) and as father of Caninius Aristonicus (II), because Kolbe dates *IG* V 1, 53 in the Trajanic period and not about the mid-2nd c. A.D., as Woodward does; for the latter date see LAC 669.

212. ΓΝ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΚΑΝΙΝΙΟΣ ΠΟΛΛΙΑΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 D 3, 195 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 489, l. 2) [Hadrianic].

Sparta; inscription with the career of the person. He was *gerousias* for the first time in the patronomate of (Claudius) Pericles, for the second time in the term of (C. Iulius) Polyeuctus, *bideos* under Damonicidas and senior *gerousias* in the patronomate of the Emperor (see remarks):

Γν(αῖος) Κανίνιος Πολλίας, | γερουσίας ἐπὶ Περικλέους τὸ α', | γερουσίας ἐπὶ Πολυεύκτου τὸ β', | βίδυος ἐπὶ Δαμονικίδα, |[5] πρέσβυς γερόντων ἐπὶ Καίσαρος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 347 (1). The indication ἐπὶ Καίσαρος in l. 5 has correctly been referred to the eponymous patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian, which is assigned to A.D. 128 by W. Weber, *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Kaisers Hadrianus* (Leipzig 1907) 211; to A.D. 125 or 128 or earlier by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 32 *app. crit.* and Woodward, *op. cit.*, 195 n. 2; to A.D. 123/24 by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465; to A.D. 127/28 by A. S. Bradford, *Horos* 4, 1986, 74; to A.D. 128/29 by Halfmann, *Itinera principum*, 192 and N. M. Kennell, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 131 n. 4. For the date see also H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 167 n. 11. 168. On Hadrian at Sparta see also J. Bingen, *BCH* 77, 1953, 643-46 no. 5. fig. 6 presenting a votive column to the Emperor Hadrian dated to A.D. 125.

According to Woodward, *op. cit.*, 195, l. 3 and l. 4 have to be interchanged; hence Pollias was *bideos* and then *gerousias* for the second time.

213. ΚΑΝΙΝΙΣ

IG V 1, 1314A col. I, l. 16 [age of Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].

Thalamai, built into the small church of *Panagia* in the village *Nomitsis*; marble plaque bearing a record which lists three different groups of persons consisting of civic magistrates (their function and number varies from group to group), who came to Thalamai to the goddess Damoea: 1.) on face A col. I there is a list dating to the patronomate of Iulius Charixenus and 2.) on face A col. II a list dating to the patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian and 3.) one in the term of Memmius Damares. The person discussed here is mentioned in the first list as [ἀ]οιδοκᾶρυξ.

Remarks: Κανίνις is the short form for the gentilicium Κανίνιος; for the ending -ις *pro* -ιος, usually to be found from the end of the 2nd c. A.D. onwards, see the comment ARC 5. *In lapide* (ll. 15-16) Ι·ΙΔΟΚΑΡΥΞΑΡΙΩΝ | ΚΑΝΙΝΙΣ; in spite of the singular we consider not only Ario, but also Κανίνις as ἀοιδοκᾶρυξ.

The eponymous patronomates of Iulius Charixenus (II) and the Emperor Hadrian are assigned by A. S. Bradford, *Horos* 4, 1986, 72-74 (cf. *SEG* 36, 1986, 370) to A.D. 125/26 and to A.D. 127/28 *contra* Chrimes, *op. cit.*, 465: Iulius Charixenus (II): *ca.* A.D. 126/27, Hadrian: *ca.* A.D. 123/24. For the date of the patronomate of Hadrian see also comment LAC 212. Cartledge and Spawforth, 196, however, assume that the Iulius Charixenus cited here is not identical with the Hadrianic *patronomos* C. Iulius Chrixenus (II) (as proposed by Chrimes and Bradford), but with the homonymous *patronomos* C. Iulius Charixenus (I) of the Trajanic age. The patronomate of P. Memmius Damares (I) is dated by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 to *ca.* A.D. 144/45. For the association of magistrates with the *Damoea* (for whom cf. *IG* V 1, 363) see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 152 n. 4; on p. 466 *s.v.* 144/45 Chrimes stresses that, due to the difference in lettering, the three lists of representatives that were sent to Thalamai point to the occasional celebration of that cult. Cartledge and Spawforth, 196 n. 10 associate *IG* V 1, 1314 as well as *IG* V 1, 1315, which is of similar content, with the oracle at the shrine of Ino-Pasiphaë at Thalamai. According to them, both

inscriptions document the revival — as it seems quite early in the 2nd c. A.D. — of the Hellenistic oracular cult of Ino-Pasipahaë, for which cf. the testimonia gathered by F. Bölte, *RE* V A.1 (1934) 1191-93, *s.v. Thalamai*. Consequently the listed officials are interpreted by Cartledge and Spawforth as embassies of Spartan magistrates who were sent to Thalamai in order to consult the old *oneiromanteion*. As is to be deduced from *IG* V 1, 1314A, col. I, l. 3: προ(τενσιτεύοντος) and 1215, ll. 21-22: προτενσιτε[ύ]οντος, these inscriptions attest a σίτησις on the occasion of the embassies' visits.

214. (ΔΕΚΜΟΣ) ΚΑΣΚΕΛΛΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 39, ll. 24-25 (*apographum IG* V 1, 71a col. I, ll. 24-25) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526. 554) [not long after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found between theatre and south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. I providing *inter alia* the names of two Spartan officials with their career inscriptions; one of them is Eutychus (son of Eutychus), who was secretary of the boule in the patronomate of this person: ἐπὶ Κασ(κελλίου) Ἀριστοτέλους.

The same person dates an extensive catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* **[2A]**, a shortened duplicate with the names of the ephors and *nomophylakes* **[2B]** and a duplicate of the catalogue of ephors alone **[2C]** and one of the *nomophylakes* **[2D]** [all about A.D. 150]:

[2A] *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, l. 2 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526).

Sparta, found between the theatre and the south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials. In l. 2 the missing name of the dating official is to be postulated [ἐπὶ Κασ(κελλίου) Ἀριστοτέλους].

[2B] *IG* V 1, 69A, l. 23 (*apographum IG* V 1, 32A, l. 23) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526. 554).

Sparta; large elongated marble plaque inscribed on the front (face A) and the right narrow side (face B), face A bearing *inter alia* a list of the ephors and *nomophylakes*; here Κασ(κελλίου) Ἀριστοτέλους.

[2C] *IG* V 1, 70, l. 1 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526. 554).

Built into a private house in the village of *Parori*; only right and lower part of the block intact; here Κασ(κελλίου) Ἀριστοτέλ(ους).

[2D] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 7. 197 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 554, l. 1; cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526).

Sparta; left part missing; here Κασκελλίου [Ἀριστοτέλους].

eponymous *patronomos* **[1-2D]**

Cyrenaean with Spartan citizenship

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 66 (6). 494 (6). The lost name of this person in text **[2A]** has been restored according to **[2B-D]**, his lost cognomen in **[2D]** according to **[2B-C]**. W. Kolbe interprets the abbreviation of his gentilicium in **[1-2C]** as Κάσ(σιος) (cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 211 n. 5), which has been recognized as error by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 7. 197 followed by H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 173 ns 6-7. Box points out that the name Cascellius is «extremely rare», but

chronologically and geographically spread over the Greek world within the *Imperium Romanum*, which means that the various examples have to go back to more than one family of the *gens* Cascellia. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 227, 257-58 n. 1 and L. Robert, *Hellenica* XI-XII, 1960, 547 n. 5 identify him with Δ(έκμος) Κασκέλλιος Ἀριστοτέλ[ης], eponymous priest of Apollo at Cyrene bearing the title of [ἱε]ρεὺς καλλιέτης, who dates an inscription attesting the consecration of the temple of Apollo *ca.* A.D. 181. The eponymous patronomate of D. Cascellius Aristoteles at Sparta seems to have fallen earlier and has been assigned by Woodward, *op. cit.*, 258 to about A.D. 150, whereas by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467 to *ca.* A.D. 162/63. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 258 with Bradford, 494 (6), A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 97-98 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 113 consider him to be originally a citizen of Cyrene, whereas Robert, *loc. cit.*, on the basis of letters of Hadrian concerning the repopulation of Cyrene, where there are to be found allusions to people from Lacedaemon, puts the presence of Spartans in Cyrene down to this event in the reign of Hadrian; for the relationship between Sparta and Cyrene, see also comment LAC 269.

(ΚΑΣΙΟΣ [I] (?)) ΤΥΧΙΚΟΣ: see LAC 279.

215. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΑ) ΑΓΗΤΑ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

IG V 1, 249; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 230, pl. 21a; S. Walker, "Two Spartan women and the Eleusinion", *BICS Suppl.* 55, 1989, 130-41, ph. (*SEG* 39, 1989, 374; *BullÉpigr* 1991, 130); B. H. McLean, *An introduction to Greek epigraphy of the Hellenistic and Roman periods from Alexander the Great down to the reign of Constantine (323 B.C.-A.D. 337)* (Ann Arbor 2002) 126 fig. 11 [late 2nd-early 3rd c. A.D.].

Found by Lord Aberdeen ("Aberdeen Marbles") walled into a church near the village of *Amykles*, now in London, British Museum; rectangular panel with cultic relief depicting objects that belong to the women's sphere; the dedication of this priestess is inscribed in a *patera* seen from above in the centre of the relief and reports her name and office in the nominative case:

Κλαυ(δία) Ἀγήτα Ἀντιπάτρου | ἱέρεια.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 14 (1). She owed her cognomen to her paternal grandmother Memmia Ageta (see below); the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 11 *s.v.* Ἀγήτα (4) propose Hageta instead. Due to the find place of the inscription, Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 229-31, 240 n. 138 (date) (*SEG* 35, 1985, 323) and Cartledge and Spawforth, 194 link her to the cult of Demeter Eleusinia and Core in the Eleusinion, which has been localized at the village *Kalyvia Sochas* near *Amykles*. A piece of circumstantial evidence in favour of this assignment is the frame of the relief formed by wheat-sheaves characteristic of the cult of the two goddesses.

Other noble Spartan women to be connected in some way with the cult of Demeter

and Core are Antonia Eudamia (LAC 28), Aurelia Epaphro (LAC 58), Aurelia Teimocrateia (LAC 69), Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), Claudia Longina (LAC 224), Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) and Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542), see also Cartledge and Spawforth, 264 n. 7.

d. (Ti.) Claudius Antipater (LAC 258), paternal grandd. (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) and Memmia Ageta (LAC 537), niece of Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), through whom cousin of Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 225 tab. 3 (Claudii); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata VI and VII.

216. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΟΝΙΚΑ

E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 8-9, 1990-91, 93-94 no. 1, ll. 5-6, pl. 20 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 315; *AnnÉpigr* 1992, 1541) [not before A.D. 43].

Built into a house of the late Roman period during salvage excavations in Sparta; fragmentary marble statue base bearing a dedication by the person to *Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator:*

[[Ν̣[έρω]ν̣α̣]] Κλαύδι[ον] | Καίσαρα Σεβασ|{σ}τὸν Γερμανι̣|κὸν Αὐτοκράτο|[5]ρα Κλαυδία | Καλλιστονίκα.

Remarks: She is the only known member of the Spartan *Claudii* whose citizenship is to be connected either with the Emperor Nero or even with the Emperor Claudius, the *terminus ante quem non* being A.D. 43. C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Diffusion de la citoyenneté romaine: notes sur les gentilices impériaux en Laconie et en Messénie", in: A. Chastagnol - S. Demougin - C. Lepelley (eds), *Splendissima civitas. Études d'histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (Paris 1996) 140-41 counts 98 *Claudii* in Laconia and points to the fact that since the 2nd half of the 1st c. B.C. Sparta had been a client city of the patrician *Claudii.* Referring to the infancy of the later Emperor Tiberius, Sueton (*Tib.* 6, 1) narrates that he was taken to Achaia and consigned to the public care of the Lacedaemonians, given that they were dependents of the *Claudii: Per Siciliam quoque et per Achaiam circumductus ac Lacedaemoniis publice, quod in tutela Claudiorum erant ...* An identification with (Claudia) Callistoneice (LAC 217, for comment) of *IG* V 1, 518 cannot be excluded, although that inscription seems of somewhat later date.

217. (ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ) ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΟΝΕΙΚΗ

IG V 1, 518, *add.* p. 303 [late 1st/early 2nd c. A.D. based on palaeography].

Sparta; circular base belonging to a private statue dedication in her honour funded by her father: Κλαύ(διος) Ἀπο[- - -] | Καλλιστονείκη[ν τὴν] | θυγατέρα.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 227 (1). Callistoneice's father was a Claudius, which authorizes us to postulate with great probability the same nomen for her. *LGPN* III.A, 234 *s.v. Καλλιστονίκη* (1).

d. of Claudius Apo[- - - (?)] (LAC 259)

218. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΑ) ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΕΙΑ (II) ΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΕΙΑΣ (I) ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ

IG V 1, 590, ll. 2-6 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Amykles, lying in front of the church of *Panagia;* circular base with civic honorary inscription referring to her wifely virtue. Her statue was funded by her father Ti. Claudius Eudamus son of Spartiaticus:

[Ἡ πόλις] | τὴν εὐγενεστάτην καὶ | σωφρονεστάτην Κλαυ(δίαν) | Δαμοσθένειαν τὴν |5 Εὐδάμου καὶ Δαμοσθενείας | θυγατέρα, πάσης ἀρετῆς | ἐν γυναιξὶν εἵνεκεν, προσ|δεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τοῦ προσφιλεστάτου πατρός |10 αὐτῆς Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ[δ(ίου)] Εὐδάμου | τοῦ Σπαρτιατικοῦ, ἀρχιερέως | τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῶν | θείων προγόνων αὐτῶν, | ἀριστοπλειτευτοῦ.

Remarks: According to the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 113 *s.v. Δαμοσθένεια* (7), (8), (9) the two inscribed marble statue bases, *IG* V 1, 499 and 576 bearing [Κ]λ(αυδίαν) Δαμοσθένειαν | τὴν θυγατέρα (LAC 220) and Δαμοσθενείας ἀνδριάν[τος τόπος], respectively, do not refer to the same individual; this was unjustly rejected by Bradford, 125 (1). The phrase πάσης ἀρετῆς ἐν γυναιξὶν εἵνεκεν is encountered also in connection with two Spartan priestesses, Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542 [2]) and Pompeia Polla (LAC 613), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 238-39.

W. Kolbe proposes to date the inscription to the end of 2nd c. A.D., which on prosopographical grounds is too early

d. Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290) and Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), paternal grandd. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326), maternal grandd. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), through whom great-grandd. Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) and Memmia Ageta (LAC 537), sister Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315) through whom aunt Claudius Alcandridas (LAC 255) and Claudia Elpis also known as Callistonice (LAC 221), sister Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228), through whom aunt Pomponia Callistonice (II) (LAC 638), cf. stemmata Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VI.

219. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΑ) ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΕΙΑ (I) [Π]ΡΑΤΟΛΑΟΥ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 497, ll. 20-21 [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Formerly walled within the cemetery at the church of *Hagia Kyriaki* in the village of *Amykles*; statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for Ti. Claudius Pratolaus son of Brasidas (LAC 314, for text), whose statue was funded by his children Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus also known as Damocratidas and Claudia Damosthenia; here Κλαυδίας Δαμοσθενείας.

[2] *IG* V 1, 587, ll. 12-13 [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

From ancient Amyklai, now in front of the church at the Amyklaion; square marble statue base on top and bottom with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for Pompeia Polla daughter of Theoxenus (LAC 613, for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of her grandchildren Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus also known as Damocratidas and Claudia Damosthenia; here Κλαυδίας Δαμοσθενείας.

[3] *IG* V 1, 589, ll. 4-5 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 813a); ll. 1-5 Spawforth [*ca.* A.D. 210].
Found in the village of *Biza* to the east of the village *Amykles* at the site of the Eleusinion; base with cymatia on top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person, a hereditary priestess of a number of cults; she is praised for her virtue in general and especially for her piety towards the gods, to which the honorific title «mother of piety» also alludes. Her statue was funded by her son Ti. Claudius Pratolaus also known as Damocratidas son of Eudamus:

Τὴν θοιναρμόσ<τρ>ιαν ἀ[μ]φ[οτ]έ[ρ]ων τῶν [ἱερῶ]ν καὶ ἀγορᾶχον | καὶ εὐγενεστάτην καὶ ἀρί|στην Κλαυ(δίαν) Δαμοσθένειαν [Π]ρα|τολάου, τέκνων δίκαιον ἔχου|σαν, ἱέρε(ι)αν κατὰ γένος Καρνεί|ο[υ Β]οικέτα καὶ Καρνείου Δρομαί|ο[υ] καὶ Ποσειδῶνος Δωμα|τείτα καὶ Ἡρακλέους Γενάρχα | καὶ Κόρας καὶ Τεμενίου τῶν | ἐν τῷ Ἕλει καὶ τῶν συνκαθε[ιδρ]υμένων αὐτοῖς θεῶν καὶ ἄλ|λων θεῶν, μητέρα εὐσεβείας | καὶ δήμου καὶ βουλῆς, Ἑστείαν πό|λεως, τὴν σωφρονεστάτην | καὶ ἀρίστην, τῆς τε ἄλλης ἀρετῆς εἵνεκα καὶ τῆς εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς εὐσεβείας, προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνά|λωμα [αὐ]τῆς Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ(δίου) Πρατολάου [τοῦ] | καὶ Δαμοκρατίδα τοῦ Εὐδά[μου].

[4] *IG* V 1, 608; ll. 1-5 restored by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 234-35 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 315) by analogy with **[3]** [*ca.* A.D. 210].
From the Amyklaion; fragmentary statue dedication bearing the same text as **[3]**: here [Κλαυ(δίαν) Δα]μοσ[θένειαν | Πρατολάου]. This statue of hers has though been paid for by her foster-father: ll. 13-15: προσδεξαμένου [τὸ ἀνάλω]μα τοῦ θρέψαντος αὐ[τὴν -max. 11-] Περικλέους.

[5] The person is to be identified with Damostheneia, the mother of another Claudia Damostheneia (LAC 218, for entire text), attested in *IG* V 590, l. 5 from the village of *Amykles* [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.]: Κλαυ(δίαν) Δαμοσθένειαν τὴν Εὐδάμου καὶ Δαμοσθένειας.

τέκνων δίκαιον ἔχουσα **[3. 4]**; θοιναρμόσ<τρ>ια of both sanctuaries and ἀγορᾶχος, priestess by descent of Καρνείο[υ Β]οικέτα, Καρνείου Δρομαίο[υ], Ποσειδῶνος Δωματείτα, Ἡρακλέους Γενάρχα καὶ Κόρας καὶ Τεμενίου in Helos and the attendant gods and of the other gods [all **3. 4**]; μητέρα εὐσεβείας καὶ δήμου καὶ βουλῆς, Ἑστεία πόλεως, σωφρονεστάτη καὶ ἀρίστη, εὐγενεστάτη καὶ ἀρίστη [all **3. 4**]

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 125-26 (3). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 231-32 identifies the person as Claudia Damostheneia (I) and her grandfather as the senator Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (LAC 314). Cartledge and Spawforth, 200 n. 16 regard this Claudia Damostheneia as the daughter and not as the granddaughter of the senator Brasidas, which does not match the evidence of the cited inscriptions. Settipani, 496 suggests that she was born about A.D. 170. For τέκνων δίκαιον ἔχουσαν **[3. 4]** see K. Mantas, "Independent women in the Roman East: widows, benefactresses, patronesses, office-holders", *Eirene* 33, 1997, 83 ns 4-5 and comment LAC 28.

Claudia Damostheneia's brother by adoption, Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas, is attested as hereditary priest of the same gods as she herself, see LAC 251 [1], where the cults are listed in exactly the same order as here

in texts [**3. 4**]. For these priesthoods see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 235; Cartledge and Spawforth, 137; P. Marchetti, "Le «Dromos» au cœur de l'agora de Sparte. Les dieux protecteurs de l'éducation en pays dorien. Points de vue nouveaux", *Kernos* 9, 1996, 161 n. 23 and Hupfloher, 35 ns 17. 19. *app.* on p. 223 with map, who comments on cultic functions and offices connected with liturgies *(thoinarmostria, agorachos)* [cf. **3**] held by women of the Spartan élite both in the Eleusinion on the site of the village of *Kalyvia Sochas* and in other shrines in the environs of Sparta that were administered by the polis, see also comment LAC 69 [1]. Hupfloher, 40 ns 62-63 points also to the ritual link of the Eleusinion with Helos [cf. **3. 4**]. For the honorific titles μήτηρ εὐσεβείας καὶ δήμου καὶ βουλῆς and Ἑστεία πόλεως, see comment LAC 386 and LAC 461.

d. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), paternal grandd. (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) and Memmia Ageta (LAC 537), maternal grandd. Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613), her adoptive b. Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 251), w. and cousin Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290), through whom d.-in-law Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326) and m. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218), Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228); foster-child of Pericles (cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 233-34), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131 and Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 471; better Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani, 496 [born *ca.* A.D. 170] ; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VI.

220. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΑ) ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΕΙΑ (III) (ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΥ [?])

IG V 1, 499; cf. A. A. Themos, "Ἐπιγραφὲς ἀπὸ τὴ Σπάρτη", *Horos* 13, 1999, 60 [late Antonine/early Severan].

Sparta; marble statue base with private dedication in honour of Claudia Damostheneia. She was the daughter of the person (not cited by name), who paid for the statue: [Κ]λ(αυδίαν) Δαμο-σθένειαν | τὴν θυγατέρα. The headless marble statue itself shows a woman dressed with a tunic and *palla*.

Remarks: Bradford, 125 (1) identifies the person with Claudia Damostheneia (II) daughter of Eudamus (LAC 218) and further with a Damostheneia attested on the statue base *IG* V 1, 576: Δαμοσθενείας ἀνδριάν[τος τόπος]. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 231-32 identifies her with Claudia Damostheneia (I) daughter of Pratolaus (LAC 219). For a detailed comment on her identity see LAC 326.

Apparently d. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326, for stemma of the family)

221. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΑ) ΕΛΠΙΣ Η ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΟΝΙΚΗ

IG V 1, 593, ll. 10-12 [3rd quarter of 3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Sparta, at the east gate; base decorated with cymatium belonging to a posthumous statue dedication with civic honorary inscription in remembrance of Iulia Etearchis (LAC 386, for text); her statue was funded by her children Claudius Alcandridas and Claudia Elpis also known as Callistonice.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 146 (1). For comment on her father's identity and on the inscription's date see LAC 255. Two aunts of Elpis, Claudia Tyrannis and Claudia Polla, were both married to a C. Pomponius Aristeas (II) also known as Pericles, who himself had an aunt called Pomponia Callistonice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639).

d. Iulia Etearchis (LAC 386) and perhaps d. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), sister Claudius Alcandridas (LAC 255), paternal niece Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218), Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228); through the last cousin Pomponia Callistonice (II) (LAC 638), cf. stemmata Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii), 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii), 246 tab. 6 (Aelii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, II, VI and XI.

222. ΚΛΑΥΔΙ[Α] ΕΠΑΦΡ̣[Ω]

IG V 1, 594, ll. 8-9 [3rd c. A.D.?].

Copied by Fourmont in a private house in *Amykles:* base with civic honorary inscription for Aurelia Epaphro (LAC 58, for text), whose statue was funded by her grandmother Claudia Epaphro.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 149 (2).

maternal grandm. Aurelia Epaphro (LAC 58)

223. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΕΥΠΡΑΞΙΑ

A. S. Delivorrias, *AD* 23, 1968, B' 150, pl. 101γ emended by *BullÉpigr* 1970, 281 and *SEG* 31, 1981, 342 [2nd or 3rd c. A.D.].

From Gytheion; *naiskos*-shaped grave stele for Claudia Eupraxia who died at the age of thirty:

Κλαυδία Εὐπραξία ἐπ|ηβιώ|σασα τρι|5άκοντα|ι.

Remarks: Delivorrias' transcription of the individual's cognomen is ΕΥΠΡΑΣΙΑ; this is independently corrected in *BullÉpigr* and *SEG*, since the letter Ξ is clear on the photograph.

224. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΑ) ΛΟΝΓΕΙΝΑ/ΛΟΝΓΕΙΝΗ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΟΥΣ (II)

Two duplicates **[1A, B]** of a civic honorary inscription [*ca.* A.D. 223] for C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646, for text), who was repaid for the public favours done especially as *agoranomos* by twelve public statues; three of them were funded by the honorand's parents-in-law and their son:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 547, ll. 13-14.

Built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* near Sparta at the mill of *Matala:* marble plaque; here Κλαυ(δίας) Λονγείνης τῆς Ἀριστοτέλους.

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57, l. 13 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 798); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239 n. 137, pl. 21b.

Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the front side (face A) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base; here Κλαυ(δίας) Λονγείνης τῆς Ἀριστοτέλους.

[2] *IG* V 1, 592, ll. 2-3 [Severan].

Built into a house in *Kalyvia Sochas*: two fragments of a marble base with a civic honorary inscription praising her piety and her virtue. Her bronze statue was erected at the expense of her husband P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles:

Ἡ π̣[όλις] | Κ̣λαυδία[ν Λογγεῖ]ν̣αν | Ἀ̣ριστοτ̣[έλους θοινα]ρμό|στριαν [εὐσεβείας κ]αὶ πά|^{5}σης ἀρε[τῆς ἕνεκεν·] τὸ δὲ | ἀ̣νάλω[μα τῆς χα]λ̣κῆς | εἰκόνο̣[ς προσεδέξ]α̣το | Πόπλ̣[ιος Μέμ]μιος | Πρατό[λαος ὁ κ]α̣ὶ Ἀριστο̣|^{10}κλῆς ὁ̣ [ἀνὴρ αὐ]τῆς.

ἀξιολογώτατη **[1A. B]**, [θοινα]ρμόστρια **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 263 (1). Because of the cognomen she has in common with her brother-in-law P. Memmius Longinus, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 211 suggests that they might have been grandchildren of an unknown Claudius Longinus. Settipani, 496 puts her date of birth about A.D. 160.

For the other inscription on the opposite side (face F) of the same block as **[1B]** as well as for the date of **[1A. B]** and various prosopographical remarks see LAC 646. The date of **[2]** results from prosopographical considerations (see Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 210-11). The title θοιναρμόστρια is connected with the Laconian cult of Demeter and Core; hence this dedication must originally have stood in the Eleusinion, cf. comment LAC 69 [1].

d. Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (II) (LAC 264), w. P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577), through whom d.-in-law P. Memmius Damares (I) (LAC 559) and m. P. Memmius Damares (II) (LAC 557) and Memmia Longina (LAC 541), through the latter m.-in-law C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646), through her son Damares (II) grandm. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (IV) (LAC 585), through her daughter Longina grandm. Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647) and (Pomponia) Callistonice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639), sister-in-law P. Memmius Longinus (LAC 566), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) and Settipani, 496 [born *ca.* A.D. 160]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XI.

225. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΝΕΙΚΙΟΝ ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ Τ(ΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 607A, ll. 2-4 + B and p. 304 *add.* no. 607; A, ll. 6-7, 10 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 254-55 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 819); only A, l. 17 - B, l. 30 re-edited by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 55 [Hadrian - Antoninus Pius].

Two fragments built into the ruins of the church of *Hagia Sophia* at *Kalyvia Sochas*; marble statue base inscribed on two adjacent sides with a civic honorary inscription for the person stressing her noble descent:

Ἁ πόλις | Κλαυδίαν Νείκιον, θυ|γατέρα μὲν Τ(ιβερίου) Κλαυδί|ου Δαμοκράτους, ἀν|^{5}δρὸς

ἐπί τε προγόν<ω>[ν | λ]αμπρότατι καὶ ἰδίαι (εὐ)|[σεβε]ίᾳ καὶ παιδείᾳ | [τοῦ] τε γένους ἀξί<ω>[ς] | καὶ τᾶς πατρίδος καὶ |[10] [-ca. 4-] διὰ ταῦτα ἐφάμ[ιλλον | - - - | - - - | -ca. 3-]πε τά λοιπὰ θαυ|[μαστῶς] καὶ διὰ τὰν ἐ|[15][πιφανεσ]τάτην τε αὐτὰν | [- - - | -ca. 2- ἔγ]γον[ο]ν δὲ Τ[ιβ(ερίου) | Κλαυ]δίου Ἀριστοκράτο[υς] | εὐσεβοῦς καὶ |[20] φιλοπάτριδος, | καὶ Κλαυδίας | Νεικιππίας, | νέας Πη<ν>ελό|πης, ἧς ἦν φερώ|[25]νυμος, καὶ Ἰου|λίου Πολυοίκτ[ου] | καὶ Ἰουλ(ί)ας Ἀπα|ταρίου, ἱερεί[ας | ἀ]πὸ γένους τ[ᾶν] |[30] Ἐλευσινιᾶν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 301 (1). According to the family's stemma proposed by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 304 *add.* 607 Neicion's paternal grandparents were Ti. Claudius Aristocrates and Claudia Neicippia (A+B, ll. 17-25), her maternal grandparents Iulius Polyeuctus and Iulia Apatarion (B, ll. 25-30). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 55. 215 n. 60. 216. 219, however, suggests that the two couples Ti. Claudius Aristocrates - Claudia Neicippia and Iulius Polyeuctus - Iulia Apatarion, respectively, were not married to each other, but were two pairs of brothers and sisters who married each other (see also below). Judging from the name of Claudia Neicion's maternal grandfather, her mother was a Iulia. The date of the inscription is derived from the prosopographical evidence, see comment LAC 499.

d. Ti. Claudius Damocrates (LAC 284), paternal grandd. Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (I) (LAC 261) and Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) (Kolbe followed by Bradford) or Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) (Spawforth), maternal grandd. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499) and Iulia Apatarion (Kolbe) (LAC 380) or Claudia Neicippia (Spawforth) (LAC 226), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 304 *add.* 607 and especially A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215-16. 219; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata IX and XIII.

226. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΝΕΙΚΙΠΠΙΑ

IG V 1, 607A + B, ll. 21-22 and p. 304 *add.* no. 607; A, ll. 6-7. 10 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 254-55 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 819); only A, l. 17-B, l. 30 re-edited by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 55 [Hadrian - Antoninus Pius].

Two fragments built into the ruins of the church of *Hagia Sophia* at *Kalyvia Sochas;* marble statue base inscribed on two adjacent sides with a civic honorary inscription for the person's granddaughter, Claudia Neicion daughter of Ti. Claudius Damocrates (LAC 284, for text). Claudia Neicippia is called νέα Πη<ν>ελόπη.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 302. For prosopographical comment, see LAC 225. The date of the inscription is derived from the prosopographical evidence, see LAC 499.

w. Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (I) (LAC 261) and hence m. Ti. Claudius Damocrates (LAC 284) and grandm. Claudia Neicion (LAC 225) (Kolbe followed by Bradford) or w. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499) and hence m. C. Iulius Seimedes (II) (LAC 505), C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 415) (Spawforth, Settipani, 496) and a Iulia, through whom m.-in-law Ti. Claudius Damocrates (LAC 284) and grandm. Claudia Neicion (LAC 225) (Spawforth), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 304 *add.* no. 607 and especially A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215-16. 219; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata IX and XIII.

227. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤ[ΕΙΑ] ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΟΥΣ (III) ΤΟ<Υ> [Σ]ΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣ ΕΤΥΜΟΚΛΗΔ̣[ΕΙΑΣ] ΤΗΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ

IG V 1, 591, ll. 2-6; cf. M. N. Tod, *ABSA* 47, 1952, 119-20 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1954, 120) [presumably first quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Built into an aqueduct near the river Eurotas in the area around Sparta copied independently by E. Dodwell, W. M. Leake and L. Ross (see Tod, *op. cit.*, 120); fragment of base with cymatium on top bearing a fragmentary civic honorary inscription for the person:

Ἡ πόλις | Κλαυδίαν Φιλοκράτ[ειαν] | Ἀριστοτέλους το<ῦ> | [Σ]παρτιατικοῦ καὶ |[5] Ἰουλίας Ἐτυμοκληδ[εί]ας] τῆς Ἀγαθοκλέος | τῶν εὐγενεστάτων | [καὶ παν]ταπρώτων.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 434 (2) and *LGPN* III.A, 457 *s.v.* *Φιλοκράτεια*; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 238 n. 135.

d. Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (III) (LAC 267) and Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387), paternal grandd. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326), maternal grandd. C. Iulius Agathocles (II) (LAC 414) and most probably of Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131; Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 225 tab. 3 (Claudii); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata VI and VII.

228. ΚΛΑ(ΥΔΙΑ) ΠΩΛΛΑ ΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ

IG V 1, 602, ll. 18-19 [*contra IG:* early 3rd c. A.D., end of 2nd quarter/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; formerly in the church of *Hagii Theodori* at *Trypi* to the northwest of Sparta; block broken into four fragments with dedication in honour of the priestess Pomponia Callistonice daughter of Aristeas (LAC 638, for text) funded by her mother Claudia Polla, who is praised as ἀξιολογω[τά]τη καὶ σωφρονεστάτη.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 364 (1). The same cognomen is also borne by two different Pompeiae (LAC 613 and 614). Pompeia Polla (I) is identified by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii), 244 tab. 5 (Pompeii), 246 tab. 6 (Aelii) according to the information provided by *IG* V 1, 587 as the maternal grandmother of Claudia Polla's mother, Claudia Damostheneia (I). Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 239 proposes to date the inscription «not much before the mid-third century»; consequently Settipani, 496 puts her date of birth about A.D. 200-05.

d. Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290) and Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), paternal grandd. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326), m. Pomponia Callistoneice (I) (LAC 638), sister Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218), Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), through whom most likely aunt Claudius Alcandridas (LAC 255) and Claudia Elpis also known as Callistonice (LAC 221), cf. stemmata Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii), 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii), 244 tab. 5 (Pompeii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI, X and XI.

229. CLAUDIA PRISCA

IG V 1, p. 232 without no.; *CIL* III, 492 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Tainaron-Caenopolis, built into the church of *Hagios Charalambos*; gravestone of the deceased inscribed in Latin:

Claudia Prisca | vixit annos duo | et mens(es) IIII et | HVE.

Remarks: On the presence of people of Roman origin in Laconia in the light of Latin epigraphical evidence from the region, see comment LAC 331. For the *clientela* relationship between the Roman *Claudii* and Sparta since the late Republican period, see comment LAC 216.

†230. ΚΛ<Α>ΥΔΙΑ ΘΥΡ̣ΑC (?)

IG V 1, 849 [imperial].

Sparta; large block with hole on upper side. *In lapide*: ΚΛVΔΙ^{Λ} ΘΥΡΑ^{C} (?).

Remarks: Although it is highly unlikely that this item is a personal name, it has occasionally been thought to resemble one and we include it here simply for the sake of completeness. The most similar parallel would be Θηράς in Dornseiff and Hansen, 140 *s.v.* -ρας, the interchangeability of *ypsilon* and *eta* being a well-known phenomenon, but we definitely prefer the restoration proposed by the ed. pr. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 15, 1908-09, 77 no. 81: κλυδία θύρας, *i.e.* keys of the door; for the use of υ for ει see comment *op. cit.*, 77 n. 1.

231. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΤΕΙΣΑΜΕΝΙΣ [ΚΛΑ(ΥΔΙΟΥ) ΑΤΤΙΚΟ]Υ̣ ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 37-38 no. 59 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 781) restored by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 210-17 pl. 23a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 407, ll. 1. 3-4); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, no. 68 [after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, from the theatre; three fragments of an oblong marble base with a dedication, from a family statue group of Claudia Teisamenis daughter of Atticus, her husband Claudius Aristocrates son of Claudius Seimedes and their son Claudius Seimedes. The monument was erected in accordance with the will of Claudia Teisamenis, *i.e.* after her own and her husband's death by her brother Ti. Claudius Herodes; the indication of the eponymous *patronomos* is now missing:

[Κλαυ(δίαν) Τεισαμενίδα Κλα(υδίου) Ἀττικο]ῦ̣ θυγατ̣έρα καὶ Κλαύ(διον) | [Ἀριστοκρ]άτη Κ̣λ̣α̣(υδίου) [Σ]ε̣ι̣μ̣[ήδους υἱ]ὸ̣ν καὶ Κλα(ύδιον) Σειμήδη | [Κλαυ(δίας) Τει]σαμενίδος καὶ Κ̣[λα(υδίου) Ἀριστο]κράτους υἱόν, κα||τὰ διαθή]κ̣ας Κλαυδίας Τ[εισαμεν]ίδος, Τιβέριος |[5] [Κλαύδιος] Ἡρῴδ̣ης [ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτῆς (?) ἀνέθη]κ̣ε̣ν ἐπὶ | [πατρονόμου - - -].

Athenian

Remarks: Bradford, whose publication antedates the study of A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 210-17, has erroneously distinguished between the [Τει]σαμενίς of l. 3 [= p. 415 (1)] and the Κλαυδία Τ̣[εισαμεν]ίς of l. 4 [= p. 415 (2)]; he has considered both to be Spartans. For comment see also Cartledge and Spawforth, 175. In *FOS*, 226-27 no. 251 *s.v. Claudia Tisamenis* the person is identified as the paternal aunt of L.

Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes, which is rejected by Spawforth (written communication). According to Settipani, 488 her grandfather, Ti. Claudius Hipparchus, must have been married to a Spartan notable named Tisamenis, to whom this Claudia Teisamenis owed her cognomen. It can be assumed that her father Ti. Claudius Atticus made the acquaintance of Tisamenis' future husband, (Ti.) Claudius Aristocrates (II), during his ephebate at Sparta, cf. Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, 18-19. 323-24.

d. Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270. *ARC 63. *COR 169. *EL 143), grandd. Ti. Claudius Hipparchus (LAC 301. ARC 66. COR 175), w. (Ti.) Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262), through whom m. Ti. Claudius Seimedes (II) (LAC 322) and d.-in-law Ti. Claudius Seimedes (I) (LAC 321), sister L. Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (LAC 271. *COR 174. *EL 144), by whom aunt Ti. Claudius M. Appius Atilius Bradua Regillus Atticus (LAC 272. EL 57?), cf. stemmata *PIR*² C pp 182-83; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261; *id.*, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214. 219; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 170-71; Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, fig. 2 and Settipani, 132 n. 14. 227. 469 n. 15. 484. 488-89. 496. For the stemma of Ameling see also *Roman Peloponnese* I, Appendix, Stemma XI; see also *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I. IX and XV.

232. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΤΥΡΑΝΝΙΣ ΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239-43, pl. 22b (*SEG* 35, 1985, 337, ll. 2-3. *AnnÉpigr* 1985, 780) [*ca.* A.D. 240].

Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the back side (face F) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base an apparently posthumous civic honorary inscription for the person erected at the expense of her husband, C. Pomponius Aristeas also known as Pericles son of Panthales; she is praised for her chasteness, love for her husband and the virtuousness of her life:

Ἡ Λακεδαίμων τὴν | ἑαυτῆς θυγατέρα Κλαυ|δίαν Τυραννίδα Εὐδάμου, | σωφροσύνης καὶ φιλαν|⁵δρίας καὶ τῆς τοῦ βίου ἀρε|τῆς ἕνεκα, προσδεξαμέ|νου τὸ ἀνάλωμα Γαΐου | Πομ(πωνίου) Ἀριστέα τοῦ καὶ Περι|κλέους τοῦ Πανθάλους, |¹⁰ *vac.* τοῦ ἀνδρός. *hedera*.

Remarks: The honorific title θυγάτηρ πόλεως is to be postulated because of the introductory formula of the civic dedication Ἡ Λακεδαίμων τὴν ἑαυτῆς θυγατέρα; for other attestations of this title in connection with Spartan women and comment, see LAC 386. The expression τῆς τοῦ βίου ἀρετῆς might point — though not necessarily — to a posthumous, *i.e.* commemorative honour.

The other inscription on the opposite side (face A) of the same block is an honorary inscription for C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646 [2B]) discussed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57 and dated, due to palaeographical and prosopographical considerations, by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239-42 «to about 223». The top side (face C) in reference to the inscription on face F is showing however no signs for the reception of a statue of Claudia Tyrannis.

d. Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290) and Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), w. C. Pomponius

Aristeas (II) also known as Pericles (LAC 644), through whom d.-in-law Pompomius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647), sister Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii). 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) and Settipani, 495 n. 5. 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and XI.

233. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 176 (*apographum IG* V 1, 661B) [presumably 2nd c. A.D.].

On the lower part of the same large base as *IG* V 1, 661A; catalogue of names of uncertain nature.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 232. *LGPN* III.A, 242 *s.v.* *Κλαυδιανός* (3): 2nd c. A.D. For the name Claudianus see Kajanto, *Cognomina*, 32. 35. 144. Solin and Salomies, 56 (gent.). 315 (cogn.); for the suffix -ianus see comment LAC 104. As to the proposed date, the only characteristic letter is a *xu* in l. 4.

s. Macedo (LAC 524a)

234. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) [- - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 28-29 no. 51 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 504, l. 6) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the west end of the *skene* of the theatre; small fragment of a marble column with a catalogue of officials, perhaps πατ[ρονόμοι].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 231 (1). For comment see LAC 74.

235. ΚΛ[ΑΥΔΙΟΣ - - -] (?)

IG V 1, 62b, l. 16. *add.* p. 301 [first half of the A.D. 130s].

Copied by Fourmont at «*Godena*, at the spring»; two marble fragments from catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Atticus (a, ll. 1-13) followed by a list of *gerontes* (a, l. 14-b, l. 19). The man was a γερουσίας.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford 231 (4). *Contra* Kolbe in *IG*, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 520) believes ll. 14-19 to have been engraved at a later time due to the difference in the style of the letters (*e.g.* Σ and C). The eponymous *patronomos* of the catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* is Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270. *ARC 63. *COR 169. *EL 143, for comment on the date).

236. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ [- - -]

IG V 1, 677, ll. 1-2 [1st half 2nd c. A.D.].

Found near Sparta and copied by A. J. B. Wace; pedimental marble stele with catalogue of

σφαιρεῖς dating to the patronomate of the person: [Ἐπὶ πατρονόμου] Κλαυδίου | [- - - βιδέο]υ δὲ Κανινί[ου - - -].

Remarks: M. N. Tod, *ABSA* 13, 1907, 217 no. 3 proposed to restore his cognomen at the beginning of l. 2 [Βρασίδου], whereas Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 677 *app. crit.* [Ἀττικοῦ] and Bradford, 232 (1) either [Ἀττικοῦ] or [Ἀριστοβούλου], who held office *ca.* in A.D. 130/31 and 134/35 respectively, cf. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465, 468.

237. [ΚΛΑ]Υ̣ΔΙΟΣ [- - -]

A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, no. 99 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 744) [possibly about the mid-2nd c. A.D. based on palaeography].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; badly mutilated fragment belonging to a sickle dedication of an unknown athlete to Artemis Orthia after his victory in an unknown contest which dates in the patronomate of the person: ἐπὶ πα|[τρονόμω Κλα]υδίω.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 233 (8).

238. ΤΙΒ[(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ - - - (?)]

IG V 1, 108, l. 7 [with Kolbe presumably mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Formerly at *Magoula* in the house of the miller; mutilated catalogue of *gerontes*, among whom the person, dating to an unknown patronomate.

Remarks: In Fourmont's copy (cf. *CIG* I, 1263) his praenomen is given as HB, which is interpreted by Kolbe in *IG* and Bradford, 232 (3) as ligature of T, I and B; hence they propose Tib. Claudius as in l. 8 (= LAC 244). The only characteristic letter is a *xu* in l. 10.

239. Τ̣ΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) Κ[ΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) - - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 221 E 34 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 557c) [presumably 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragmentary catalogue of νομ[οφύλακες], among whom is this person, dating to an unknown patronomate.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 232 (4).

240. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) Κ[ΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ - - -]

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 439-40 no. 7A, l. 8, pl. 74b-c (*SEG* 48, 1998, 471, l. 8) [(shortly after) mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Of unknown provenance, now in Sparta Museum; fragment of opisthographic marble stele bearing a list of names, perhaps *gerontes*, dating to an unknown patronomate.

Remarks: Date due to prosopographical considerations, see Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 440.

241. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ̣[ΑΥΔΙΟΣ (?) **- - -]**

IG V 1, 377 [imperial].

Sparta, found in a private house; tiny marble fragment preserving only this mutilated name.

Remarks: Not included in Bradford, 232 (4). The only chronological indication is that the *tau, iota, kappa* and *lambda* end in tails.

242. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔ[ΙΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 115A, l. 4 [Hadrianic (?)].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont at the south tower, then rediscovered at the theatre; catalogue of an uncertain board of officials in which our man is presumably cited as under-secretary: Kolbe reads l. 4 γ(ϱ)α(μματεὺς) Τ(ίτος) Ὀκτάβιος Ἀγαθίας, ὑπογϱα(μματεὺς) Τι(βέϱιος) Κλαύδ(ιος) [- - -].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 232 (6). H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 168 n. 8-10. The readings Γά. Τ[ι.(?)] Ὀκτάβιος Ἀγαθίας ὑπὸ (?) Γα. Τι. Κλ[α]υδ[ίου] (Böckh, *CIG* I, 1288) and Γά(ιος) Τ. Ὀκτάβιος Ἀγαθίας ὑπ(ατικός?) Γα(ΐου) Τιβ(εϱίου) Κλαυ(δ)[ίου - - -] (H. J. W. Tillyard, *ABSA* 12, 1905-06, 477) are reasonably rejected by Kolbe.

According to the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 592 the inscription is a catalogue of *patronomoi* or *bideoi*, rather than of *gerontes*.

Bradford proposes to date the inscription to the 1st c. A.D. after 41, whereas Kolbe prefers about mid-2nd c. A.D. and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 205 n. 16 dates it under Hadrian.

243. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ[Σ - - -]

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 439-40 no. 7A, l. 4, pl. 74b-c (*SEG* 48, 1998, 471, l. 4) [(shortly after) mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Of unknown provenance, now in Sparta Museum; fragment of opisthographic marble stele bearing a list of names, perhaps *gerontes*, dating to an unknown patronomate.

Remarks: Date due to prosopographical considerations, see Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 440.

244. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ [- - -]

IG V 1, 108, l. 8 [with Kolbe presumably mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Formerly at *Magoula* in the house of the miller; mutilated catalogue of *gerontes*, among whom is this person, dating to an unknown patronomate.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 232 (5).

Τ̣Ι̣Β(ΕΡΙΟΣ) **Κ̣Λ̣[ΑΥΔΙΟΣ - - -]** Α̣[- - -]: see LAC 245.

245. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑ[ΥΔΙΟΣ - - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 21-22 no. 42a with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 533a); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 78-79 no. 50a [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found on the north side of a late Roman wall, about 200 metres east of the theatre; fragment of opisthographic stele evidently with catalogues of ephors and *nomophylakes;* he is mentioned on face a.

Remarks: As alternative to Τιβ(έριος) Κλα(ύδιος) Woodward, *op. cit.*, 22 n. 1 proposes Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Ἀ[- - -] by analogy with Τιβ. Κλ. Ἀττικό[ς] on face b, l. 3, cf. Bradford, 232 (2). Ameling, *op. cit.*, 78 thinks even of Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Ἀ[ττικός].

Face b is inscribed by a different hand from face a, which is dated by Woodward, *op. cit.*, 22 to about the mid-2nd c. A.D., cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 208. But if Ameling's identification with Ti. Claudius Atticus is correct, face a has to be dated before Atticus' death in the late 130s.

246. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ [.]ΑΤ[.]ΗΣ ΚΑΣ[Σ]ΑΝΔΡΟΥ

IG V 1, 516, ll. 2-3. 5-6; text reprinted in Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 59 no. 26 [2nd half 1st c. A.D.].

Sparta, formerly near the theatre, now lost; plain base from private statue dedication erected by the person together with his brother, T. Octavius Longinus, to their benefactor Ti. Claudius Hipparchus (LAC 301, for text).

Remarks: Bradford, 233 (9) following H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 168 n. 8, the latter with much too late a date. An important *terminus* is provided by the identification of the honorand with the Athenian Ti. Claudius Hipparchus, the father of Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270. *ARC 63. *COR 169. *EL 143) and grandfather of L. Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (LAC 271. *EL 144. *COR 174) by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 205-06. Spawforth tentatively suggests that the title εὐεργέτης is to be explained by Hipparchus' support for the brothers' acquisition of Roman citizenship. If this is the case, the person's (younger) brother, T. Octavius Longinus, would have owed his name to the Roman official who had granted them *civitas*, while the person discussed here would have taken the praenomen and gentilicium of Hipparchus.

The remaining letters of his cognomen betray a Greek origin. He is named first in our inscription and so is the elder of the two. Thus his cognomen might be derived from his grandfather's name, which is, however, unknown to us. Possible restorations are Βατρῆς, Θατρῆς, Φατρῆς (cf. Dornseiff and Hansen, 168 *s.v.* -ρῆς), Θατλῆς (cf. Dornseiff and Hansen, 161 *s.v.* -λῆς), Σάττης and Τάττης (cf. Dornseiff and Hansen, 177 *s.v.* -΄ττης), but none of them is attested in the Peloponnese.

b. T. Octavius Longinus (LAC 598), through whom b.-in-law Iulia Neicion (LAC 389) and uncle Octavia Agis (LAC 596)

247. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) Α[- - -]

IG V 1, 682, l. 8; only ll. 3-5 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 248 and *id.*, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844); ll. 1-5 emended by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 844 [2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village of *Parori* behind the choir of the *Panagia* church; badly mutilated catalogue of a victorious team of "ball players" of the Limnaian ὠβά in an uncertain patronomate. The individual is cited as [πρέσ]βυς of [σφαι]ρεῖς ἀ[νέφεδροι (?)].

Remarks: with Bradford, 1 (2) we prefer Κλαύ(διος) Α[- - -] *contra* Kolbe's transcription as Κλαύ(δ)[ιος] (intending Κλαύ<δ>[ιος]), which is not so probable since the *alpha* after the *ypsilon* is clear on the copy of the inscription. For the text and date see LAC 7 [4].

248. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) [ΑΒ]ΑΣΚΑΝΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 303, ll. 6-7; better A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 327-28 no. 57 with facsimile [middle or late Severan period].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; as attested in this sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia, the patronomate of this person dates the victory of Neicephorus son of Stephanus in three contests:

[Ἀγαθῆ Τύχ]η. | [Ν]εικηφόρορ | Στεφάνω, συνέ|φηβορ Πομ(πηΐω) |[5] [Ἀρ]ιστοτέληρ τῶ Μηνοφά|[νη]ρ, ἐπὶ πατρονόμω Κλ(αυδίω) | [Ἀβ]ασκάντω νεικάαρ κασση|ρατόριν, μῶαν, κελοῖαν, Ἀρ|τέμιτι Βωρθείᾳ ἀνέσηκεν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 1 (1). The cited date is proposed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 283 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246 *contra* Kolbe, Woodward, *op. cit.*, 328 and Bradford (all end of 2nd c. A.D.). For late inscriptions with a striking concentration of dialectal forms see Brixhe, 98-99.

249. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) [ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ] ΑΚΤΙΑΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 108, ll. 6-7 [with Kolbe presumably mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Formerly at *Magoula* in the house of the miller; mutilated catalogue of *gerontes*, among whom is this man, dating to an unknown patronomate.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 23. For his cognomen, evidently a geographical name, see Pape and Benseler, 50 *s.v.* Ἀκτιακός (2a).

250. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΚΥΛΕΙΝΟΣ ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝΟΥ

IG V 1, 1168, ll. 3-4 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 931) [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Gytheion; marble statue base erected by the polis in honour of the person:

Ἡ πόλις | τὸν εὐγενέστατον | Τιβέριον Κλαύδιον | Ἀκυλεῖνον Πολυξένου |[5] παιδεύσεώς τε καὶ τῆς | ἄλλης συνπάσης ἀρετῆς | εἵνεκα | ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλῆς).

Remarks: For the cognomen of the individual see comment LAC 39.

251. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΟΣ (II) Ο ΚΑΙ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΔ<Α>Σ

[1] *IG* V 1, 497, ll. 8-11 [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Formerly walled within the cemetery at the church of *Hagia Kyriaki*; statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for Ti. Claudius Pratolaus son of Brasidas (LAC 314 [2], for text), whose statue was funded by his children Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus also known as Damocratidas and Claudia Damostheneia; here Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Αἰλίου Πρατολάου τοῦ καὶ Δαμοκρατίδου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 587, ll. 10-12 [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Amyklai, now in front of the church at the Amyklaion; square marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for Pompeia Polla daughter of Theoxenus (LAC 613, for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of her grandchildren Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus also known as Damocratidas and Claudia Damostheneia; here Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Αἰλίου Πρατολάου τοῦ καὶ Δαμοκρατίδα.

ἱερεὺς κατὰ γένος of Κάρνειος Βοικέτας, Κάρνειος Δρομαῖος, Ποσειδῶν Δοματείτας, Ἡρακλῆς Γενάρχης, Κόρη, Τεμένιος and of the gods in Helos as well as of the associated gods (τῶν συνκαθειδρυμένων θεῶν) **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 358. His nomenclature comprises a praenomen, two gentilicia and a cognomen plus a signum. No other son of Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) being known, it is attractive to assume that the person discussed here was by birth a (P.) Aelius Damocratidas or Aelius son of Damocratidas and became through adoption by Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314) a Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (II). As it seems that Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) had himself been married to a member of the Spartan family of Aelii, Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas could well have been by birth a relative of this Aelia, his adoptive mother, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 232-33. 244 (date) *contra* Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 470. 473-74 n. 3 who regards him as an adoptee of an P. Aelius Damocratidas. According to Salomies *(per litt.)* however, the person discussed here could have simply assumed the second gentilicium Aelius after the marriage of Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) to an Aelia and not by birth or adoption, cf. O. Salomies, *Adoptive and polyonymous nomenclature in the Roman empire*, Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum 97 (Helsinki 1992) 63-67.

The sister by adoption of Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas, Claudia Damostheneia (I) daughter of Pratolaus (I), is attested as hereditary priestess of the same gods as he himself, see LAC 219 [3. 4], where the cults are listed in exactly the same order as here in text **[1]**. For these priesthoods see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 235; Cartledge and Spawforth, 137; P. Marchetti, "Le «Dromos» au cœur de l'agora de Sparte. Les dieux protecteurs de l'éducation en pays dorien. Points de vue nouveaux", *Kernos* 9, 1996, 161 n. 23. This evidence documents that the family of the senator (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) played an important part in Sparta's cultic life, being in a position to cope with the considerable financial burden of the liturgies connected with the corresponding cultic offices. Hupfloher, 40 ns 62-63 points to the ritual link of the Eleusinion with Helos.

Perhaps by birth s. P. Aelius Damocratidas (LAC 9), adoptive s. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), through whom grands. (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274 [1]) and Memmia Ageta (LAC 537); apparently by birth paternal and by adoption maternal grands. Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613 [2]), adoptive b. Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), by whom uncle Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218), Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228), perhaps natural b. P. Aelius Alcandridas (III) (LAC 7), cf. stemmata Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii), 246 tab. 6 (Aelii); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata II and VI.

252. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ/ΚΛΩΔΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗΣ

[1A] *IG* V 1, 59, l. 4 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 521a) [late Hadrianic].

Sparta, formerly at the great tower situated at the east area of the town; square block with catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Μενίσκου]; among the ephors is Μᾶρκος Κλαύδιος Ἀγαθοκλῆς. Here the lost indication of the dating official has been restored by analogy with an approximate copy of the list of the ephors **[1B]** dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Meniscus:

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 13, 2 L with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 521b, l. 3) [late Hadrianic].

Sparta, on a block of the orchestra drain of the theatre; here Μᾶρκος Κλώδιος *(sic)* Ἀγ[α]θοκλῆς.

[2A] *IG* V 1, 65, l. 14 [late Hadrianic-early Antonine].

Sparta, discovered «in the foundations of the south wall at the tower»; catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Δαμοκλέους τοῦ (Δαμοκλέους)]; among the latter Μ(ᾶρκος) Κλαύδιος Ἀγαθοκλῆς. The lost indication of the dating official has been restored by analogy with a shortened copy of the catalogue of *nomophylakes* **[2B]** dated by the patronomate of Damocles (son of Damocles):

[2B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 201, 2 (β) with facsimile, 203-04; *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 11, 2 (D) (*SEG* 11, 1950, 549, l. 4).

Sparta, on a block of the orchestra drain of the theatre; here he is attested as Μ(ᾶρκος) Κλαύδιος Ἀγαθοκλῆς.

ephor **[1A, B]**, νομοφύλαξ **[2A, B]**

Remarks: In Bradford, 6 (20) **[1B]** is omitted. Already H. Box, *JRS* 31, 1931, 211 ns 7-8 points to the divergence Κλώδιος - Κλαύδιος in **[1A, B]** suggesting that the former nomen gentile, which was the plebeian variant of the latter, had been the one used by Agathocles, cf. LAC 335 and LAC 336. A further indication in favour of the nomen Clodius may be Agathocles' praenomen Marcus. See also *LGPN* III.A, 4 *s.v.* *Ἀγαθοκλῆς* (85) [*ca.* A.D. 137-40]. According to Box, *op. cit.*, 10 the occurrence of the gentilicium at Sparta goes back to Clodius Granianus, *proconsul provinciae Achaiae* in A.D. 118/19, for whom see *PIR*[2] C 1166, Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 57-58.

For the date of the patronomate of C. Iulius Meniscus in **[1A, B]** see comment LAC 481 [1A-B]. Considering the chronological clues provided by the prosopographical

evidence of **[2A. B]** (cf. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 449 no. 82; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277-78 n. 85. 287 n. 134; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 ns 74-75) the period assigned by Bradford, 6 (20) to M. Claudius Agathocles («I/II A.D.») is definitely too early; the same is true for the date *ca.* A.D. 131/32, proposed by Chrimes, *op. cit.*, 465. 468 for the patronomate of Damocles (II) of **[2A. B]**.

253. Τ(ΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ [?]) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗΣ (II) (ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ [I]?)

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 3 (a) and 190 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 515, l. 3) [Trajanic]. Sparta; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Nicocrates, among whom is this person, who was κάσεν to Antipater.

Remarks: Bradford, 4 (4) proposes to read Τ(ιβέριος [?]), whereas the editors of *SEG*, *loc. cit.*, Τ(ίτος). We favour Bradford's reading and refer to the evidence of LAC 263 [4]. A similar case is LAC 273. This is the only testimony for a Spartan possessing Roman citizenship to be attested as *kasen* of another Spartan, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 241 n. 3. Agathocles' patron has to be identified with C. Iulius Antipater (LAC 423 [5c]). Interesting is also the case of Damio, the son of the Roman citizen Antestius Philocrates (LAC 27 [1]), who is mentioned in *IG* V 1, 281, ll. 5-7 as *kasen* to Agis son of Cleander.

254. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΓΗΜΩΝ

[1] *IG* V 1, 58, l. 2; for an alternative restoration of the *patronomos*' name see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 509) [Trajanic].

Mystras, built into a wall of the courtyard of a private house; fragmentary marble base with catalogue of officials, presumably ephors, in the patronomate of [Πρατο]λάου (Kolbe) or rather of [Ἀγησι]λάου (Woodward); here his name has been restored [Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος Ἀ]γήμων.

[2] *IG* V 1, 667, ll. 9-10; for the text see *CIG* I, 1424 [shortly after A.D. 97].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east gate»; plain square block attesting the first occurrence of the games in Nerva's honour in the patronomate of Menecles; our man is one of the three *agonothetai*:

Τῶν Μεγίστων Οὐρανίων | Σεβαστείων Νερουανιδείων, ὧν ἐγένετο ἀθλοθέτης | Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Ἀγησίλαος καὶ Τ(ίτος) |[5] Φλαούιος Χαρίξενος μετὰ | τῶν τέκνων, τοῦ ἀχθέντος | πρώτου ἀγῶνος ἐπὶ Μενεκλέ|ους, ἀγωνοθετούντων Γ(αΐου) Ἰου|λίου Μενεκλέους, Τι(βερί-ου) Κλαυδίου |[10] Ἀγήμονος, Μνάσωνος Πα|σικλέους· Τί(τος) Φλαούιος Ἀττι|νᾶς Φωκαεύς, νεικήσας ἀγε|νείων πάλην, κατὰ τοὺς ἱε|ροὺς νόμους καὶ τὰ ψηφίσ|[15]ματα τὸν ἀνδριάντα | ἀνέθηκεν.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170-71 E 3 and p. 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 563, l. 2) [Trajanic].

Sparta, reused in a Byzantine house just to the south of the wall; end of catalogue of *gerontes* (?)

in an uncertain patronomate; here Τ(ιβέριος) Κλαύ[δ]ιος Ἀγήμ[ων - - -], but *SEG*: Τ[ιβ(έριος)].

πρέσ[βυς ἐφόρων (?)] **[1]**, ἀγωνοθέτης τῶν Μεγίστων Οὐρανίων Σεβαστείων Νερουανιδείων **[2]**, [γερουσίας] **[3]**

Remarks: *Contra* A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 196, Bradford, 10 doubts the identification of Claudius Agemo of **[3]** and **[1. 2]**.

The *patronomos* dating text **[1]** might either be P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575) or rather C. Iulius Agesilaus (LAC 416 [4b]). For a comment on **[2]** see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 218. A *terminus post quem* for **[2]** is provided by the mention of τὰ Μέγιστα Οὐράνια Σεβάστεια Νερουανίδεια, introduced (as their name demonstrates) under the Emperor Nerva or posthumously in his honour in A.D. 97 or 98, cf. Moretti, *IAG* II, 201-02; Cartledge and Spawforth, 106. 185. 195-96. 232 no. 2 (A.D. 97/98); A. R. Birley, "Hadrian and the Greek senators", *ZPE* 116, 1997, 239 considers also a date around A.D. 120; this is rejected by A. J. S Spawforth, "Agonistic festivals in Roman Greece", in: S. Walker - A. Cameron (eds), *The Greek renaissance in the Roman Empire. Papers from the tenth British Museum classical colloquium* (London 1989) 194 n. 12. Generally on the introduction of new festivals in Sparta and other Peloponnesian cities see Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 199-200 n. 76.

255. (ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΑΛΚΑΝΔΡΙΔΑΣ

IG V 1, 593, l. 10 [3rd quarter of 3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Sparta, at the east gate; base decorated with cymatium belonging to a posthumous statue dedication with civic honorary inscription in remembrance of Iulia Etearchis (LAC 386, for text); her statue was funded by her children Claudius Alcandridas and Claudia Elpis also known as Callistonice.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 27 (3). The person's father, a Claudius, must have already been deceased, when Iulia Etearchis died, given that he is not mentioned here. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 243-44 propose to identify him with Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas. The latter was related through his mother, Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), with Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 251), whose name reveals a relationship with the family of the *Publii Aelii*, in which the cognomen Alcandridas was very common. This hypothesis leads to a birth date for Claudius Alcandridas and his sister within the 2nd quarter of the 3rd c. A.D. If the identification of Claudius Alcandridas father is indeed correct, this inscription must belong to the 3rd quarter of the 3rd c. A.D., cf. Spawforth, *loc. cit.* (not long before A.D. 267) *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 593, *app. crit.* (end of 2nd c. A.D.) followed by Bradford, *loc. cit.*, which is too early. The cognomen of Claudius Alcandridas might go back to P. Aelius Alcandridas (III), the famous Spartan champion athlete of the 1st quarter of the 3rd c., in which case their relationship should be underlined.

s. Iulia Etearchis (II) (LAC 386) and perhaps s. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), b. Claudia Elpis also known as Callistonice (LAC 221), paternal nephew Claudia Damosthenia (II) (LAC 218), Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228); through the last cousin Pomponia Callistonice (II) (LAC 638), cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii). 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii). 246 tab. 6 (Aelii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, II, VI and XI.

256. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΑΝΔΡΕΙΝΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 237-39 no. 29a with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 575b, l. 15) [*ca.* A.D. 126].

Sparta, found in the ruins of the church of *Hagios Nikon* within the fortification: mutilated opisthographic marble stele with a catalogue of the [γέροντες] dating to the patronomate of [Σειπόμπου τοῦ Κλέωνος], among whom the person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 32. For a comment on the date see LAC 481 [3c].

257. ΚΛΑ(ΥΔΙΟΣ) ΑΝΕΙΚΗΤΟΣ ΠΑΝΚ̣[- - -]

IG V 1, 1315, l. 29; *apographum* in *IG* V 1, 1312c [early Hadrianic].

Thalamai, discovered in the village of *Koutifari*; on the same stone as *IG* V 1, 1312; list of civic magistrates of various functions, among whom is cited this person as γρα(μματεύς).

Remarks: For a comment see LAC 207 and cf. the evidence of LAC 213. For the date see *LAC 462 [11b].

258. (ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ) [ΚΛΑΥ]ΔΙΟΣ ΑΝΤ[Ι]ΠΑ[ΤΡΟΣ]

[1] *IG* V 1, 582 + 519, ll. 2-3 united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 253-54 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 792 and 811); ll. 6-7 emended by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 228-30 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 324) [under Antoninus Pius].

Both found at *Amykles*, now lost; civic honorary inscription (broken into two parts) for Memmia Ageta (LAC 537, for text), whose statue was funded by her sons, the Claudii Antipater and Pratolaus: [Κλαυ]|δίων Ἀντ[ι]πά[τρου] | καὶ Πρατόλα.

[2] As has been correctly recognized by Woodward, *loc. cit.*, this person must be identified with Ἀντιπάτρου, the father of the priestess Claudia Ageta (LAC 215, for text), of *IG* V 1, 249 [late 2nd-early 3rd c. A.D.].

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford, 37 (2). (3), A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 228-30 following A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 253-54 identifies **[1]** and **[2]**. Although probably the oldest son of the senator (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I), he is not attested in Spartan epigraphy with an office of any kind. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 230 ns 117. 118 has drawn attention to a possible identification with the senator [- - - Ἀντ]ίπατρος ὁ κράτιστος named in a letter of the Emperor Commodus addressed to the Athenian *gerousia*, for which see Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius*, 85-90 no. 4, l. 122 (cf. Halfmann,

Senatoren, 203 no. 143 who thinks of an identification of [- - - Ἀντ]ίπατρος with Septimius Antipater of *CIL* VI 2010 I, l. 21); the letter dates around A.D. 182/83, which could fall during the lifetime of this Spartan Antipater.

Claudius Brasidas (I) is known to have had two more sons, the Ti. Claudii Spartiaticus and Brasidas (II). As they are not named in **[1]**, they should be regarded as his sons of another marriage. This concurs with the information ... *Brasidas quidam Lacedaemonius vir praetorius, cum filiis suis ab uxore divorto separata, ...* contained in *Dig.* XXXVI. 1, 23 concerning a trust set up by the divorced wife of Brasidas for their sons. This wife can be recognized in Memmia Ageta and their sons in Ti. Claudii Antipater and Pratolaus (I) of text **[1]**. The fact that the name of Brasidas is not mentioned at all in **[1]**, points to a date after the postulated divorce of Claudius Brasidas and Memmia Ageta.

s. (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) and Memmia Ageta (LAC 537), f. Claudia Ageta (LAC 215), b. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), through whom uncle Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), paternal half-b. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326) and Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) (LAC 275), maternal grands. of a Memmius, probably P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and VII.

259. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΑΠΟ[- - - (?)]

IG V 1, 518, *add.* p. 303 [late 1st/early 2nd c. A.D. based on palaeography].

Sparta; circular base belonging to a private statue dedication by this person for his daughter Callistoneice (LAC 217, for text).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 39 (2). Of the letter following the *omikron* only an uncharacteristic short horizontal stroke is preserved; hence the restoration of l. 1 is controversial: with F. Hiller v. Gärtringen, W. Kolbe proposes Κλαύ(διος) Ἀπο̣ι̣[κος], which is, though, not attested otherwise in the Peloponnese, whereas Bradford prefers Κλαύ(διος) Ἀπο[λλ- - - (?)]. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 16, 1910, 57 tentatively considers Κλαυ(δία) Ἀγι̣ο̣[ν]; the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 234 *s.v.* *Καλλιστονίκη* (1) leave Ἀπο- - - and date the inscription to the 2nd c. A.D.

f. (Claudia) Callistoneice (LAC 217)

260. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 32B, ll. 31-32 [*ca.* A.D. 110-25].

Sparta; large marble plaque the front side (A) and the right narrow side (B) of which are inscribed, the latter bearing an inscription with the career of Damocles son of Damocles also known as Philocrates and Meniscus (son of Meniscus) (LAC 481 [3b], for text). In the patronomate of our man Meniscus was ephor; here ἐπὶ πατρονόμου Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυδίου Ἀριστοβούλου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 102, l. 1; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 232-33 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 579, l. 1) [about A.D. 130].

Informations about the place of discovery contradictory; badly mutilated catalogue (no information about the stone given) of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of the person in question; here [ἐπὶ πα]τρονόμου Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυδίου Ἀρισ[τοβούλου].

[3] *IG* V 1, 139, ll. 1-2 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 614) [about A.D. 130].
Sparta; marble fragment from catalogue of βίδυ(οι) dating to the patronomate of our person; here ἐπὶ Κλ[αυδ(ίῳ) Ἀρι]στοβούλῳ.

[4] *IG* V 1, 487, ll. 3-4. *add.* p. 303 [Hadrianic].
Sparta, copied by Fourmont at the theatre; marble base bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person in recognition of his merits as gymnasiarch and in his other offices:

Ἡ πόλις | ἡ Λακεδαιμο|νίων Κλαύδιον | Ἀριστόβουλο[ν] |[5] γυμνασίαρχον | φιλοτείμως | γυμνασιαρχή|σαντα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πολει|[10]τευόμενον | καλῶς.

[5] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 168 C 5, comment on pp. 191-92 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 496, l. 2) [Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].
Sparta; inscription with the career of a man whose name is lost; he was ἔφορο[ς | ἐπὶ Κλαυ]δίο[υ Ἀρι]στοβούλου.

[6] He is to be identified with **[a]** the eponymous *patronomos* Ἀριστοβούλου, in whose patronomate Agathocles son of Stephanus was γερουσίας, see *IG* V 1, 32A, l. 7 [about A.D. 135];
[b] further with Ἀριστοβού[λου] of *IG* V 1, 34, l. 11 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 479) [Hadrianic], in whose patronomate Sex. Ulpius Severus son of Phoebus was *gerousias* for the second time and **[c]** with Ἀριστοβούλου in whose patronomate Agio son of Artemisius was γερουσίας for the fourth time, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 163 A 9 and date on p. 179 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 490, l. 6) [early Antonine].

eponymous *patronomos* **[1-3. 5. 6a-c]**, γυμνασίαρχος **[4]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 50 (1). It has been correctly recognized that ἐπὶ Καίσαρος in **[1**, ll. 13-14**]** refers to the eponymous patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian, for the date of which see comment LAC 212. Hence A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 178 dates the person's patronomate «towards the end of Hadrian's reign»; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465. 468 to *ca.* A.D. 130/31, the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 579 to *ca.* A.D. 132 and Bradford, 50 (1). 440 (4) to 129/30 or 130/31. For the date of **[1. 5]** see A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92 n. 34. 94 n. 55. 96 n. 70. For chronological evidence for **[4]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 47. 223 n. 101. 241. For the date of **[6a]** see *LAC 270 [6a].

261. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 469, ll. 2-3 [Flavian].
Found at the east gate of Sparta, now lost; limestone base with cymatium bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person (probably on occasion of his receiving the ἀριστοπολιτεία due to the expression πολειτευσάμενον ἄριστα):

Ἁ πόλις | Τιβ(έριον) Κλαύδιον Ἀρι|στοκράτη, εὐσε|βῆ καὶ φιλόπατριν, |[5] ἱερέα καὶ ἀπόγο-

νον | Ποσιδᾶνος, ἀρε|τᾶς ἕνεκεν καὶ τᾶς | διανεκοῦς ἀπὸ προ|γόνων εἰς τὰν πα|τρίδα μεγαλοψυ|[10]χίας, πολειτευσάμενον ἄριστα.

[2] *IG* V 1, 607A, ll. 17-18 + B and p. 304 *add.* no. 607; A, ll. 6-7. 10 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 254-55 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 819); only A, l. 17-B, l. 30 re-edited by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 55 [Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].
Two fragments built into the ruins of the church of *Hagia Sophia* at *Kalyvia Sochas;* marble statue base inscribed on two adjacent sides with a civic honorary inscription for Claudia Neicion daughter of Ti. Claudius Damocrates (LAC 225, for text) and granddaughter of Τ[ιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ]δίου Ἀριστοκράτο[υς].

priest and descendant of Poseidon **[1]**; εὐσεβὴς καὶ φιλόπατρις **[1. 2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 60 (26). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 225 regards the person as a paternal forefather of the Roman senator Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) and points to the link with the family of Herodes Atticus, because a kinsman of this Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (I) — *i.e.* Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262) — was married to Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231), most probably a sister of Herodes.

h. Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) (Kolbe followed by Bradford) or of Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) (Spawforth followed by Settipani, 496), f. Ti. Claudius Damocrates (LAC 284), through whom grandf. Claudia Neicion (LAC 225), f. Ti. Claudius Seimedes (I) (LAC 321) (Spawforth), through whom grandf. Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262) and great-grandf. Claudius Seimedes (II) (LAC 322), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 304 *add.* no. 607 and especially A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215-16. 219; Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and IX.

262. (ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) [ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡ]ΑΤΗΣ (II) ḲΛẠ(ΥΔΙΟΥ) [Σ]ẸỊṂ[ΗΔΟΥΣ (I) ΥΙ]ỌΣ

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 37-38 no. 59 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 781) restored by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 210-17 pl. 23a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 407, ll. 1-3); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, no. 68 [after mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, from the theatre; three fragments of an oblong marble base with a dedication, from a family statue group of Claudia Teisamenis daughter of Atticus, her husband Claudius Aristocrates son of Claudius Seimedes and their son Claudius Seimedes. The monument was erected in accordance with the will of Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231, for text) by her brother Ti. Claudius Herodes; here Κλαύ(διον) [Ἀριστοκρ]άτη Ḳλα(υδίου) [Σ]ε̣ι̣μ̣[ήδους υἱ]ὸ̣ν.

[2] In view of the chronology, it is legitimate to identify the person with the eponymous *patronomos* Ἀριστοκράτης of *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, l. 16 [about A.D 150], which dates the post of P. Aelius Nicandridas as νομοφύ(λαξ).

Remarks: *Contra* A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 216 n. 61, Bradford, 59 (25). 233 (7) distinguishes **[1]** from **[2]**. Settipani, 496 dates her life-time from A.D. 100/5 to after *ca.* 150.

s. Ti. Claudius Seimedes (I) (LAC 321), grands. Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (I) (LAC 261) and

Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) (Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 304 *add.* 607) or Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) (A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219), h. Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231), f. (Ti.) Claudius Seimedes (II) (LAC 322), s.-in-law Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270, *ARC 63, *COR 169, *EL 143), b.-in-law L. Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (LAC 271), cf. stemmata Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 214, 216, 219 and Settipani, 496 *contra FOS*, 226-27 no. 251 *s.v.* Claudia Tisamenis; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and IX.

263. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 68, ll. 13-14 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 34, ll. 13-14) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 525) [about mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»: large plain block with two holes on the top side; it bears a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Κλαυδίου Ἀριστοτέλους.

[2] *IG* V 1, 109, l. 3 and *add.* p. 109 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 80 face C, l. 3) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 588) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele inscribed on three faces, face C bearing a catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Timomenes among whom Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος Ἀριστοτέλης | φιλόκαισαρ καὶ δικαιότατος |5 [ἱερεύ]ς Σεραπίωνος.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 164-65 A 12, 180-82 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 493, l. 6) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; inscription with the career of Isochrysus (son of Isochrysus), who was *inter alia* δικαστραγωγὸς ἀπὸ Ἀσίας in the patronomate of Κλαυδίου Ἀριστοτέλους (for text see LAC 199 [3]).

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 C 11, 194-95 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 528, l. 4) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; catalogue of the five ephors in the patronomate of C. Avidius Biadas, among whom Τ(ιβέριος) Κλαύδιος Ἀριστοτέλης.

ephor **[4]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[1, 3]**, πρέσβυς γερόντων **[2]**, [ἱερεύ]ς Σεραπίωνος **[2]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ δικαιότατος **[2]**

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford, 66 (4), A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210 ns 68-69, 211 distinguishes between three homonymous Spartans named Ti. Claudius Aristoteles, the earliest of whom — the one here in question — having had his acme under Antoninus Pius. This Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (I) might have been the father of Claudius Aristoteles (II), see Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 210. According to the stemma at Settipani, 496, however, this person, born *ca.* AD. 125, was the father of Claudia Longina (LAC 224) and thereby corresponds to the individual who is referred to by A. J. S. Spawforth as Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (II). In text **[4]** his praenomen is abbreviated "T." and is consequently read Τ(ίτος) by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 528. However, in view of the nomen gentile Claudius, Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 210 n. 68 proposes Τ(ιβέριος) instead.

His patronomate **[1, 3]** has been dated about A.D. 150: cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 236 n. 1 («somewhat later than that of Biadas»); Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 («*ca.* 148/49»); A. J. S. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, ns 68-69 («in the reign of Pius»); A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 94 n. 54 (as Chrimes). For the date of **[2]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire; some notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 236 n. 55. His date of birth is set by Settipani, 496 about A.D. 125.

Usually the title φιλόκαισαρ is encountered in connection with the title φιλόπατρις in the case of magistrates with civil functions (cf. comment LAC 157); the mention of δικαιότατος in **[2]** is therefore noteworthy.

Probably f. Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (II) (LAC 264). If so, paternal grandf. Claudia Longina (LAC 224), and great-grandf. P. Memmius Damares (II) (LAC 558) and Memmia Longina (LAC 541), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210 n. 68; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VII.

264. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ (II)

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 550, l. 11) [A.D. 140-150].

Sparta, found on the east spur of the acropolis outside the south terrace wall of the Byzantine church; large mutilated marble stele with catalogue of officials, presumably *nomophylakes*, dating to the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Εὐδάμου (?)]; one of the two *spondophoroi* is this person; here Κ̣λ̣[α(ύδιος ?)] Ἀρ̣ι̣σ̣τ̣ο[τ]έ̣λ̣ης̣.

[2] *IG* V 1, 528, l. 2 [late Antonine].

Sparta, in the south wall at the south tower; statue base on top and bottom with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person:

Ἡ πόλις | Τιβ(έριον) Κλ(αύδιον) Ἀριστοτέλ[η] | φιλοκαίσαρα καὶ φιλόπατριν, αἰώνιον |[5] ἀριστοπολειτευτ[ήν, αἰ]|ώνιον γυμνασί[αρ|χ]ον μετὰ Διονυ[σίου | -*ca.* 2- (numeral lost) ἀ]πὸ Ποσειδῶ[νος].

[3a] He is to be identified with the Aristoteles attested in *IG* V 1, 529, l. 7 [Severan], a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Aristocrates son of Damaenetus (LAC 96 [1], for text), who was gymnasiarch for life along with Dionysius: αἰώνιον γυμνασίαρχον μετὰ Διονυσίου καὶ Ἀριστοτέλους.

[b] He is perhaps also to be recognized in the Ἀριστοτέλους who is attested as father of Claudia Longina in two duplicates **[b1, 2]** of a civic honorary inscription in praise of C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646 [2A, B], for text), the son-in-law of his daughter Claudia Longina [*ca.* A.D. 223]: **[b1]** *IG* V 1, 547, l. 13 and **[b2]** *SEG* 11, 1950, 798, l. 13.

[c] The same person appears as Ἀριστοτ[έλους] in the civic honorary inscription for his daughter Claudia Longina *IG* V 1, 592, l. 3.

σ̣π̣ο̣ν̣δ̣ο̣φ̣ό̣ρ̣ο̣[ς] **[1]**; αἰώνιος ἀριστοπολειτευ[τής] **[2]**, αἰώνιος γυμνασίαρχος along with Dionysius **[2, 3a]** and M. Aurelius Aristocrates son of Damaenetus **[3a]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[2]**; (numeral lost) in descent from Poseidon **[2]**

Remarks: Following Kolbe, Bradford, 66 (4) identifies the βοαγός Ti. Claudius Aristoteles son of Spartiaticus of *IG* V 1, 527, ll. 12-14 with Ti. Claudius Aristoteles of **[2. 3a]**. It should, though, be noted that Ti. Claudius Aristoteles of *IG* V 1, 527 is cited together with his patronymic, whereas the Ti. Claudius Aristoteles of **[2** (and **3a)]** without a patronymic, but with the honorific epithets *philocaesar* and *philopatris*, for which see the comment LAC 157. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210-11 ns 68-70. 238 n. 135 distinguishes three homonyms with the name Ti. Claudius Aristoteles, the latest of whom, a grandson of Brasidas, lived at Sparta in the early 3rd c. A.D. It is he who is attested in *IG* V 1, 527, ll. 11-14 and 591, ll. 3-4 (LAC 267 [1. 2]). A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 24 identifies Claudius Aristoteles of text **[1]** with the homonym of *IG* V 1, 68, ll. 13-14 (LAC 263 [1]). Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 211 regards either this Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (II) or — as believed by Settipani, 496 — Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (I) (LAC 263) as father of Claudia Longina (see stemma below). The date of text **[1]** is based on prosopographical considerations, cf. A. M. Woodward, *loc. cit.* and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210-11 n. 69. 246-47, which led Woodward to restore the lost name of the eponymous official by analogy with the catalogue of ephors *IG* V 1, 63, ll. 16-17. For the date of **[3a]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67. 275 n. 70 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 163-64. At the time of **[2. 3a]** Ti. Claudius Aristoteles was already an adult; his *floruit* must consequently have fallen under Marcus Aurelius and Commodus. He could well have been the son of the Spartan notable Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (I), who in turn was the earliest of the three homonymous Claudii attested at Sparta. For *aristopoliteia* mentioned in text **[2]**, see comment LAC 361 [3]. For the date of **[3b1. 2]** and various prosopographical remarks see LAC 646.

Probably s. Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (I) (LAC 263), f. Claudia Longina (LAC 224), through whom f.-in-law P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577) and grandf. P. Memmius Damares (II) (LAC 585) and Memmia Longina (LAC 541), great-grandf. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (IV) (LAC 541), Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647) and (Pomponia) Callistonice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XI.

265. [ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ)(?)] ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤ[ΟΤΕΛΗΣ(?)]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 219-20 no. 13 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 839, ll. 2-3) [2nd-3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D.(?)].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall above the east end of the west *parodos* wall of the theatre; fragment of bronze tablet with badly mutilated inscription, which presumably contains regulations for a festival: ll. 2-3: [- - -] Κλαυδίου Ἀριστ|[οτέλους(?) - - - Ἀ]ριστοκράτους.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 66 (4). Due to the inscription's poor state of preservation it is not certain whether the name in the genitive case at the end of l. 3 has to be understood as the patronymic of the individual or as the name of a separate

person. It also cannot be decided whether he is identical with one of the three homonymous magistrates called Ti. Claudius Aristoteles attested in Spartan epigraphy (LAC 263. 264. 267). Nothing can be said about the person's function.

266. [ΚΛΑ]Υ̣(ΔΙΟΣ) (?) ΑΡΙΣΤΟ̣ΤΕΛΗΣ

IG V 1, 836 [2nd c. A.D.?].

Presumably from Sparta; square block with the rest of an inscription that has been read by W. Kolbe as follows: [Καλ]λικράτους | [Κλα]ὐ(διος) Ἀριστο̣τέλης; the first editor A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 15, 1909, 77 no. 80, however, had read [Κα]λλικράτους | Ἀριστ[ο]τέλης.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 66 (2) [2nd c. A.D.] and the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 67 *s.v.* *Ἀριστοτέλης* (28) [1st-2nd c. A.D.] accept the proposed reading and tentatively interpret the name in the genitive case preceding the name of Claudius Aristoteles as his patronymic.

267. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕ̣ΛΗΣ (III) ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 527, ll. 12-13 [early 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, in front of the theatre; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Aphrodeisius son of Sosipolis (LAC 89, for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of this person; here Τιβ(ερίου) Κλ(αυδίου) Ἀριστοτέλους τοῦ Σπαρτιατικοῦ.

[2] He must be identified with Ἀριστοτέλης το[ῦ] [Σ]παρτιατικοῦ, the father of the honorand Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227, for text) of *IG* V 1, 591, ll. 3-4 [presumably first quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

βοαγός **[1]**; ἀξιολογώτατος **[1]**, εὐγενέστατος [καὶ παν]τάπρωτος **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 66 (4). Kolbe identifies **[1]** with an earlier homonym (LAC 264) and dates the inscription in the reign of M. Aurelius or Commodus. *Contra* Kolbe and Bradford, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210-11 n. 70 (date), 238 n. 135 reasonably distinguishes three homonyms of the name Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (I-III); the person here in question is the latest of the three.

s. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326), through whom grands. Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (LAC 274) and nephew Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) (LAC 275), b. Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290), h. Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387), through whom s.-in-law C. Iulius Agathocles (II) (LAC 414) and most probably Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542), f. Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and VII.

268. Τ(ΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΤΕΙΜΑΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 20B, l. 10 [Trajanic].

Sparta; block inscribed on two adjacent sides, face B bearing a catalogue of (*gerontes*), ephors

and νομοφύλακες. The person is listed among the last.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 79. All but one of the four Roman citizens listed among the ephors and *nomophylakes* of this catalogue are *Tiberii Claudii*, which confirms the date in the 1st or early 2nd c. A.D., see also remarks *LAC 270 [7d].

269. (ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ Α[ΤΤΑΛΟΣ ΑΝΔ]ΡΑΓΑΘΟΣ

IG V 1, 452, ll. 3-4; better *add.* p. 302, 452; A. Wilhelm, "Neue Beiträge zur griechischen Inschriftenkunde", *Akademieschriften zur griechischen Inschriftenkunde (1895-1951)* 1. Attische Urkunden (repr. Leipzig 1974) 28-31 no. 18 [= in: W. Peek (ed.), *Opuscula* VIII. 1, 1, 150-53 no. 18]; a copy of the inscription made by F. Vernon in 1675 is published by B. D. Meritt, "The epigraphic notes of Francis Vernon. Commemorative studies in honour of Th. L. Shear", *Hesperia Suppl.* 8, 1949, 220 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 771; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1951, 104); the text is republished and commented by A. M. Woodward, "Sparta and Asia Minor under the Roman empire" in: G. E. Mylonas - D. Raymond (eds), *Studies presented to David Moore Robinson on his seventieth birthday* II (Saint Louis, Missouri 1953) 872-76 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 771 *add.*; *BullÉpigr* 1954, 118); ll. 1 and 3 restored better by D. J. Geagan, *TAPhA* 103, 1972, 153-54 (cf. *SEG* 30, 1980, 408); text reprinted after the copy of Vernon by M. Nafissi, *Ostraka* 4, 1995, 121 n. 9 (cf. *SEG* 45, 1995, 135 and 280); new restorations by S. Follet, *BullÉpigr* 1996, 194 (*SEG* 45, 1995, 280; AnnÉpigr 1996, 1389) and C. P. Jones, *Chiron* 26, 1996, 39-41, for text pp. 54-56 (*AnnÉpigr* 1996, 1388; *BullÉpigr* 1997, 233) [late Hadrianic-early Antonine].

Formerly in *Mystras*, then transferred to Sparta Museum, now lost; this person from the city of Synnada dedicated as priest "of the Concord of the Hellenes and of Zeus Eleutherios" a statue of Athena Polias at Sparta. In this context it is alluded to Synnada's being colonized by Lacedaemonians:

W. Kolbe *add.* based on W. M. Leake: [Ὑπὲρ τ]ῆς ὁμονοίας τῶ[ν Ἑλ|λήνων] καὶ τοῦ Ἐλευθερίο[υ Διὸς | καὶ Ὀλ]υμπίου Κλαύδιος Α[- - - | .. Ἀνδ]ράγαθος Ἀθηνᾶν Π[ολιάδα |[5] ὑπὸ Συ]γναδέων ἀποίκων [ἐς Σπάρ|την πε]μφθεὶς Θυννάρῳ [ἀνέθηκεν].
A. Wilhelm: [Ὑπὲρ τ]ῆς ὁμονοίας τῶν [πόλεων ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σε|βαστῶν] καὶ τοῦ Ἐλευθερίο[υ Διὸς Νέρωνος καὶ ἱερεὺς | Διὸς Ὀλ]υμπίου Κλαύδιος Α[- - - | ... Ἀνδ]ράγαθος Ἀθηνᾶ ΝΓ[- - - | .... Συ]νναδέων ἀποίκων [- - - | ......] ΛΟΘΕΙΣ Θυννάρῳ [- - -].
B. D. Meritt: [Ὑπὲρ τ]ῆς ὁμονοίας τῶν [πόλεων ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σε|βαστῶν] καὶ τοῦ Ἐλευθερίου [Διὸς Νέρωνος καὶ ἱερεὺς | Διὸς Ὀλ]υμπίου Κλαύδιος Ἀτ[- - - | ... Ἀνδ]ράγαθος Ἀθηνᾶν Π[- - - |[5] .... Συ]<ν>ναδέων ἀποίκων [- - - | ......]δοθεὶς Θυννάρῳ [- - -].
A. M. Woodward: [Ὑπὲρ τ]ῆς ὁμονοίας τῶν [πόλεων ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σε|βαστῶν] καὶ τοῦ Ἐλευθερίου [Διὸς Ἀντωνείνου Σωτῆ|ρος Ὀλ]υμπίου Κλαύδιος Ἄτ[ταλος - - - | Ἀνδ]ράγαθος Ἀθηνᾶν Π[ολιάδα ἀνέθηκε (?) ψηφισαμέ|[5]νων Συ]νναδέων ἀποίκων [Λακεδαιμονίων καθὼς χρησ|μὸς ὁ] δοθεὶς Θυννάρῳ [ἐπέταξεν, *vel sim.* - - -].
S. Follet based on the the copies of W. M. Leake and F. Trézel: [Ὁ ἱερεὺς τ]ῆς Ὁμονοίας τῶν | [Ἑλλήνων] καὶ τοῦ Ἐλευθερίου [Διὸς | καὶ Διὸς Ὀλ]υμπίου Κλαύδιος Ἄτ|[ταλος Ἀνδ]ράγαθος Ἀθηνᾶν Π[ολι|[5]άδα ὑπὲρ Συ]γναδέων ἀποίκων | [ὡς | χρησμὸς ὁ] δοθεὶς Θυννάρῳ ἐ[πέ|ταξεν] *vac.*

C. P. Jones: [῾Ο ἱερεύς τ]ῆς ῾Ομονοίας τῶν | [῾Ελλήνων] καὶ τοῦ ᾿Ελευθερίο[υ | Διός ᾿Ολ]υμπίου Κλαύδιος ῎Ατ|[ταλος ᾿Ανδ]ράγαθος ᾿Αθηνᾶν Π[ο]^{5}λιάδα Συ]νναδέων ἀποίκων | [ἐξ οὗ ὁ] δοθεὶς Θυννάρῳ | [χρησμὸς ἐπέταξε | τοῖς Λακεδαιμόνιοις συνοικίσαι τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν].

From Synnada (Phrygia), moreover inscribed in the Athenian deme of Sphettos; perhaps obtained also Spartan citizenship

Remarks: D. J. Geagan, *Phoenix* 33, 1979, 70-71 points to the multiple citizenships held by our individual and so rightly rejects the view of Bradford, 79 (4) that Κλαύδιος ῎Ατ[- - -] was Lacedaemonian by birth and high-priest of the emperors. The person is to be identified with Ti. Claudius Attalus Andragathus, who is known from a Synnadan decree set up at Athens (*IG* II^2 1075 + *IG* III 55, ll. 13-14, *IG* III 7, l. 16, *IG* II^2 2291 C and the fragments *Agora* I 155 and 1267, cf. H. Müller, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 465 n. 57) and from an honorary inscription from Synnada for his nephew, Claudius Attalus, the son of the Asiarch Claudius Piso Tertullinus (*MAMA* 6, no. 374). A. M. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 868 n. 2 interprets the inscription from Sparta as an agreement of *homonoia* between Sparta and Synnada. This is rejected by L. Robert, *Hellenica* VIII, 1950, 90-92, who argues in favour of the view that the inscription refers to *homonoia* among the Hellenic Confederation of Plataiai, cf. A. M. Woodward - L. Robert, *BullÉpigr* 1966, 144 and also Müller, *op. cit.*, 464 n. 55; J. H. M. Strubbe, "Gründer kleinasiastischer Städte. Fiktion und Realität", *AncSoc* 15-17, 1984-86, 264 n. 61. For the priestly title ἱερεὺς τῆς ῾Ομονοίας τῶν ῾Ελλήνων, see also *IG* II^2 1105 (better in *SEG* 21, 1984, 507A and B, ll. 1-3); cf. moreover *IG* II^2 4795. On the cult of *homonoia* in Greek cities, see generally G. Thériault, *Le culte d'homonoia dans les cités grecques*, Collection de la Maison de l'Orient méditerranéen no. 26. Série épigraphique et historique no. 3 (Quebec 1996).

It has been presumed that the polis of Synnada claimed descent both from Athenian and Spartan founders, in order to justify her application for membership of the *Panhellenion*. Our person and his family would have played an important role in promoting Synnada's candidacy, with which this inscription should be connected, see Müller, *op. cit.*, 464 n. 56; A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 75, 1985, 91-92 and esp. *iid.*, *JRS* 76, 1986, 89-90 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 340); Cartledge and Spawforth, 114. This might also have been the reason for his Athenian archonship in A.D. 140/41, as attested by the mention of Τιβ(ερίου) Κλ(αυδίου) ᾿Αττάλου Σ<φη>ττίου in *IG* II^2 2047, l. 4; 2048, ll. 2-3 and *I.Délos* 2538, cf. Follet, *Athènes*, 192 n. 8. 508. 514. Except for Synnada, A. J. S. Spawforth and S. Walker also connect the ties of Sparta with the following cities attested in Spartan epigraphy with the foundation of the Panhellenion at Sparta: Alabanda (*SEG* 11, 1950, 491, l. 5), Rhodes (*IG* V 1, 47, l. 5), Tarentum (*IG* V 1, 37b, l. 14), Cyrene (LAC 214: D. Cascellius Aristoteles), Naples and Puteoli (LAC 425 [2]: C. Iulius Ario and LAC 718: Varius Phosphorus), Pergamon (*LAC 281: A. Claudius Charax), Smyrna (cf. *JRS* 76, 1986, 93-94) and perhaps Ephesos [*LAC 329: (C. Claudius) Titianus (Demostratus) (?)]. A decree found at Argos, in which the orator P. Anteius Antiochus (ARG 14) from the Cilician

city of Aigeai is honored has been interpreted in a similar way, because, after a relative investigaion done at Argos, he had succeeded to prove the relationship between Argos and his hometown, cf. L. Robert, *BCH* 101, 1977, 120-132; A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986,101-04. On the *syngeneia,* between Argos and Aigeai see also O. Curty, Les parentés légendaires entre cités grecques. Catalogue raisonné des inscriptions contenant le terme συγγένεια et analyse critique (Genève 1995) 13-15 no. 5. C. P. Jones, *Chiron* 26, 1996, 54-56, however, rightly points out that there is no definite evidence for Synnada's membership in the *Panhellenion;* this is accepted by A. J. S. Spawforth, *Chiron* 28, 1999, 348 n. 52.

A. Wilhelm, *op. cit.*, 28-29 tentatively dates the text in question to the Neronian period, connecting our person with Claudius Andragathus who is named on Synnadan coins of the period of Germanicus and Claudius (cf. *BMC Phrygia*, p. 391 no. 10 and pp. 398-99 nos 35-36). This has been rejected by Woodward, *op. cit.*, 871, who proposes to date the text to the reign of Antoninus Pius. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 874-75 n. 28 suggests identifying the person with Κλαύδιος Ἄτταλος, whose name also appears on Synnadan coins of the reign of Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius and L. Verus (cf. *BMC Phrygia*, p. 395 no. 17, p. 401 no. 49). The date of the inscription in the late Hadrianic to early Antonine period has been finally established by A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 90.

For comment on the family and career of our person in general, see H. Müller, *Chiron* 10, 1980, esp. 463-66 (cf. *SEG* 30, 1980, 1302) and stemmata on p. 484; Settipani, 458.

***270. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΤΤΙΚΟΣ (ΗΡΩΔΗΣ)**

[1] *IG* V 1, 287, ll. 7-8 and *add.* p. 303; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 320 no. 44, facsimile. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 122 n. 3; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 29 n. 48, text in II, 75-76 no. 46 [A.D. 130-35].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; marble stele with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by M. Ulpius Aristocrates son of Callicrates (LAC 705, for text) for a victory of his in the patronomate of Κλαυδίου Ἀττικοῦ.

[2] *IG* V 1, 288, ll. 4-5 (*AnnÉpigr* 1904, 190); in ll. 1-2 the victor's name is restored by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 320-21 no. 45 and facsimile with the aid of **[1]** (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 712 and *add.* 712); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 29 n. 48, text in II, 74-75 no. 45 [A.D. 130-35].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by [Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Εὐρυκλῆς] (LAC 460 [2], for text) for a victory of his in the patronomate of Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυδίου Ἀττικοῦ.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 21-22 no. 42b with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 533b); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, no. 50b [130s before A.D. 138].

Sparta, found on the north side of a late Roman wall, *ca.* 200 metres east of the theatre; fragment of opisthographic stele, evidently with catalogues of ephors and *nomophylakes*, face B preserving only fragmentary names of their [ἔνσ]ειτοι, among whom is Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Ἀττικό[ς].

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 37-38 no. 59 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 781) restored by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 210-17 pl. 23a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 407, l. 1); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, no. 68 [after mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, from the theatre; three fragments of an oblong marble base with a dedication from the family statue group of Claudia Teisamenis daughter of Atticus, her husband Claudius Aristocrates son of Claudius Seimedes and their son Claudius Seimedes. The monument was erected in accordance with the will of Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231, for text) by her brother Ti. Claudius Herodes; here [Κλαυ(δίαν) Τεισαμενίδα Κλα(υδίου) Ἀττικο]ῦ θυγατέρα.

[5] *IG* V 1, 1147, ll. 13. 21; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 63; J. H. Oliver, *The ruling power. A study of the Roman Empire in the second century after Christ through the Roman oration of Aelius Aristides*, TAPhS 43. 4 (Philadelphia 1953) 965 (cf. *SEG* 15, 1958, 222); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 30 n. 52. text in II, 81-82 no. 53 [late in the reign of Hadrian].
Gytheion; *rescriptum* of the Emperor Hadrian with a letter of the *proconsul* Tineius (?) Sacerdos (*LAC 697), where Tib. Claudius Atticus is referred to as a benefactor of the polis:

Kolbe and Groag, ll. 13-14: [ὁ Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος Ἀ]ττικὸς <ὁ> λαμπρότατος | [ὑπατικὸς - - - εὐεργέτηκε]ν τὴν πόλιν ὑμῶν. ll. 22-23: [ὁ Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύ]διος Ἀττικὸς ὁ κράτιστος | [ὑπατικὸς - - -]. In ll. 15 and 23 Ameling, *op. cit.* II, 81 restores [ὕπατος] instead of [ὑπατικός].

[6a] According to the career inscription *IG* V 1, 32A, l. 13, Agathocles son of Stephanus was ephor in the patronomate of Ἀττικοῦ [A.D. 130-35]; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I. 29 n. 48. text in II, 76-77 no. 47.
[b] The same person is to be recognized in the eponymous *patronomos* Ἀ̣τ̣τικ[οῦ] who dates the catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes IG* V 1, 62a, l. 2 [A.D. 130-35]; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 29 n. 48. text in II, 77-78 no. 48.
[c] The inscription with the detailed career of C. Iulius Theophrastus son of Theoclymenus indicates that Theophrastus was Κυθηροδίκας ὑπὲρ Ἀττικοῦ, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 227-34 F 3. ph. (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 20; *SEG* 11, 1950, 492 col. II, l. 13); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 29 n. 49. text in II, 79-80 no. 51 [Antoninus Pius].
[d] In a Trajanic catalogue of *gerontes* from Sparta — an approximate copy of the catalogue of *gerontes IG* V 1, 20B, ll. 1-5 — one of the officials, Hierocles (son of Hierocles), is referred to as Ἀττικῷ κ(άσεν), see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 168 C 7, l. 2 and p. 192 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 565 *app. crit.* col. III, l. 2); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 65 no. 33.

λαμπρότατος [ὑπατικός] **[5]**; κράτιστος [ὑπατικός] **[5]**; eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 2. 6a. b]**, [ἔνσ]ειτος **[3]**, C. Iulius Theophrastus son of Theoclymenus Κυθηροδίκας ὑπὲρ Ἀττικοῦ **[6c]**; Hierocles (son of Hierocles) κ(άσεν) to him **[6d]**; ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν, κηδεμὼν τοῦ ἔθνους, σωτὴρ καὶ κτίστης [see remarks]
Athenian (from the deme of Marathon) and Spartan citizen

Remarks: On the individual in question see Bradford, 494, *s.v. Ti. Claudius Atticus (1)*; *PIR*[2] C 801 nos 19-22; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, 117 («età di Traiano o di Adriano»); M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 163-67 no. *30; Halfmann,

Senatoren, 38-39. 120 and 122-23 no. 27 esp. [21-24]. For Atticus' activities in Sparta, see F. Quass, *Historia* 31, 1982, 190 n. 13; Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, 14 n. 2. 17-20. 22-23; Settipani, 469 ns 13-15 (lived between A.D. 65 and 138/39); S. G. Byrne, *Roman citizens of Athens* (Leuven 2003) 110-14 no. 7.

Hierocles son of Hierocles, who is attested in **[6d]** as κάσεν of Atticus, appears in *IG* V 1, 97, l. 21 and its approximate copy, *SEG* 11, 1950, 564 col. II, l. 21, as κάσεν of Enymantiadas. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 192 proposes an engraver's error in the case of Enymantiadas, whereas the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 565, *app. crit.* suggest that in fact the reference to Atticus is an engraver's error. Both possibilities are considered by Bradford, 204 (3). However, Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 100 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 203 ns 1-3 point out that ephebes could attach themselves to more than one *synephebos* belonging to a higher social stratum who therefore functioned as patrons. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 217 and Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, 17 n. 21 date Atticus' ephebate to the reign of Domitian («*ca.* 86-93») which coincides with the period of exile of Atticus' father, Hipparchus, from Athens; for the Spartan *agoge* of Atticus and the activity of his family in Sparta, see also Kennell, *Institutions*, 58 ns 136-37. Presumably after the rehabilitation of his family at Athens, Atticus married Vibullia Alcia Agrippina, a member of the wealthy family of the Corinthian *Vibullii* (for which see also below). Later on, Atticus held several offices at Sparta and must consequently be regarded as a Spartan citizen, cf. Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, no. 33 *app. crit.*; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 209; Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, 20 n. 31.

A valuable *terminus post quem* for the date of **[6a]** is provided by the mention of Hadrian in l. 12; he is recorded as having been in Sparta, while Agathocles son of Stephanus [see Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 32A *app. crit.*; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465; Bradford, *Horos* 4, 1986, 71], or, according to others, (M. Ulpius) Aphthonetus [see Ameling, *Herodes Atticus*, II 77 no. 47 *app. crit.*] held the offices of an hipparch and *agoranomos*. Hadrian visited Sparta twice: the first time during his first long stay as emperor in Greece in A.D. 124/25 and the second time during his second sojourn in Greece, in A.D. 128/29; Hadrian's patronomate has been assigned, in the light of the chronological order of the *patronomoi* of that period, to A.D. 127/28 (see Bradford, *Horos* 4, 1986, 71-74 and comments at LAC 5 and LAC 212). If the posts of the career of Agathocles are in correct chronological order, Atticus' term as *patronomos* must have fallen not long after the mentioned visit of Hadrian to Sparta, in the first half of the 130s (since Atticus died not long before Hadrian himself, the *terminus ante quem* is therefore A.D. 138), cf. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, nos 44-45, who dates **[1. 2]** to *ca.* A.D 134; Graindor, *Atticus*, 20 ns 3. 28 n. 2: about A.D. 134 followed by Halfmann, *Senatoren*,123 [21-24]; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 166 n. 6. 444 no. 19. 465. 468: *ca.* A.D. 134/35; *PIR*² I *ap.* 302 and Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 16 n. 12. 29 n. 48. II, 75 no. 45: *ca.* A.D. 134/35; Bradford, 58 *s.v.* *Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΟΥΛΠΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ (17)* and 180 *s.v.* *ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΗΣ (3)*: in A.D. 133/34 or 134/35; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 217: early 130s; Cartledge and Spawforth, 113 and Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*,

20: in the A.D. 130s. The date of **[6b]** is confirmed by the heading of the catalogue "Δία Βουλαῖον, Ἑστ[ίαν Βουλαίαν]", denoting, as recognized by W. Kolbe (in *IG* V 1, 62 *add.* p. 301), the imperial couple, Hadrian and Sabina; proof of this identification is provided by *IG* V 1, 1352, ll. 1-2, an honorary inscription to the Emperor Hadrian from Abia in Messenia, where he is called Ἀδριανοῦ Βουλαίου. W. Kolbe's tentative restoration (accepted by Halfmann, *Senatoren*, p. 122) of the name of the eponymous *patronomos* in *IG* V 1, 677 *app. crit.*, ll. 1-2 as Κλαυδίου [Ἀττικοῦ] is not certain, cf. *PIR*[2] C 801 (23); Ameling, *op. cit.*, II, 78 no. 49 *app. crit.* Atticus is also attested as high-priest of the emperors and as "patron of the *koinon*" in a dedication on a statue base erected in his honour by the polis of Gytheion at the Propylaea on the Athenian Acropolis, see *IG* V 1, 1171, l. 2 = *IG* II[2] 3596 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 933); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 30 n. 52, text in II, 83-84 no. 54 [late in the reign of Hadrian]: Ἡ πόλις ἡ Γυθεατῶν | Κλαύδιον Ἀττικόν, | τὸν ἀρχιερέα τῶν Σε|βαστῶν καὶ κηδεμό|[5]να τοῦ ἔθνους, ἑαυτῆς | δὲ σωτῆρα καὶ κτίστην, | διὰ πρέσβεων Σωκρατίδα | τοῦ Δαμίππου, Ἀτειλίου | τοῦ Δαμονικίδα, | Κάρπου |[10] τοῦ Κάρπου, Δαμονικίδα | τοῦ Ἀγαθοκλέους, Ἑρμο|[κ]ράτους τοῦ Νεοπόλιδος | *vac.* | Ἐπὶ ἱερείας τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς | Ἀθηνίου. The word ἔθνος certainly refers here to the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones*, cf. Graindor, *Atticus*, 34; the honorific formula σωτὴρ καὶ κτίστης conferred on Atticus by the polis of Gytheion presupposes an important act of euergetism, which is confirmed by the evidence of text **[5]**, most probably in connection with the Spartan patronomate of Atticus. It has been suggested that the benefaction of Atticus took place in the context of some prior link with Gytheion, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 208, n. 35. This connection could have been related to the business interests of the family of Atticus' wife, Vibullia Alcia Agrippina, in the commercial and banking centre of this important harbor. For the honorific titles cited in the inscription from the Propylaea see also comment LAC 461.

The term Κυθηροδίκας in **[6c]**, which points to an office with some kind of jurisdictional authority, is discussed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 232-33 n. 1, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 207 ns 27-29 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 111 n. 11. For chronological evidence and further comment on **[6c]**, see LAC 510 [4]. Face B of **[3]** is inscribed by a different hand from face A, which is dated by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 22 no. 42b to about the mid-2nd c. A.D. If face B is contemporary with face A, the Ti. Claudius Atticus cited there as *enseitos* should be identified with the son of the person discussed here, *i.e.* L. Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (LAC 271). But if face B is earlier than face A, Ti. Claudius Atticus is to be identified as the person in question, which latter is more probable, because only Atticus is attested to have held public office at Sparta, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 208. 217.

For the tendency to abbreviate Atticus' long onomastic formula, as especially in **[6a-d]**, see Graindor, *Atticus*, 20 n. 4. The father-in-law of Ti. Claudius Atticus was L. Vibullius Rufus (cf. *COR 343 *adn.*). The nomenclature of another contemporary wealthy Greek *hegemon*, C. Iulius Fabia Eurycles (II) Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius

(*LAC 462 [3]. *ARC 105), also betrays ties to a Corinthian notable, *i.e.* L. Vibullius Pius (COR 642), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 258 n. 68. It seems that Pius appointed Herculanus as his heir not long before A.D. 116/17. The relationship of Atticus and Herculanus with the prominent family of the Corinthian Vibullii and the fact that they were both admitted to the Roman senate suggests that they may have known each other very well.

Atticus entered the Roman senate under Nerva or early in the reign of Trajan, cf. comment *COR 169. His consulate has been assigned with great probability to the year A.D. 108, cf. Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 122-23 no. 27. Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 26. For the honorary predicates λαμπρότατος and κράτιστος **[5]** used by high dignitaries of senatorial rank, see A. Stein, "Griechische Rangtitel der römischen Kaiserzeit", *WS* 34, 1912, 161-63 and O. Hirschfeld, *Die Rangtitel der römischen Kaiserzeit*, Kleine Schriften (Berlin 1913) 651, 654; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 271-72; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 237 n. 134; cf. also the bibliography gathered at *EL 192.

s. Ti. Claudius Hipparchus (LAC 301. ARC 66. COR 175), h. Vibullia Alcia Agrippina d. (L.) Vibullius Rufus (EL 341), f. L. Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (LAC 271. *COR 174. *EL 144), through whom Atticus was f.-in-law Appia Annia Regilla Atilia Caucidia Tertulla (EL 17) and grandf. Ti. Claudius M. Appius Atilius Bradua Regillus Atticus (LAC 272. *EL 57?) and L. Claudius Vibullius Regillus Herodes (*EL 167); also f. Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231), through whom f.-in-law (Ti.) Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262) and grandf. (Ti.) Claudius Seimedes (II) (LAC 322), cf. stemmata *PIR*² C pp 182-83; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261; *id.*, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214. 219; Oliver, *EOS* II, 587; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 170-71; Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, fig. 2 and Settipani, 468-74. 489 *contra FOS*, 226-27 no. 251 *s.v. Claudia Tisamenis*. For the stemmata of Oliver, Ameling and Settipani see also *Roman Peloponnese* I, Appendix, Stemmata XI, 1-3; see also *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata VIII. IX and XV.

For this person see also *ARC 63. *COR 169 (with his full onomastic formula Ti. Claudius Ti. Claudi Hipparchi f. Quir. Atticus). *EL 143.

271. (ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ ΒΙΒΟΥΛΛΙΟΣ ΙΠΠΑΡΧΟΣ) ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ [ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ] (ΑΤΤΙΚΟΣ) ΗΡΩ̣Δ̣Η̣Σ̣

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 37-38 no. 59 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 781) restored by Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 210-17 pl. 2a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 407, ll. 4-5); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, no. 68 [after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, from the theatre; three fragments of an oblong marble base with a dedication, from a family statue group of Claudia Teisamenis daughter of Claudius Atticus, her husband Claudius Aristocrates son of Seimedes and their son Claudius Seimedes, which was erected in accordance with the will of Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231, for text) by her brother Ti. Claudius Herodes; here Τιβέριος [Κλαύδιος] Ἡρῴδης [ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτῆς (?) ἀνέθη]κ̣ε̣ν̣ ἐπὶ [πατρονόμου - - -].

[2] It is very probably the same Herodes who is attested as father of Atticus (LAC 272. *EL 57) in *IG* V 1, 45, ll. 9-10 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 74B, ll. 9-10); here Corinthas son of

Neicephorus is mentioned as *synephebos* of Ἀττικοῦ τοῦ Ἡρώδου [late 2nd c. A.D.] (for text LAC 307).

Athenian (from the deme of Marathon)

Remarks: Generally on the person and his connections to Sparta Graindor, *Atticus*, 28-29. 74; *PIR*[2] C 802; »); M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 169-76 no. 31; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, no. 68; F. Quass, *Historia* 31, 1982, 189-91; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, esp. p. 37-38; Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, 19. 22-23. 323; Settipani, 468-474 (lived between A.D. 101/3 and 177/9); S. G. Byrne, *Roman citizens of Athens* (Leuven 2003) 114-22 no. 8.

s. Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270. *ARC 63. *COR 169. *EL 143) and Vibullia Alcia Agrippina d. (L.) Vibullius Rufus (EL 341), grands. Ti. Claudius Hipparchus (LAC 301. ARC 66. COR 175), h. Appia Annia Regilla Atilia Caucidia Tertulla (EL 17), f. Ti. Claudius M. Appius Atilius Bradua Regillus Atticus (LAC 272. *EL 57?) and L. Claudius Vibullius Regillus Herodes (*EL 167), b. Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231), through whom Herodes was b.-in-law Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262) and uncle (Ti.) Claudius Seimedes (II) (LAC 322), cf. stemmata *PIR*[2] C pp 182-83; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261; *id.*, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214. 219; Oliver, *EOS* II, 587; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 170-71; Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, fig. 2 and Settipani, 468-474. 489 *contra FOS*, 226-27 no. 251 *s.v. Claudia Tisamenis*. For the stemmata of Oliver, Ameling and Settipani see also *Roman Peloponnese* I, Appendix, Stemmata XI, 1-3; see also *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata VIII. IX and XV.
For this person see also COR *174. EL *144 and Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 50 n. 56. 60 n. 106. 71. 79 n. 198. 105 n. 94. 149n. 215. 179 n. 112. 184, cf. also 277 no. 14.

272. (ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΠΠΙΟΣ ΑΤΙΛΙΟΣ ΒΡΑΔΟΥΑΣ ΡΗΓΙΛΛΟΣ) ΑΤΤΙΚΟΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ (?)

IG V 1, 45, ll. 9-10 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 74B, ll. 9-10); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, no. 70 [late 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, at the so-called temple of Lycurgus; opisthographic block, face B bearing two career inscriptions separated from each other by a space; the career of Ti. Claudius Neicias (LAC 307, for text) is followed by that of Corinthas son of Neicephorus, a *synephebos* of Ἀττικοῦ τοῦ Ἡρώδου; consequently the person in question himself was a βουαγός.

Athenian (from th deme of Marathon); seemingly also Spartan citizen (see hereafter)

Remarks: There are two different possible explanations for the person's name in the Spartan text:

1.) According to the first, the name is to be understood as Ἀττικὸς ὁ Ἡρώδης: *PIR*[2] C 802 (37) followed by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 444 no. 20, Bradford, 494, Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 37-38 n. 14. II no. 70 and finally also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 226 n. 106 identify the Ἀττικοῦ τοῦ Ἡρώδου, in spite of this unique onomastic combination, with L. Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus

Herodes, who, according to Ameling, *op. cit.* II, p. 100, was a Spartan ephebe between A.D. 117 and 123. Corinthas' career thus attests the sojourn of the later sophist at Sparta in his youth. Evidently Herodes was sent by his father Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270) to Sparta in order to profit from the famous Spartan ἀγωγή, with which Atticus, while living himself as a youth at Sparta, had had the chance to become acquainted. Judging from the Spartan officials mentioned in *IG* V 1, 45, the person's Spartan ephebate should be dated around the year A.D. 120.

2.) The second explanation is to understand Ἀττικὸς Ἡρώδου: A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1256 and W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 45 *app. crit.* proposed him to be one of the sons of the sophist Herodes and not the sophist himself. Graindor, *Atticus*, 103 ns 5-6; Follet, *Athènes*, 134; *PIR*[2] C 785 and Halfmann, *Senatoren*, no. 128 [5] identify Ἀττικοῦ τοῦ Ἡρώδου with Ti. Claudius M. Appius Atilius Bradua Regillus Atticus. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 208-10 (cf. *SEG* 30, 1980, 406) suggests that Regillus Atticus was βουαγός in about A.D. 168; his Spartan ephebate should be understood as an educatory measure «to bring Regillus to his senses», as Spawforth puts it.

There is internal evidence for the inscription's date: the period of political activity of P. Memmius Longinus, most probably born towards the mid-2nd c. A.D., seems to have come in the reign of Septimius Severus, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 61 *contra* Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466, who assigns Longinus' patronomate to «*ca.* A.D. 155/56». Spawforth's chronology, if correct, favors the identification exposed in 2.).

According to *PIR*[2] C 785 the same individual should be recognized as the honorand of a statue dedication from Olympia, M. Atilius Atticus Bradua Regillus son of Herodes and Regilla (*EL 57).

s. L. Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (LAC 271, *COR 174, *EL 144) and Appia Annia Regilla Atilia Caucidia Tertulla (EL 17), grands. of Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270, *ARC 63, *COR 169, *EL 143) and Vibullia Alcia Agrippina d. (L.) Vibullius Rufus (EL 341), great-grands. of Ti. Claudius Hipparchus (LAC 301, ARC 66, COR 175), b. L. Claudius Vibullius Regillus Herodes (*EL 167), nephew of Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231) and (Ti.) Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262), by whom cousin of Claudius Seimedes (II) (LAC 322), cf. stemmata *PIR*[2] C pp. 182-83; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214, 219; Oliver, *EOS* II, 587; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 170-71; Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, fig. 2 and Settipani, 473-74, 477 *contra FOS*, 226-27 no. 251 *s.v.* Claudia Tisamenis. For the stemmata of Oliver, Ameling and Settipani see also *Roman Peloponnese* I, Appendix, Stemmata XI, 1-3; for his family see also *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata VIII, IX and XV.

273. Τ(ΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ [?]) ΚΛΑ(ΥΔΙΟΣ) ΒΑΚΧΥΛΟΣ (II) (ΒΑΚΧΥΛΟΥ [I])

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 216 E 30 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 578, l. 1) [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, on the east *parodos* wall of the theatre; block bearing the end of a catalogue of *gerontes* in an uncertain year; the last but one of the *gerontes* is Τ<ι>(βέριος) (?) Κλα(ύδιος) Βάκχυλος (Βακχύλου).

Remarks: According to Woodward, *op. cit.* the person's praenomen is abbreviated as T., hence the editors of *SEG* propose Τ(ίτος), whereas Bradford, 88 (2), whom we follow, gives Τ(ιβέριος) on the basis of the gentilicium Claudius. A similar case is LAC 253. The inscription's date depends on the identification of the secretary of the boule in this catalogue, Polyxenus (son of Polyxenus), with a homonymous ephor in a catalogue dating to the patronomate of Atticus (*IG* V 1, 62, l. 6), which has been assigned to the first half of the A.D. 130s.

***274. (ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΒΡΑΣΙΔΑΣ (I)**

[1] *IG* V 1, 46, l. 6; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 226 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 487) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D].

Copied by Fourmont at «Sparta at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*»; marble base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing an inscription with the career of Pratylus son of Pratonicus. In the patronomate of Κλ(αυδίου) Βρασίδα he was [ἔφ(ορος)] [cf. **3**].

[2] *IG* V 1, 496; A. A. Themos, *Horos* 13, 1999, 60. pl. 9, 2 [late Antonine/early Severan].

Found at Sparta near the "Leonidaion"; circular marble base on torus, worked out of the same block as the statue and bearing a private dedication in honour of Claudius Brasidas. He was the father of the person (not cited by name) who paid for the statue: Κλαύ(διον) Βρασίδαν τὸν πατέρα. The statue itself shows a man dressed with a tunic and toga; his head and left hand are now missing.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 225-26, F 1 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 530, l. 1) [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D].

Sparta; catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of the person: ll. 1-2: Ἔφ(οροι) ἐπὶ Κλ(αυδί-ου) Βρασίδα, ὧ̣ν̣ π[ρ(έσβυς) Πρα]τύλος Πρατονίκου [cf. **1**].

The person in question is to be identified with Brasidas, father of Ti. Claudius Pratolaus, attested in the inscriptions **[4a-d]** and perhaps also in **[e]**:

[4a] *IG* V 1, 497, l. 3:Βρασίδου.

[b] *IG* V 1, 498, l. 3: Βρασίδο<υ>.

[c] *IG* V 1, 526, l. 10: Βρασίδου.

[d] *SEG* 11, 1950, 683a, ll. 4-5: Βρ̣α̣σ̣ί̣δ̣ο̣υ.

[e] *IG* V 1, 472, l. 9: Βρασίδου.

He has also to be recognized as father of Ti. Claudius Brasidas mentioned in the inscriptions **[f, g]**:

[f] *IG* V 1, 312, l. 11: Βρασίδα.

[g] *IG* V 1, 501, l. 5: Βρασίδου.

Furthermore, he should be identified with the father of Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus, attested in the texts **[h, i]**:

[h] *IG* V 1, 500, l. 3: Βρασίδου.

[i] *IG* V 1, 525, l. 10: Βρασίδου.

[j] Perhaps the same person can also be recognized in *IG* V 1, 161, l. 1, which attests a Decimus (son of Decimus [?]) as the person's *kasen:* Δέκμος (Δέκμου) Βρα<σ>ίδα̣ κ(άσεν) [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 3]**

Remarks: The same person is in all probability to be recognized in the Roman senator *Brasidas quidam Lacedaemonius vir praetorius* of *Dig.* XXXVI. 1, 23; it refers to a Brasidas (without citing any other part of his name formula) in connection with a legal matter, clearly a family dispute over the exact conditions of the inheritance of a *fideicommissum* [cf. A. Berger, *Encyclopedic dictionary of Roman law*, *TAPhA* N.S. 43, 2, 1953 (repr. Philadelphia 1980) 470-71, *s.v.*], which the divorced wife of Brasidas had bequeathed to their sons. The case was treated sometime under Marcus Aurelius [between A.D. 161 and 180], who himself passed the judgement which demonstrates the prominence of Brasidas. This identification is accepted by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 228; cf. *PIR*² B 151 and C 818. Counting back from the time of the lawsuit it emerges that this notable Spartan of praetorian rank must have been born under Trajan or at least Hadrian, which means that at the time when he occupied the patronomate he must have been at least a man in his fifties. He might have become *patronomos* only after his senatorial career at Rome, which A. J. S. Spawforth assigns to the end of Hadrian's reign or to the reign of Pius, see Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 227-28; Cartledge and Spawforth, 120. 154. 200 n. 16. Settipani, 496 sets his lifetime between A.D. 105 and after 161.

The controversial propositions concerning the assignment of inscriptions to this person result from the fact that there are several homonyms, who are moreover often attested only with their cognomen Brasidas, as here in the texts **[4a-j]**: A. S. Bradford unjustifiably distinguishes between the Brasidas in the texts **[1. 3. 4j]** [p. 91 (4)], **[2]** [p. 92 (5)], the senator of *Dig.* XXXVI. 1, 23 [p. 92 (7)] and the Brasidas, father of Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) in **[4a-d]** [p. 92 (10)], Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) in **[4f. g]** [p. 92 (8)] and of Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus in **[4h. i]** and *FD* III 1, no. 543 [p. 92 (11)]. With Brasidas of **[1. 3. 4j]** Bradford identifies the Brasidas of *SEG* 11, 1950, 486, l. 6, of *IG* V 1, 302, l. 4 and perhaps of *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, l. 21 and tentatively also considers an identification with the senator of *Dig.* XXXVI. 1, 23. Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 188 no. 111 — basically following *PIR*² C 818 — identifies the senator of *Dig.* XXXVI. 1, 23 with Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) son of Brasidas (I) of *IG* V 1, 312 and 501 (LAC 275 [2. 4]) and perhaps with the homonym (?) of *IG* V 1, 44 (LAC 277), eponymous *patronomos* about A.D. 170. He further believes that the Brasidas of **[1. 2]** and of *IG* V 1, 71b col III, l. 21 (LAC 620 [2]) is Brasidas (I), the homonymous father of Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II). In the case of **[3. 4j]**, of *IG* V 1, 302 and 332 (LAC 275 [1. 3]) and of *SEG* 2, 1924, 59 (LAC 276) Halfmann cannot decide who of the two homonyms, father or son, is meant. Only A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 226-29 identifies them all (except for **[4j]**, see below) with Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) and, in reference to the conspicuous importance of his immediate descendants in Sparta's public life during the Severan period, with the Roman senator from Sparta of *Dig.* XXXVI. 1, 23 who bore the same name. His praenomen, though omitted everywhere, can be deduced, in all probability, from his immediate descendants' praenomen, which is "Tiberius" (see below). The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 94 *s.v.* *Βρασίδας* (5) plead for an identification of Brasidas in text **[4j]**

with Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I), whereas A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 227 n. 113 [where by misprint *SEG* XI 530 instead of 529] considers an identification of **[4j]** with the eponymous *patronomos* Sex. Pompeius Brasidas (LAC 620 [1]), whose patronomate he puts in the reign of Antoninus Pius. As in texts **[h. i]**, Brasidas appears in *FD* III 1, no. 543 as father of Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus: Κλ[α]ύδιον Σπα[ρ̣]τιατ[ι]κόν Βρ̣ασίδου. For the identification of the individual, who dedicated a statue of his father Brasidas **[2]**, with the same Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus, see comment LAC 326.

The date of the patronomate of Claudius Brasidas in question attested in the contemporaneous inscriptions **[1. 3]** is based on the presence of Φιλοκρατίδας [Ἀγαθοκ]λέους in **[3**, ll. 4-5], who is also encountered in *IG* V 1, 116, l. 3, a catalogue of *gerontes* dating after the Parthian campaigns of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus (*i.e.* A.D. 163-66). Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467 assigns Brasidas's patronomate **[1. 3]** to *ca.* A.D. 157/58, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 226 to the decade 160-70 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 220 between A.D. 163 and 166, whereas A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 208 n. 56 [where by misprint *IG* 48 instead of 46], p. 226 n. 108, p. 227 n. 112 to *ca.* A.D. 167-77.

h. Memmia Ageta (LAC 537), through whom Brasidas was f. (Ti.) Claudius Antipater (LAC 258) and Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), through Pratolaus Brasidas was grandf. Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219) [see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 232 *contra* Cartledge and Spawforth, 200, where she is called «daughter of Brasidas»]; through a second w., apparently also a Memmia, Brasidas was f. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326) and Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) (LAC 275), through Spartiaticus Brasidas was grandf. Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290) and Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (III) (LAC 267), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131, Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 471 and Settipani, 496; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 225 tab. 3 (Claudii); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and VII.

275. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΒΡΑΣΙΔΑΣ (II) ΒΡΑΣΙΔΟΥ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 302, ll. 3-6, *add.* p. 302; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 327 no. 56 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D. after A.D. 221].

Sparta, from the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; two marble fragments belonging to a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by an unknown dedicant dating to the patronomate of this person:

[- - - β]|ο̣[αγὸρ] μικι[χιδδο]|μένων ἐπὶ [πατρονό]|μω Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ(δίου) Β[ρασίδα ἀρχιε]|^{5}ρέωρ̣ δὶ̣ρ̣ τ̣ῶ̣ν̣ [Σεβαστῶν καὶ | τῶν θ]ε̣ί̣ω̣ν [προγόνων αὐτῶν].

[2] *IG* V 1, 312, ll. 10-11; republished by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 333 no. 68 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D., after A.D. 221].

From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, later built into a private house in Sparta; pedimental marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by P. Memmius Spartiaticus (IV) (LAC 585, for text and comment) dating to the eleventh patronomate of the god Lycurgus, which was administered by this person.

[3] *IG* V 1, 332; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 337 no. 76 [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, from the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; upper part of pedimental marble stele with dedication to Artemis Orthia preserving only the name of the dedicant: Ἀγαθῇ | Τύχῃ· | [Τι(βέριǫ) Κλ]αύδιǫ Βǫαδί|[δαǫ - - -].

[4] *IG* V 1, 501, l. 5 [co-reign of Severus and Caracalla (A.D. 198-211) or of Caracalla and Geta (A.D. 211)].
Sparta, in the foundations of the great tower; base broken at bottom and decorated with cymatium at top; it bears a civic honorary decree for the imperial *procurator* Aurelius Elpidephorus (*LAC 128, for text), whose statue was funded by Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Βǫασίδου τοῦ Βǫασίδου.

Victor of unknown age-set and in unknown contest(s) at the festival of Artemis Orthia **[3]**; eponymous *patronomos* **[1]**, ἐπιμελητής of the eleventh patronomate of the god Lycurgus **[2]**; twice high-priest of the emperors and their deified ancestors **[1]**; πάντάπρωτος **[4]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 91 (1). W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131 assigns the *patronomos* Brasidas of texts **[1. 2]** and of *IG* V 1, 46 (*LAC 274 [1]) to his Ti. Claudius Brasidas (III), whom he considers as the son of his Brasidas (II). Kolbe dates the patronomate of his Brasidas (III) to ± A.D. 160. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 333 no. 68 considers the ἐπιμελητής of **[2]** to be his Ti. Claudius Brasidas (IV), the son of his Brasidas (III). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284-85 n. 122 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 211, 237 (date) recognizes Brasidas of this lemma as Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II). He does not identify the senator Brasidas of *Dig.* XXXVI. 1, 23 with Brasidas (II), as Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 188 no. 111 did, but instead with his homonymous father, Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274). A. J. S. Spawforth, *op. cit.* 1984, 279 and *id.*, *op. cit.* 1985, 236-37 tends to assign **[1. 3]**, both with archaizing rhotacism, rather to Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) than to (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I), whereas Halfmann, *loc. cit.* remains undecided in the cases of **[1. 3]**. Settipani, 496 sets his lifetime between A.D. 145 and after 230.
It is, though, noteworthy that the title [ἀǫχιε]ǫέωǫ δὶǫ τῶν [Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῶν θ]είων [πǫογόνων αὐτῶν] in **[1]** and πάντάπρωτος in **[4]** are again attested only for the brother of Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II), Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326 [1. 2] and cf. *FD* III 1, 543, ll. 6-7), who was in addition ἱερεὺς θεᾶς Ῥώμης. Spartiaticus' son, Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290 [1]), is mentioned in his turn as ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτῶν. This evidence entitles us to connect the Ti. Claudii Brasidas (II), Spartiaticus and Eudamus with the reorganization of the imperial cult in the early Severan period — probably in a period of co-reign (A.D. 198-212) — postulated on the basis of a change in priestly titulature.

s. (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) and an unattested Memmia, by whom apparently grands. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) (LAC 584), b. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326), by whom uncle of Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290) and Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (LAC 267), half-b. (Ti.) Claudius Antipater (LAC 258) and Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *op. cit.* 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and VII.

276. [TIB(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔ(?)]ΙΟΣ ΒΡΑΣ̣[ΙΔΑΣ]

J. J. E. Hondius - A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 24, 1919-20, 125 no. 104 (*SEG* 2, 1924, 59: palaeographically 2nd c. A.D.) [imperial].

Sparta, found in the area of the theatre; fragment of bronze tablet with the *tria* (?) *nomina* of a person, probably an eponymous *patronomos:* [- - - ὀφ]είλουσα (?) γ[- - - | - - - τ]ὸ συναγόμ[ενον - - - | - - -]ν ἐμβολίμ[ου - - - | ἐπὶ Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυδ]ίου Βρασ̣[ίδου πατρονόμου (?)].

Remarks: omitted by Bradford. The ed. pr. Hondius suggests the person's name is in the genitive case on the grounds that it indicates a dating official. The internal chronological evidence is too vague to decide whether (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) is meant or his son Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) (LAC 275), both being involved in Sparta's public life, or some other unknown Brasidas.

277. ΤΙ[Β(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΒΡΑΣΙΔΑΣ (?)]

IG V 1, 44, ll. 1 and 6; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 219-23 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 486, ll. 1 and 6); Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius*, 78-79 no. 3 [reign of M. Aurelius].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont in the theatre; base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing an inscription with the career of Lycinus (son of Lycinus) who was a *synephebos* of Brasidas (consequently Brasidas was βοαγός) and took part in a campaign when Brasidas was eponymous *patronomos:*

Ll. 1-2: Λυκεῖνος (Λυκείνου) Τι[β(ερίου) Κλαυδίου Βρασίδα (?)] | συνέφηβος.

Ll. 4-6: [- - - στρατευ]|[5]σάμενος τάς εὐ[τυχεστάτας - - -στρα]|τείας ἐπὶ Κλ(αυδίου) [Β]ρ̣[ασίδα (?)].

Remarks: Bradford, 91 (4) identifies the Ti. Claudius Brasidas of the present inscription with the eponymous *patronomos* Brasidas of *IG* V 1, 46 and *SEG* 11, 1950, 530 (*LAC 274 [1. 3]) and with Brasidas of *IG* V 1, 161 (*LAC 274 [4j]), with the homonymous *patronomos* of *IG* V 1, 302 (LAC 275 [1]) and with the *patronomos* Brasidas of *IG* V 1, 71b col. III (LAC 620 [2]). *Contra* Bradford, *loc. cit.*, Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 188 no. 111 believes that the *patronomos* (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas of *IG* V 1, 46, 496 (*LAC 274 [1. 2]) and *IG* V 1, 71 (LAC 620 [2]) was the homonymous father of Ti. Claudius Brasidas of *IG* V 1, 312 and 501 (LAC 275 [2. 4]) and perhaps also of *IG* V 1, 44 (if Woodward's emendation in ll. 1 and 6 is correct); Halfmann dates the patronomate of the latter about the end of the 2nd c. A.D. and identifies him with the senator mentioned in *Dig.* XXXVI. 1, 2.

According to the restoration of the present inscription proposed by Woodward, *op. cit.*, lines 12 and 13 offer a safe *terminus*, because they mention a military expedition to Koile Syria undertaken in the reign of the Emperor Marcus (*sc.* Aurelius), which can be dated to A.D. 175/76: [στρατευσάμενος σύν (?) Καίσαρι] | Μάρκῳ ἐγ [Κ]ο̣ίλῃ [Συρίᾳ ἐπὶ - - -]. The phrase "[ἐπὶ τῶν ν]<ε>ωτερισμῶν" in ll. 9-10 encounters also in connection with C. Iulius Ario (LAC 425 [2]), who was ἔφορος ἐπὶ τῶν νεωτερισμῶν.

278. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

N. Drandakis, "Ἀνασκαφὴ ἐν Κυπαρίσσῳ", *PAAH* 1960, 236-237, pl. 172β (*BullÉpigr* 1967, 274; *SEG* 23, 1968, 199, l. 17) [presumably between A.D. 209 and 212].

Tainaron-Cainopolis at the village *Kyparissos*, reused in the doorway of the early Christian church of *Hagios Petros;* stele bearing a civic honorary inscription for the Empress Iulia Domna erected by the five ephors of that year and the *tamias;* the person is cited among the ephors:

Ἡ πόλις | Ἰουλίαν Δόμναν Σε|βαστήν, γυναῖκα Αὐτο|κράτορος Καίσαρος Λου|[5]κίου Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου | Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος Σε|βαστοῦ Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνι|κοῦ Παρθικοῦ μεγίστου ἀ|νεικήτου, μητέρα δὲ Αὐτο|[10]κράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου | Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνείνου Σε|βαστοῦ κ[[- - - | - - -]] | *vac.* |[15] δι' ἐφόρων | Λυσίππου τοῦ Καλλιδαμίδα | Κλαυδίου Καλλικράτους | Καλλικράτους τοῦ Νεικάδα | Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Σκυθείνου |[20] Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυδίου Γαλαίσιου | καὶ ταμίου | Ῥούφου τοῦ Ῥούφου.

Remarks: The inscription's date derives from the imperial titulatures, for which see Cagnat, *Cours*, 206. 208-09. 211 and Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 156-58. 162. 165-67 (the title of *Augusta* [in ll. 2-3] was bestowed on Iulia Domna in A.D. 193).

The strongest *terminus ante quem* for the drafting of the inscription is the *rasura* of the name of Geta in ll. 12-13; it reflects the *damnatio memoriae* to which Caracalla's brother and co-emperor was subjected after his assassination in A.D. 212. Due to the available space, the following restoration — pointing to a date in at least A.D. 209 — seems probable: κ[[αὶ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Ποπλίου Σεπτιμίου Γέτα Σεβαστοῦ]].

The motive for this dedication remains obscure as is also the case with a statue dedication for Caracalla that was commissioned by the Spartans in A.D. 197 or 198 (see LAC 693) and with a statue group of the family of Septimius Severus dating between A.D. 202 and 205 (see *LAC 366). For other imperial dedications from Laconia see also remarks *LAC 366.

279. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΣΙΟΣ (II) (ΚΑΣΙΟΥ [I] (?)) ΤΥΧΙΚΟΥ

IG V 1, 491, ll. 2-3 [presumably 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, at the north tower; statue base decorated with cymatium bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person in recognition of his behaviour as trainer in the gymnasium [presumably 2nd c. A.D.]:

Ἡ πόλις | Κλαύδιον Κάσιον (Κασίου) | Τυχικοῦ, ἀλείπτην, | πίστεως τῆς περὶ |[5] τοὺς ὑπ' αὐτῷ γεγε{ι}ν<η>|μένους ἀθλητὰς | ἕνεκα.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 230. Κάσιος is a second *gentilium* (cf. Solin and Salomies, 49) rather than the person's cognomen, see Dornseiff and Hansen, 243. *LGPN* III.A, 238 *s.v. Κάσιος* (1) [2nd c. A.D.]. In the first case the sign of abbreviation < after Κάσιος might indicate that his father Tychicus also bore the gentilicium Casius, although in such cases the sign is normally used in combination with an article in the genitive, *i.e.* τοῦ <. For this reason Koerner, *Abkürzung*, 20-

21 proposes to interpret < as *"Lückenfüllzeichen"*, *i.e.* a sign to fill a space, rather than as a sign of abbreviation for a homonymous name.

***280. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ[Σ] ΚΑΣΣΙΑΝΟΣ**

IG V 1, 552, ll. 2-3 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 801) [early 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found at the south tower; statue base decorated with cymatium at top bearing a civic honorary inscription for Claudius Cassianus, a Roman functionary of consular rank, in recognition of his favour; the statue was erected at the expense of Mamius Leontas:

῾Η πόλις ἡ Λακεδ[αι]|μονίων Κλαύδιο[ν] | Κασσιανὸν τὸν | κράτιστον ὑπατικ[όν] |5 εὐνοί-ας χάριν, π̣ρ̣[οσ]|δεξαμένου τ̣ὸ [ἀν]άλ[ω]|μα Σ̣. (?) Μαμίου Λ̣[ε]οντ̣ᾶ̣, | φιλοκαίσαρος καὶ φ[ι]|λοπάτριδος, αἰωνίου |10 γυμνασιάρχου, τοῦ | πρέσβεως τῶν ἐφό|ρων.

Remarks: E. Groag, *RE* III 2 (1899) 2692, *s.v. Claudius* [101]; *PIR*[2] C 827; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, 118 (fine del sec. II; here by misprint *IG* V 1, 255); Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 81: *homo novus* from Salamis who became senator under Marcus Aurelius or Commodus.

For the honorary predicate κράτιστος (Mason, 64 *s.v.*) used by high dignitaries of senatorial and equestrian rank see bibliography at *EL 192; see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 237 n. 134. The date is confirmed by the palaeography, see *ibid.*, 240 n. 38.

***281. (ΑΥΛΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΧΑΡΑΞ**

IG V 1, 71b col. III, ll. 5. 18. 25 and *add. et corr.* p. 301 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526); Rémy, *Carrières sénatoriales*, 345-46 no. 305, 10 [about A.D. 150].

Sparta, found between theatre and south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. III providing the names and careers of the ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Κασ(κελλίου) ᾿Αριστοτέλους]. Three of the listed ephors had previously held other offices in the eponymous patronomate of Charax: Callicrates (son of Callicrates) son of Aristocles was *gerousias* in the patronomate of Charax (l. 5), P. Aelius Nicandridas was also *gerousias* in his term (l. 18) and Gorgio son of Cleoboulus was ephor in his term (l. 25): ἐπὶ Χάρακος.

Pergamene with Spartan citizenship

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 448. 495. Following the proposal of A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 258-59, A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 93 ns 40-45 have made clear that this eponymous *patronomos* has to be identified with A. Claudius Charax, a Greek historian and philosopher from Pergamon with a notable political career — he was Roman senator about the mid-2nd c. A.D. It seems, though, that his *cursus honorum* did not include any post in the province of Achaia as is to be deduced from an inscription in his honour by the city of Patrai (Rizakis, *Achaïe* II, no. 364* and *ACH 71). In that text Charax is honoured for his

works as a historian since he is cited as ὁ συγγραφεύς; his writings must have served the interests of Patrai, cf. Salomies, "Honorific inscriptions", 159 n. 82. 174 n. 204 and Puech, *Orateurs et sophistes*, 72 n. 2. 73. Hence it is likely that his honorary eponymate at Sparta is to be connected with his literary work too, which might well have contained favourable comments on Sparta's history or, less probably, with a concrete act of benefaction towards Sparta. In both cases Sparta would have had reason to show its gratitude towards Charax. The inscription under consideration is the only evidence for Charax in Spartan epigraphy which makes the identification with a non-Spartan notable even likelier, cf. M. Aurelius, *Med.* VIII. 25, 2. *Suda s.v.* Ὅμηρος 251, 3. 5. *s.v.* Χάραξ 95, 2-3. For the relationship between Sparta and various Greek cities, see comment LAC 269.

For this person see E. Schwartz, *RE* III 2 (1899) 2122-23, *s.v. Charax* [19]; *PIR*² C 831; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, p. 42 (*cos. suf.* A.D. 147); Chr. Habicht, *MDAI (I)* 9-10, 1959-60, 109-25, pl. 87; W. Eck, *RE Suppl.* XIV (1974) 99-100, *s.v. Claudius* [107a]; B. E. Thomasson, *Senatores procuratoresque Romani* (Göteborg 1975) 29-30; G. Alföldy, *Konsulat und Senatorenstand unter den Antoninen. Prosopographische Untersuchungen zur senatorischen Führungsschicht* (Bonn 1977) 298. 319. 335; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 10. 41. 79 [he entered the senate under Hadrian]. 83-84 161-62 no. 73 especially inscription [6]. 188; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 216 ns 61-62 assigns his patronomate to *ca.* A.D. 151/52; F. Quass, "Zur politischen Tätigkeit der munizipalen Aristokratie des griechischen Ostens in der Kaiserzeit", *Historia* 31, 1982, 192-93 (esp. for the benefactions towards his home town Pergamon); O. Andrei, *A. Claudius Charax di Pergamo. Interessi antiquari e antiquità cittadine nell'età degli Antonini* (Bologna 1984) 9-22; Rémy, *Carrières sénatoriales*, 51 n. 257. 153 and esp. pp. 345-46 n. 34 (date); A. R. Birley, "Review of Olli Salomies, Die römischen Vornamen", *CR* 1989, 92 suggests an identification of A. Claudius Charax with Iulius Charax supposing a polyonymous person A. Iulius Ti. Claudius Charax; Cartledge and Spawforth, 113.

For his family see stemma in Settipani, 458 n. 2, where the above-mentioned identification of Birley is considered; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XIV.

282. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΧΑΡΤΩΝ

IG V 1, 1246, ll. 2-3 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 943) [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].

Tainaron; a civic honorary inscription erected for the person by the polis after a decree of the boule. He is praised for his moderation and munificence as *agoranomos:*

Ἡ πόλις | ἡ Ταιναρίων Τιβέριον Κλαύδιον | Χάρτωνα τὸν ἄριστον πολείτην | σωφροσύνης τε καὶ ἕνεκεν. |⁵ Ψη(φίσματι) β(ουλῆς).

283. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ Δ[ΑΜΟ(?) - - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 237-39 no. 29a with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 575a, l. 4) [ca. A.D. 126].

Sparta, found in the ruins of the church of *Hagios Nikon* within the fortification; mutilated opisthographic marble stele presumably with a catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Seipompus son of Cleo; among them is our man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 112 (1). For a comment on the date see LAC 481 [3c].

284. Τ(ΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

IG V 1, 607A, ll. 3-4 + B and p. 304 *add.* no. 607; A, ll. 6-7. 10 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 254-55 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 819); only A, l. 17-B, l. 30 re-edited by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 55 [Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].

Two fragments built into the ruins of the church of *Hagia Sophia* at *Kalyvia Sochas;* marble statue base inscribed on two adjacent sides with a civic honorary inscription for his daughter Claudia Neicion (LAC 225, for entire text); he is praised as a man ἐπί τε προγόν<ω>[ν | λ]αμπρότατι καὶ ἰδίαι (εὐ)|[σεβε]ίᾳ καὶ παιδείᾳ | [τοῦ] τε γένους ἀξί<ω>[ς] | καὶ τᾶς πατρί-δος καὶ |[10] [-*ca.* 4-] διὰ ταῦτα ἐφάμ[ιλλον - - -].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 115 (2). The date of the inscription results from the prosopographical evidence, see LAC 499.

s. Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (I) (LAC 261) and of Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) (Kolbe followed by Bradford) or of Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) (Spawforth), f. Claudia Neicion (LAC 225) and probably (Ti. Claudius) Polyeuctus (LAC 313) (Spawforth), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 304 *add.* no. 607 and esp. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215-16. 219; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma IX.

285. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΝΕΙΚΗΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 20B, l. 10 [Trajanic].

Sparta; block inscribed on two adjacent sides, face B bearing catalogue of *(gerontes)*, ephors and *nomophylakes;* among the latter Τ(ιβέριος) Κλαύδιος Δαμονείκης.

[2] *IG* V 1, 488, ll. 2-4 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 787a) [Trajan-Hadrian].

Mystras, built into a wall at the door of the court of the *Mitropolis* church; civic honorary inscription for his son who is referred to as a descendant of Crius, Megatas and Scopelus:

Ἁ πόλις | Ὀνάσιππον Τιβ(ερίου) | Κλαυδίου Δαμο|νείκους καὶ Ἐτυ|[5]μοκληδείας τῆς | Σοι-ξιτέλους υἱ|όν, ἀρετᾶς καὶ δι|καιοσύνας ἕνε|κεν, ἀπόγονον |[10] Κρείου καὶ Μεγάτα | καὶ Σκο-πέλου.

νομοφύλαξ **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 122 (3). *LGPN* III.A, 113 *s.v. Δαμονίκης* (1). All but one of the four Roman citizens listed among the ephors and *nomophylakes* in **[1]** are *Tiberii Claudii*, which confirms the date in the 1st or early 2nd c. A.D., see also the remarks *LAC 270 [6d]. *ARC 63. *COR 169. *EL 144.

Bradford, 325 and A. J. S. Spawforth, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire; some

notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 234 also consider his son Onasippus **[2]** to be a Ti. Claudius. For Onasippus' heroic pedigree see A. J. S. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 234 n. 48 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 221 n. 96 (also for the date of **[2]**). Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 208 refers to Damoneices' wife Etymocledeia by mistake as «mother of a Trajanic nomophylax».

286. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΝΕΙΚΟ[Σ]

The person is mentioned in two approximate copies of a catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas **[A, B]** [*ca.* A.D. 105-10]:

[A] *IG* V 1, 97, l. 13; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 thanks to **[B]** (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 564b).

Sparta; marble stele broken into three pieces; here attested as Τ(ιβέριος) Κλαύδιος [Δ]α[μόνικος], followed by an erasure, originally the number of his term as *gerousias*, according to Kolbe [[τὸ β']].

[B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 1. 195; *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211-12 E 1*; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 564a col. II, l. 20).

Sparta, on a complete block found in front of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre; here attested as Τι(βέριος) Κλα(ύδιος) Δαμόνεικο[ς].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 124 (8). 233, *LGPN* III.A, 113 *s.v. Δαμόνικος* (21) [where *IG* V 1, 97 is omitted]. Following Kolbe, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18 assigns **[A]** to the reign of Trajan.

The identification with the γερουσίας Δαμόνικος [- - -] in the fragmentary catalogue of *gerontes SEG* 11, 1950, 560, l. 6 proposed by Bradford, *loc. cit.* is arbitrary.

Chronologically it cannot be totally excluded that this person was identical to Ti. Claudius Damoneices (LAC 285), although the clear difference between the endings of their cognomina suggest a distinction.

287. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΕΚΜΟΣ (I?)

IG V 1, 85, ll. 8-10 (*apographum IG* V 1, 53B, ll. 8-10) [140s A.D.].

Sparta, near the theatre; block inscribed on two adjacent sides by two different letter cutters, side B bearing a catalogue of *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of Memmius Spartiaticus.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 128 (1); omitted by *LGPN* III.A, 119 *s.v. Δέκμος*. For his cognomen see Solin and Salomies, 322 *s.v. Decimus*.

The eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) was apparently active under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, see comment LAC 584. Bradford identifies this Ti. Claudius Decimus with Decimus (II?) (son of Decimus [I?]) (LAC 345), which is not very probable due to the chronological divergence: the latter is attested in *IG* V 1, 161, l. 1 as *kasen* to Brasidas dating to the 3rd quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. For this

very reason Decimus (son of Decimus) might instead be regarded as a son of our Ti. Claudius Decimus. If so, the person has to be identified with LAC 344.

Perhaps f. Decimus (II?) (LAC 345)

288. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 111, l. 14; restorations by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 193-94 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 235-37 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 584, l. 14); new edition by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 423 with the addition of a new fragment published in J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 296 no. 52a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 410, l. 14) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Found at Sparta «near the mills in the village of *Matala*»; marble base with catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Claudius Seianus among whom Κλαύδιος Διονύσ̣[ιος].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9 + 10 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, ll. 10-11) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; on two adjoining blocks with various writings, catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Biadas among whom Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος Διονύσιος.

twice γερουσίας **[1, 2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 139 (11). According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466. 469 Claudius Seianus **[1]** held the eponymous patronomate *ca.* A.D. 149/50, C. Avidius Biadas **[2]** A.D. 150/51, cf. A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59. 422. For the date see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 45. 208.

289. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 1192, l. 2 [2nd c. A.D.?].

Gytheion; the person's grave stele bearing a relief of a balance and an axe. He died at the age of eighteen years and eight months:

Θεοῖς Καταχθ(ονίοις) | Κλαύδιε Ἐπίκτητε | πανάρετε, ἔτη | βιώσας ιη', μῆνας |[5] η'. *vac.* χαῖρε.

290. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ[Δ](ΙΟΣ) ΕΥΔΑΜΟΣ ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 590, ll. 5 and 10-11 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Amykles, lying in front of the church of *Panagia;* circular base with civic honorary inscription for Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218, for text), whose statue was funded by her father Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ[δ(ίου)] Εὐδάμου | τοῦ Σπαρτιατικοῦ.

[2a] He is also meant by the patronymic of Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas in the statue dedication for his wife Claudia Damostheneia (LAC 251, for text) *IG* V 1, 589, ll. 20-2: Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ(δίου) Πρατολάου [τοῦ] καὶ Δαμοκρατίδα τοῦ Εὐδά[μου] and

[b] by the patronymic of Claudia Polla attested in *IG* V 1, 602, l. 19, an honorary inscription

for Claudia Polla's daughter, Pomponia Callistoneice (II) (LAC 638, for text) [end of 2nd/early 3rd quarter 3rd c. A.D.]: Κλα(υδίας) Πώλλη[ς] τῆς Εὐδάμου and

[c] by the patronymic of Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232, for text) in an honorary inscription for her [*ca.* A.D. 240], for which see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239-43, pl. 22b: Κλαυδίαν Τυραννίδα Εὐδάμου.

ἀρχιερεύς τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτῶν **[1]**; ἀριστοπολειτευτής **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 166 (18). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278-79 n. 94 (where by misprint «Eudamus was the son of no. 6» instead of 5), p. 281; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 238. The same cognomen is earlier connected with the Spartan *Memmii* with whom the *Claudii* were related by marriage. It is noteworthy that already his father and uncle (see below) had been high-priests of the «emperors and their deified ancestors», a title introduced in the Severan period, the plural used in these cases pointing to a period of co-reign (A.D. 198-212), cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.* 1984, 278-82. His father, too, bore the honorific title of *aristopoliteutes* which was obtained by Spartan notables in recognition of their services on behalf of the polis, see also comment LAC 361 [3]. Settipani, 496 considers that he was born about A.D. 165 and died after 197/212.

s. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326), grands. Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274), b. Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (LAC 267), through whom uncle Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227), nephew Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) (LAC 275), h. Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), f. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), through whom grandf. Claudius Alcandridas (LAC 255) and Claudia Elpis also known as Callistonice (LAC 221), f. Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218), Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228), both married to C. Pomponius Aristeas (II) also known as Pericles (LAC 644), by Polla grandf. Pomponia Callistonice (II) (LAC 638), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii), 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and XI.

291. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧΙΔΑΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 14, 2 N with facsimile; comment pp. 19-20 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 516, l. 5) [between A.D. 110 and 115].

Sparta; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Aristocrates.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 182 (3). Woodward, *op. cit.*, 20 proposes to identify the person with the citizen of Tainaron Ti. Claudius Eutychides (II) (LAC 292). This is not adopted by *LGPN* III.A, 179 *s.v.* *Εὐτυχίδας* (19) and *s.v.* *Εὐτυχίδης* (2).
For the identity of the eponymous *patronomos* and the date of his term, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 219 n. 94 and at LAC 730 [5b].

292. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΕΥΤΥΧΙΔΗΣ (II) ΕΥΤΥΧΙΔΟΥ (I)

IG V 1, 1248 [1st c. A.D.].

Tainaron; statue base erected by the polis of Tainaron in honour of the named person who was a citizen of that polis:

Ἡ πόλις | ἡ Ταιναρίων Τιβέρι|ον Κλαύδιον Εὐτυ|χίδην Εὐτυχίδου |[5] τὸν ἀξιολογ<ώ>τατον | πολείτην.

293. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΦΡΟΝΤΕΙΝΟΣ (I)

IG V 1, 533, ll. 2-3; *ILS* 8831 [after A.D. 172].

Sparta, in the foundation of the east tower; statue base decorated with cymatium bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person' son, Ti. Claudius Frontinus Niceratus (*LAC 294, for text).

Remarks: The person should be recognized as the Messenian notable and Roman senator Ti. Claudius Frontinus, for whom see *PIR*² C 872 (4); Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 84. 39. 65. 67. 80. 174 no. 93 (4) and also *MES 142 and *ARG 90. Settipani, 116 considers that he was born about A.D. 110 and died after 150.

s. Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (I) (MES 156), grands. Claudius Hostilius (MES 145) and [Claudia - - -] (MES 123), f. Ti. Claudius Frontinus (II) Quir. Niceratus (*LAC 294. *MES 150. *ARG 91) and Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (II) (LAC 319. *MES 157), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1451, *app. crit.* and Settipani, 116; for the latter see also *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XVI.

***294. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΦΡΟΝΤΕΙΝΟΥ (I) ΥΙΟΣ ΚΥΡΕΙΝΑ ΦΡΟΝΤΕΙΝΟΣ (II) ΝΙΚΗΡΑΤΟΣ**

IG V 1, 533, ll. 2-5; *ILS* 8831 [after A.D. 172, presumably shortly before or A.D. 175].

Sparta, in the foundations of the east tower; statue base decorated with cymatium bearing a civic honorary inscription for the individual:

Ἁ πόλις | Τιβ(έριον) Κλαύ(διον) Τιβερίου Φρον|τείνου υἱὸν Κυρείνᾳ | Φροντεῖνον Νικήρα|[5]τον, σοδᾶλιν Ἁδριαν[ᾶ]|λιν, τῶν δέκα ἀνδρῶν | τῶν <τ>ὰ φονικὰ δικα|σάν<τ>ων, χειλίαρχον | πλατύσημον λεγιῶ|[10]νος Δ' Φλαβίας, ταμίαν | καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον ἐπαρ|χείας Ἀχαΐας, ἐπὶ τῶν ὑ|πομνημάτων τῆς συν|κλήτου, κανδιδᾶτον Αὐ|[15]τοκράτορος Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλίου | Ἀντωνείνου Αὐγούστου | Γερμανικοῦ, ἀγορανόμον κουρ<ού>λλιον, στρα|τηγὸν Ῥωμαίων | [- - -].

sodalis Hadrianalis, Xvir stlitibus iudicandis, tribunus laticlavius legionis IV Flaviae, quaestor pro praetore provinciae Achaiae, ab actis senatus, canditatus imperatoris Marci Aurelii Antonini Augusti Germanici, aedilis curulis, praetor

Remarks: The honorand should be recognized as the Messenian notable and Roman senator Ti. Claudius Frontinus (II) Niceratus from the *tribus Quirina*, for whom see *PIR*² C 873 (3); Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 84. 196 no. 126 and also

*MES 150 and *ARG 91. Settipani, 116 considers that he was born about A.D. 135 and died after 174/75.

A safe *terminus post quem* (A.D. 172) for the inscription's date is the reference to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius as *Germanicus* (l. 17), cf. Cagnat, *Cours*, 200; P. Kneissl, *Die Siegestitulatur der römischen Kaiser*, Hypomnemata 25 (Göttingen 1969) 102. 106; Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 139. The exact occasion of his and his brother's (LAC 319) honours at Sparta is unknown. It is noteworthy that a copy of the inscription has been found at Argos, *IG* IV, 588 (*ARG 91). There the first two lines are lost, whereas the end — missing in *IG* V 1, 533 — praising the individual for his righteousness and integrity and calling him an *euergetes* of the polis of Argos is still preserved: δικαιοσύνης ἕνε|[15]κεν καὶ ἁγνότητος τόν | ἑαυτῆς εὐεργέτην. | Ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλῆς).

s. Ti. Claudius Frontinus (I) (LAC 293. *MES 142. *ARG 90), through whom grands. Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (I) (MES 156), great-grands. Claudius Hostilius (MES 145) and [Claudia - - -] (MES 123); b. Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (II) (LAC 319. *MES 157), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1451, *app. crit.* and Settipani, 116; for the latter see also *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XVI.

295. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΓΑΛΛΙΣΟΣ

N. Drandakis, "Ἀνασκαφὴ ἐν Κυπαρίσσῳ", *PAAH* 1960, 236-237, pl. 172β (*BullÉpigr* 1967, 274; *SEG* 23, 1968, 199, l. 20) [A.D. 198-211].

Tainaron-Cainopolis at the village *Kyparissos*, reused in the doorway of the early Christian church of *Hagios Petros;* stele bearing a civic honorary inscription for the Empress Iulia Domna erected by the five ephors of that year and the *tamias*; the person is cited among the ephors (for text see LAC 278).

Remarks: For chronological indications see comment LAC 278.

296. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΜΟΝΕΙΚΟΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 275, ll. 7-9; A. M., Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 312-13 no. 30 with facsimile [Flavian].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by C. Iulius Charixenus son of C. Iulius Lysicrates (LAC 437, for text) for a victory of his in the patronomate of Sicleidas, who was substituted by Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Ἁρμονείκου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 480, l. 1 [late 1st/early 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, «at the east tower»; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person; he is praised for his virtue and his uncomparable munificence by the phyle of the *Kynosoureis* through the *synarchia* in the second patronomate of C. Iulius Laco:

Ἁ πόλις | Τιβ(έριον) Κλαύδιον Ἁρμόνικον | εὐσεβῆ καὶ φιλόπατριν, γυ|μνασίαρχον, ἀπὸ τᾶς πρώ|[5]τας ἁλικίας πολιτευόμε|νον ἄριστα, ἀρετᾶς ἕνε|κεν καὶ τᾶς πρὸς [α]ὐτὰν | ἀσυν-

κρίτου μεγαλοψυ|χίας, ἀπὸ φυλῆς Κονοου|[ρ]έων τῶν τιμῶν δοθει|σῶν, διὰ συναρχίας, ἧς | πρέσβυς Ξενοκράτης | Φιλωνίδα, τῆς ἐπὶ Γ(αΐου) Ἰου|λίου Λάκωνος τὸ β'.

[3a] According to the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 71 *s.v.* Ἁρμόνικος (3) Ti. Claudius Harmonicus of **[1. 2]** should also be recognized as the father of Pleistoxenus and Xenophanes attested in *IG* V 1, 79: ll. 14-15 Ξενοφάνης | Ἁρμονείκου and ll. 16-18 Πλειστόξε|νος Ἁρ|μονείκου and
[b] again as the father of Ti. Claudius Xenophanes mentioned in *SEG* 11, 1950, 546a, l. 7: Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύ(διος) Ξε[ν]οφάνης Ἁρμονείκου and
[c] 546b, l. 7: Τ[ι]β(έριος) Κλα(ύδιος) Ξ[ενοφά]νης Ἁρμονείκου.

substitute eponymous *patronomos* **[1]**, γυμνασίαρχος **[2]**: εὐσεβὴς καὶ φιλόπατρις **[2]**, ἀπὸ τᾶς πρώτας ἁλικίας πολιτευόμενος ἄριστα **[2]**

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 313 dates text **[1]** «*about A.D. 100 or slightly earlier*»; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 463, however, assigns the patronomate of Sicleidas/Harmonicus to *ca.* A.D. 70; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 480, *app. crit.* dates **[2]** in the «*early 2nd c. A.D.*», whereas Chrimes, *op. cit.*, 457 n. 4 no. 4. 463 assigns the second patronomate of C. Iulius Laco (III) to ca. A.D. 82/83, cf. also Cartledge and Spawforth, 105 n. 1. For honours conferred by the polis on individuals through the body of the *synarchia*, as in **[2]**, see Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 416. For **[2]** see also Jones, *Public organization*, 123.
Contra Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 191 n. 2 and Bradford, 72 (2) the person is to be distinguished from the homonymous son of Pleistoxenus (LAC 298) attested in Hadrianic inscriptions, see G. A. Souris, *ZPE* 41, 1981, 173. The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 71 *s.v.* *Ἁρμόνικος* (3) propose to identify Ti. Claudius Harmonicus of **[1-3c]** also with the Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (LAC 297) of *SEG* 11, 1950, 632, which is possible chronologically, but which cannot be proven by any other evidence.

Perhaps f. (Ti. Claudius?) Pleistoxenus and Ti. Claudius Xenophanes (LAC 330), through the former perhaps grandf. Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (II) (LAC 298)

297. [ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙ]ΟΣ ΑΡΜΟΝΕΙ[ΚΟΣ]

IG V 1, 169, l. 2; restored by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 632) [presumably early Trajanic].
Sparta; marble fragment with catalogue of names; the name of the person is read by Woodward [Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδι]ος Ἁρμόνει[κος].

Remarks: Bradford, 72 (2) identifies the person with the Harmonicus of *IG* V 1, 97. 275. 480. 485 and of *SEG* 11, 1950, 563. 564. According to *LGPN* III.A, 71 *s.v.* *Ἁρμόνικος* (3) he is to be identified with Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (I) (LAC 296), the father of Ti. Claudius Xenophanes and Pleistoxenus. All these proposals lack solid proof.
The letter combination ΤΚΔ in l. 4 has been interpreted by M. Fränkel (see *IG* V 1, 169 *app. crit.*) as indication of an (Achaean) era (*i.e.* τκδ') that gives A.D. 178; this is rejected by Woodward, *loc. cit.*, who dates the inscription in the early Trajanic period based on the identification of C. Iulius Menippus (LAC 480 [1]) in l. 1. If the

proposed date is correct, this Harmonicus could be the same as the homonymous son of Pratoneicus (LAC 299).

298. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΜΟΝΕΙΚΟΣ (ΙΙ) ΠΛΕΙΣΤΟΞΕΝΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 485, ll. 2-4 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 787) [Hadrianic].

Sparta, formerly at the south tower, but later disappeared; limestone statue base with honorary inscription on occasion of his obtaining the honours of *aristopoliteia* with the support of the Emperor Hadrian and the Roman official L. Aemilius Iuncus:

Ἁ πόλις | Τιβ(έριον) Κλαύδιον Ἁρμό|νεικον Πλειστο|ξένου λαβόντα τὰς |[5] τῆς ἀριστοπολειτεί|ας τειμὰς κατὰ τὸν | νόμον καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ | δήμου, καθὰ καὶ ὁ θει|ότατος Αὐτοκράτωρ |[10] Καῖσαρ Τραιανὸς Ἁδρι|ανὸς Σεβαστὸς καὶ | Αἰμίλιος Ἰοῦγκος ὁ δι|καιοδότης περὶ αὐ|τοῦ ἐπέστειλαν.

[2] G. A. Souris, "A new list of the gerousia of Roman Sparta", *ZPE* 41, 1981, 171-74, ph. pl. 4 (*SEG* 31, 1981, 340, l. 4) [Hadrianic].

Sparta, found reused in the foundations of a Byzantine tomb on the east slope of the acropolis; fragmentary white marble block with badly mutilated list of the *gerousia* citing also [Τιβ(έριος) Κλα]ύδιος Ἁρμόνεικος Πλειστ[οξένου].

ἀριστοπολιτευτής **[1]**, γερουσίας (for the first time) **[2]**

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford, 72 (2), Souris, *op. cit.*, 172-73 distinguishes him from Ti. Claudius Harmonicus son of Pratonicus (LAC 299) and also from Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (I) (LAC 296), cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 105 n. 1. 150; there is no clear evidence in favour of an identification with the homonym attested in *IG* V 1, 169 (LAC 297).

The person's father and grandfather could well be recognized in Πλειστόξενος Ἁρμονείκου mentioned together with Ἀγησίλαος (Ἀγησιλάου) and Ξενοφάνης Ἁρμονείκου as σύσσειτος in the catalogue of *nomophylakes IG* V 1, 79, ll. 14-18, which has been dated to the end of the 1st c. A.D. by W. Kolbe. If so, Xenophanes son of Harmonicus might have been the uncle of Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (II) son of Pleistoxenus. Considering the chronological evidence Xenophanes in his turn must be identical with Ti. Claudius Xenophanes (LAC 330). This could indicate that Pleistoxenus of *IG* V 1, 79 was perhaps a Ti. Claudius, too. The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 71 *s.v.* *Ἁρμόνικος* (3) propose that the father of Pleistoxenus and of Tiberius Claudius Xenophanes, Harmonicus, was also a Ti. Claudius and identify him with the Spartan official Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (I) (LAC 296) of the late 1st c. A.D.

The importance of *aristopoliteia* mentioned in text **[1]** is indicated by the intervention of the Roman emperor who sent one of his magistrates to Sparta, especially for this occasion; for further comment on *aristopoliteia* see LAC 361 [3]. For the date of **[1]** see *LAC 20.

Perhaps s. (Ti. Claudius?) Pleistoxenus and nephew Ti. Clauidus Xenophanes (LAC 330), through the former perhaps grands. Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (I) (LAC 296)

299. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΜΟΝΕΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ

The person is mentioned among others in two approximate copies of a catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas **[1A. B]** [*ca.* A.D. 105-10]:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 97, l. 15; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 thanks to **[1B]** (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 564b).

Sparta; marble stele broken into three pieces; here attested as Τ(ιβέριος) Κλαύδιος Ἀ[ρμό]νικος τὸ β'.

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 1, 195; *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211-12 E 1*; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 564a col. II, l. 9).

Sparta, on a complete block found in front of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre; here attested as Τι(βέριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Ἁρμόνεικος τὸ β'.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170-71 E 3 and p. 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 563, l. 3) [Trajanic].

Sparta, reused in a Byzantine house just to the south of the wall; end of catalogue of *gerontes* (?) in an uncertain patronomate; here Τ(ιβέριος) Κλ[α]ύ[δι]ος Ἁρμόν[εικο]ς [- - -], but *SEG*: Τ[ιβ(έριος)].

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 168, C 6 and p. 192 n. 1 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 565 col. I, l. 3) [Trajanic].

Sparta; two blocks with an inscription consisting of three columns, col. II and III being an approximate duplicate of the catalogue of *gerontes IG* V 1, 20B, ll. 1-5; here attested as Τιβ(έριος) Κλα(ύδιος) Ἁ[ρμ]ό[νεικο]ς Πρατονείκου τὸ γ'.

[γερουσίας] (for the first time ?) **[2]**, γερουσίας for the second time **[1A. B]**, γερουσίας for the third time **[3]**

Remarks: Bradford, 72 (2) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 565) suggests identifing as one and the same person the Ti. Claudius Harmonicus of **[1A-2]** and of LAC 297, of LAC 296 and finally of LAC 298 [1]; in ll. 3-4 of LAC 298 [1] and l. 4 of LAC 298 [2] we read the patronymic Πλειστοξένου and Πλειστ[οξένου] respectively. Therefore the patronymic Πρατονείκου attested only in **[3]** has tentatively and rather unconvincingly been explained as an error of the engraver (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 565 *app. crit.*). This is rejected by G. A. Souris, *ZPE* 41, 1981, 172-73, who correctly differentiates Ti. Claudius Harmonicus son of Pleistoxenus from Ti. Claudius Harmonicus son of Pratonicus of **[3]**; only the latter he identifies with Ti. Claudius Harmonicus of **[1A-2]**, which is confirmed by the following evidence: according to **[3]** Ti. Claudius Harmonicus son of Pratonicus was *gerousias* for the third time, a certain Aleximachus son of Soterichus named in **[3**, l. 5**]** for the second time, while according to **[1A**, ll. 15-16**]** and **[1B**, ll. 9-10**]** Ti. Claudius Harmonicus was *gerousias* for the second time and Aleximachus son of Soterichus for the first time. Consequently **[1A]** and **[1B]** antedate **[3]**. Following Kolbe, Bradford, 72 (2) and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18 assign **[1A]** to the reign of Trajan. On grounds of prospographical considerations, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 192, H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 167 n. 12. 168 n. 1 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 203 n. 1 (cf. *SEG* 30, 1980, 403) date **[3]** to *ca.* A.D. 110.

300. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΗΛΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ

IG V 1, 1040 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Sanctuary of Apollo *Hyperteleatas;* bronze *taenia* bearing a votive inscription of this person to Apollo; he was *pyrophoros:*

Τι(βερίου) Κλαυδίου Ἡλιοδώρου Ἀπόλλωνος | Ὑπερτελεάτου πυροφόρο[υ].

301. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΙΠΠΑΡΧΟΣ

IG V 1, 516, ll. 1-2; text reprinted in Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 59 no. 26 [2nd half 1st c. A.D.].

Sparta, formerly near the theatre, now lost; plain base from private statue dedication by two brothers, Ti. Claudius [.]at[.]es and T. Octavius Longinus, who honour the person as their benefactor:

Τιβέριον Κλαύδιον | Ἵππαρχον Τιβέρι|ος Κλαύδιος [.]ατ[.]ης | καὶ Τίτος [Ὀκ]τάουϊος Λον[γεῖνο]ς οἱ Κασσ|άνδρου [τὸν ἴδιον εὐ|εργετη[ν].

Athenian (from the deme of Marathon)

Remarks: Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 16 n. 11; cf. Graindor, *Atticus*, 29; *PIR*[2] C 889 (inscription omitted *ad. loc.*); M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 185-86 no. *56. An important *terminus* provides the identification of the honorand with the homonymous Athenian notable Ti. Claudius Hipparchus son of Ti. Claudius Herodes (III), see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 205-06 and Tobin, *Herodes Attikos*, 14-15 n. 11. 323. On the basis of the praenomen and nomen gentile of the first brother cited, Spawforth and Tobin suggest that the title εὐεργέτης is to be explained by Hipparchus' support for the brothers' acquisition of Roman citizenship.

Ti. Claudius Hipparchus, presumably born around A.D. 40, was famous for his wealth already among his contemporaries, cf. Suet., *Vesp.* XIII. As testified by Philostr., *VS* 2, 547, it was under Domitian, probably in A.D. 92/93, that he was accused under the pretext of tyranny, and his property was confiscated. From the fact that he is not mentioned thereafter in the sources it can even be deduced that he was put to death. In all probability it was at this time that his family fled to Sparta, where three generations of it are epigraphically attested: Hipparchus' son Atticus held the eponymous patronomate (*LAC 270), his grandson Herodes (LAC 271) took part in the Spartan *agoge*, being mentioned as ephebe; his granddaughter Teisamenis (LAC 231) married the Spartan notable (Ti.) Claudius Aristocrates (II); finally, Hipparchus' great-grandson, Bradua Regillus Atticus (LAC 272), was also sent to Sparta, where he is known to have served as *boagos*.

f. Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270. *ARC 63. *COR 169. *EL 143) through whom f.-in-law of Vibullia Alcia Agrippina d. of (L.) Vibullius Rufus (EL 341), grandf. L. Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (LAC 271. *COR 174. *EL 144) and great-grandf. Ti. Claudius M. Appius Atilius Bradua Regillus Atticus (LAC 272. *EL 57?); also grandf. Claudia

Teisamenis (LAC 231) and great-grandf. Claudius Seimedes (II) (LAC 322), cf. stemmata *PIR*² C pp 182-83; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261; *id.*, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 171 and Settipani, 468-74, 489 *contra FOS*, 226-27 no. 251 *s.v. Claudia Tisamenis*. For the stemmata of Ameling and Settipani see also *Roman Peloponnese* I, Appendix, Stemmata XI, 1. 2; see also *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata VIII, IX and XV.
For this person see also ARC 66, COR 175.

302. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΕΙΡΑΝΙΩΝ ΥΓΕΙΝΟΥ

IG V 1, 653a, ll. 6-7, *add.* p. 304; A. M. Woodward, *JRS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 356 no. 142 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 826a) [Severan].
Sparta, found in the foundations of the Roman amphitheatre; circular marble base bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Euarestus son of Zoelus (LAC 132, for text). He was a *synephebos* to the βουαγοὶ Μ(άρκῳ) Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀριστοκράτηρ τῶ Δαμαινέτω and Τιβερίω Κλαυδίω Εἰρανίωνορ τῶ Ὑγείνω, at whose expense the statue was erected.

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 143 (1). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 267 n. 22 assigns the term of M. Aurelius Aristocrates as *boagos* «no earlier than the reign of Caracalla» in contrast to the excessively early date of Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 443-44 n. 16 («*ca.* 165-70»).

Presumably b. Ti. Claudius Rufinus (LAC 318), cf. *LGPN* III.A, 439 *s.v.* *Ὑγῖνος* (15)

303. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑΣ

IG V 1, 1327A. B [1st/2nd c. A.D.].
At the village of *Leuktro;* opisthographic marble *arula* decorated with cymatium at top and bottom; it bears on both faces the same votive inscription to Asclepius:

Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Λεω|νίδας ὑός | Ἀσκληπιῷ.

Remarks: The formulation perhaps indicates that his father was homonymous. On the cult of Asclepius in the small ancient polis of Leuktra, see Paus. III. 26, 4; on the site of Leuktra see Papachatzis II, 453 n. 1.

304. Τ̣Ι̣(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) [ΚΛΑ]ΥΔΙΟΣ ΜΕΝΕ̣ΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

M. Jameson, "Inscriptions of the Peloponnesos", *Hesperia* 22, 1953, 168-170 no. 17 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 894b) [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].
From ancient Zarax (modern village of *Gerakas*); sepulchral monument with relief decoration bearing four names of deceased persons belonging to a family:

Καλλικράτης Μενεκλείδα, Τ̣ι̣(βέριος) [Κλα]ύδιος Μενεκλείδας, Δάμουσα Καλλιστράτου and Καλλίστρ[ατο]ς Μ̣[ε]νεκλε̣[ίδ]α̣.

Remarks: *LGPN* III.A, 295 *s.v.* *Μενεκλείδας* (3). According to the stemma of the family proposed by Jameson, *loc. cit.* (also for the date), Ti. Claudius Menecleidas (II) was

the son of Callicrates and grandson of Menecleidas (I). He was married to Damousa daughter of Callistratus (I) with whom he had a son named Callistratus (II).

305. [Τ]Ι(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΜΕΝΕΚΛΙΔΑΣ ΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 224-25 E 44 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 782) [2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, from the theatre; complete block, apparently from the east *parodos* wall, with a public dedication to the person:

Ἁ πόλις | [Τ]ι(βέριον) Κλαύ(διον) Μενεκλίδαν Εὐδάμου.

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 279. *LGPN* III.A, 295 *s.v. Μενεκλείδας* (2). Because of the different patronymics there seems to be no connection to the family of Ti. Claudius Menecleidas son of Callicrates (LAC 304) known from Zarax.

Due to the character of the Spartan text, which resembles an inscription on a statue base, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 242 assumes that it should be understood as commemorative.

306. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΜΟΝΤΑΝΟΣ Ο ΚΑΙ ΗΣΥΧΙΟΣ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ

IG V 1, 504, ll. 2-4 and p. 303 *add.* [Severan].

Sparta, formerly near the theatre; statue base decorated with cymatium bearing a civic honorary inscription praising the person's *paideia* and *sophrosyne*. The honorand is referred to as citizen of Trapezous and Sparta and bouleutes. His statue was erected at the expense of P. Ulpius Pyrrhus son of Callicrates:

Ἡ Σπάρτη | τὸν ἀξιολογώτατον Τιβ(έριον) | Κλ(αύδιον) Μοντανὸν τὸν καὶ | Ἡσύχιον Εὐπάτορος, |5 Τραπεζούντιον καὶ Λα|κεδαιμόνιον πολείτην | καὶ βουλευτήν, παιδείας | καὶ σωφροσύνης χάριν, | προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλω|10μα Π(οπλίου) Οὐ(λπίου) Πύρρου τοῦ Καλλικράτου, | ἀρχιερέως τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τῶν | θείων προγόνων αὐτοῦ, φιλοκαίσαρος καὶ φιλοπάτριδος, | αἰωνίου ἀγορανόμου, αἰω|15νίου ἀριστοπολειτευτοῦ, | πρέσβεως συναρχίας τὸ β'.

citizen of Trapezous and Sparta

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 284. For a commentary on βουλευτής see LAC 162. For a commentary on the date see LAC 709. For the use of Ἡ Σπάρτη in Spartan civic dedications see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 241.

307. ṬΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑ(ΥΔΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΙΑΣ

IG V 1, 45, l. 1 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 74B) [late 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, at the so-called temple of Lycurgus; opisthographic block, face B bearing two career inscriptions of two persons who both held the office of *syndikos* as well as of a *gerousias*. The career of our man is followed by that of Corinthas son of Neicephorus:

[Τ]ιβ(έριος) Κλα(ύδιος) Νεικίας | σύνδικος ἐπὶ | θεοῦ Λυκούργου | [τ]ὸ β', γερουσίας |5 ἐπὶ

<Ἰ>ου<λ>(ίου) Πανθά|λους. | Κορινθᾶς Νεικη|φόρου συνέφη|βος Ἀττικοῦ τοῦ |[10] Ἡρώδου, σύνδικος | ἐπὶ θεοῦ Λυκούργου [τό (numeral lost)], | Πανέλλην ἐπὶ Κοσ|σαίου, γερουσίας [τὸ | α'] ἐπὶ <Ἰ>ου(λίου) Πανθάλους, |[15] [β]ίδεος ἐπὶ Λογγεί|νου, γερουσί[ας τὸ β' | ἐπὶ - - -].

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 300 (15). His name is read by A. Böckh (*CIG* I, 1256), according to the *apographum* of Fourmont (IBKANEIKIAΣ), [T]ιβ. K[λ]. Νεικίας. Bradford, 300 (15) proposes as possible alternative [T]ιβ(έριος) Κα(νίνιος) Νεικίας. The first reading is more convincing, KA being a ligature for KΛA (cf. also *IG* V 1, 74A, on the same stone). Caninius is attested in Sparta, but not with the praenomen Tib(erius).

For σύνδικος, a sort of civic advocate, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 155. 259 n. 15. For the date of the patronomate of Iulius Panthales, see LAC 488 [1]. For further comment on the inscription, see LAC 272.

IG V 1, 37b, l. 13 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 74B) contains the careers of several Spartan officials (early in the reign of Antoninus Pius), among whom Callicrates son of Apellaco, who was πρέσβυς συναρχείας ἐπὶ Νεικία. This Neicias is considered as Tib. Claudius only by A. J. S. Spawforth, *JRS* 76, 1986, 91 n. 29 [*contra* Bradford, 300 (14)], but the identification with the homonymous person of *IG* V 1, 45 is very doubtful due to chronological divergences.

308. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ (II) (ΝΕΙΚΟΚΛΕΙΔΑ [I]) ΥΙΟΣ

The person is mentioned in two approximate copies of a catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas **[1A. B]** [*ca.* A.D. 105-10]:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 97, l. 3; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 thanks to **[1B]** (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 564b).

Sparta; marble stele broken into three pieces; here attested as Τ(ιβέριος) Κλαύδιος Νικ[οκλί]δας ὑὸς (Νικοκλίδα) τὸ δ'.

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 1. 195; *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211-12 E 1*; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 564a col. I, l. 3).

Sparta, on a complete block found in front of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre; here attested as Τιβ(έριος) Κλα(ύδιος) Νεικοκλείδας (Νεικοκλείδα) υἱός τὸ δ'.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 4-5 E 47 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 561, ll. 3-4) [Trajanic].

Sparta; presumably fragmentary catalogue of *gerontes;* here attested as Τι(βέριος) Κλαύ(διος) Νικοκλείδας (Νικοκλεῖδα) ὑό[ς].

γερουσίας for the (numeral lost) time **[2]**, γερουσίας for the fourth time **[1A. B]**

Remarks: Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 97 reads line 3 of text **[1A]** Τ(ιβέριος) Κλαύδιος Νικ[ιππί]δας, ὑὸς (Νικιππίδα), τὸ δ', which is corrected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 195 thanks to the duplicate **[1B]**, cf. Bradford, 302 (7). 307 (1).

Following W. Kolbe, Bradford, 307 (1) and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18 assign **[1A]** to the reign of Trajan. In **[2]** all the acrophonic indications are lost.

Judging however from the fact that in **[1A. B]** the person held the office of a *gerousias* already for the fourth time, **[2]** must antedate **[1A. B]**, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 5.

309. Τ(ΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΝΕΟΛΑΟΣ ΠΡΑΤΟΜΗΛΙΔΑ

The person is mentioned as secretary of the boule in a catalogue of *(gerontes)*, ephors and *nomophylakes* **[A]** and in a catalogue of *gerontes* **[B]** consisting of three columns, col. II and III being a slightly more detailed version of the catalogue of *gerontes* of **[A]** [both Trajanic]:

[A] *IG* V 1, 20B, l. 5.

Sparta, square block inscribed on two adjacent sides; here γραμματεὺς βουλᾶς· Τ(ιβέριος) Κλαύδιος Νεόλαος.

[B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 168 C 7 192-93 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 565) + A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211 C 6-7; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 203 n. 1 (*SEG* 30, 1980, 403).

Sparta; inscribed on two blocks; here γρα(μματεὺς) βουλ(ᾶς) Τιβ(έριος) Κλα(ύδιος) Νεόλαος Πρατομηλίδα.

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 288 (4). For the date of **[A. B]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 196 n. 17 and also remarks *LAC 270 [6d]. *ARC 63. *COR 169. *EL 143. For linguistic comment and the date of **[A]** see remarks on LAC 285 [1].

310. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑ(ΥΔΙΟΣ) ΟΝΗΣΙΦΟΡΟΣ (II) ΟΝΗΣΙΦΟΡΟΥ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 71a col. II, l. 4 [about A.D. 150].

Sparta, found between theatre and south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. II providing a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of Callicrates (son of Callicrates) son of Aristocles; Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Ὀνησίφορος (Ὀνησιφόρου) was senior ephor.

[2] *IG* V 1, 74A, l. 5; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 227-28 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 616; cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 527) [under Antoninus Pius].

Sparta, «at the temple of Lycurgus»; opisthographic block, on face A is a mutilated list of officials with the indication of the eponymous *patronomos* missing; here Τιβ(έριος) Κλα(ύδιος) Ὀνησιφόρος.

[3] He might also be recognized in Ὀνησίφορον Ὀνησιφόρου in *IG* V 1, 484, ll. 3-4 [Antonine], a private posthumous statue dedication to the person's memory erected by his friend P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) (LAC 584 [2], for text).

πρ(έσβυς) ἐφόρων **[1]**, [βίδυος (?)] **[2]**

Remarks: Although all three inscriptions do belong to the same period, Bradford distinguishes **[2]** [= p. 327 (9)] from the homonym of **[1]** and **[3]** [= p. 326 (3)] and *LGPN* III.A, 344 *s.v.* *Ὀνησιφόρος* (31, 35) distinguishes **[1]** and **[2]** from **[3]**. For the abbreviation of his gentilicium in text **[1]** cf. Cagnat, *Cours*, 417. Chrimes, *Ancient*

Sparta, 467 assigns the patronomate of Callicrates of **[1]** to *ca.* A.D. 160/61, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18. For the date of **[2]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 205 n. 18. In the light of the mention of a γϱ(αμματεύς) in **[2**, l. 8**]** A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 227-28 tentatively interprets the inscription as a catalogue of *bideoi*, whose five names are listed between two empty spaces, whereas H. Box, *op. cit.*, 167 n. 3 considers it to be a list of ephors.

311. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΠΕΡΙΚΛΗΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 36B, l. 36; only A, ll. 10-16 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 217 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 480); improved edition by A. S. Bradford, *AncW* 13, 1986, 123-28 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 361B, l. 34) [Hadrianic].
Sparta; opisthographic block with the careers of Onasicleidas son of Philostratus (face A, l. 1 - B, l. 26) and Aristonicidas son of Mousaeus (face B, ll. 28-34); the latter's term as νομοφυλά[κων πρέσβυς] dates in the patronomate of Κλ(αυδίου) Πεϱ[ικλέους].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166 B 5, comment on p. 185 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 611, l. 3) [Trajanic].
Sparta; catalogue of βίδυοι dated by the patronomate of Lysimachus; here Κλαύδιος Πεϱικλῆς.

[3a] The same eponymous *patronomos* has been recognized by Bradford in the ἐπὶ Πεϱικλέους mentioned in the career inscriptions of an unknown person, *IG* V 1, 41, l. 9,
[b] of another unknown person, *IG* V 1, 42, ll. 20-21,
[c] of Cn. Caninius Pollias (LAC 212, for text), *SEG* 11, 1950, 489, l. 2 [Hadrianic] and
[d] in the catalogue of *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of C. Iulius Cleander, *SEG* 11, 1950, 540, l.1: in l. 2 there is mentioned Aristonicidas son of Mousaeus, which corresponds to the information of **[1**, ll. 35-36**]**.

eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 3a-d]**, βίδυος **[2]**

Remarks: Bradford, 343 (3) dates the person in the «reign of Trajan»; A. S. Bradford, *AncW* 13, 1986, 123-28 dates **[1]** more generally in the 2nd c. A.D. For the date of **[1]** see also A. J. S. Spawforth, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire; some notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 232 n. 30. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 assigns the person's patronomate to *ca.* A.D. 98/99, which is too early. For the date of **[3c]** see LAC 212.

312. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΦΙΛΟ[- - -]

IG V 1, 165 [2nd c. A.D. ?].
Copied by Fourmont in *Magoula*, tiny fragment with two partly preserved names. In his *apographum* the second name figures as ΠΚΛ̃ΦΙΛΟ[- - -]; the tildes permit G. Kolbe to read Τι(βέϱιος) Κλ(αύδιος) Φιλό[στϱατος].

Remarks: Bradford, 439 (11) follows Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 165, *app. crit.*, who tentatively identifies

this individual with Ti. Clodius Philostratus (LAC 336), presumably, because there is no other Ti. Claudius with a cognomen beginning with Φιλο-. Other restorations have to be considered given that compound names with Φιλο- were very popular at Sparta, cf. Bradford, 428-41.

313. (ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ [?]) ΠΟΛΥΕΥΚΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 283, l. 2; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 316 no. 36. facsimile [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; pedimental marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by the person's son, Ti. Claudius Sosicrates (LAC 325, for text).

Remarks: Bradford, 350 (8) and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219 (date) regard this individual as a Ti. Claudius and tentatively propose him as a descendant of C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499), cf. Bradford, 350 (7): 283[a]. The inscription has been dated by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 316 no. 36 to the beginning of the 2nd c. A.D. Our later date depends on internal prosopographical evidence, see LAC 476 [5b].

f. Ti. Claudius Sosicrates (LAC 325), perhaps (through an unattested Iulia) maternal grands. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499), cf. stemma Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 219 n. 3; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma IX.

314. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΟΣ (I) ΒΡΑΣΙΔΑ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 472, ll. 5-9 [Antonine].
Sparta, formerly built into the wall of a private house; marble plaque with a civic honorary inscription for C. Avidius Agathangelus (LAC 198, for text), whose public statue was paid for by Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ(δίου) Πρατολάου τοῦ Βρασίδου, the honorand's βοαγός.

[2] *IG* V 1, 497, ll. 2-3 [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Formerly walled within the cemetery at the church of *Hagia Kyriaki* in the village of *Amykles*; statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person for his exemplary execution of the liturgy of *agoranomos* responsible of the roads. His statue was funded by his children Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus also known as Damocratidas and Claudia Damostheneia:

Ἡ πό[λις] | Τιβ(έριον) Κλαύ(διον) Πρατόλαο[ν] | Βρασίδου, ἀγοραν[όμον] | ἐπὶ τὰς ὁδούς, ἐ[πὶ τῇ] |[5] ἀνυπερβλήτῳ π[ερὶ τὴν] | ἀρχὴν καὶ λιτουργ[ίαν φι]|λοτειμίᾳ, προσδε[ξα]|μένων τὸ ἀνάλωμα Τι|βερίου Κλαυδίου Αἰλίου |[10] Πρατολάου τοῦ καὶ Δαμο|κρατίδου, ἱερέως κατὰ γέ|νος Καρνείου Βοικέτα | καὶ Καρνείου Δρομαίου καὶ | Ποσειδῶνος Δωματείτα |[15] καὶ Ἡρακλέους Γενάρχα | καὶ Κόρας καὶ Τεμενίου | τῶν ἐν τῷ Ἕλει καὶ τῶν συν|καθειδρυμένων θεῶν | ἐν τοῖς προγεγραμμέ|νοις ἱεροῖς, καὶ Κλαυδίας Δαμοσθενείας, τῶν | παίδων.

[3] *IG* V 1, 498, ll. 2-3 [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; fragmentary marble plaque commemorating that the person, in honourable fulfillment of his civic duties [cf. **2**], won the contest for the ἀριστοπολειτεία «according to the law»:

Ἡ πόλις | Τιβέριον Κλαύδιον | Πρατόλαον Βρασίδο<υ> | καλῶς πεπολειτευμένον |[5] καὶ

λαβόντα τὰς τῆς ἀριστο|πολειτείας τειμ[ὰς] κατὰ τὸν νόμον (reading of Kolbe based on Muratori's copy of the *apographum* of Cyriacus of Ancona).

[4] *IG* V 1, 526, ll. 9-11 [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble statue base with civic honorary inscription for the σειτώνην for life M. Aurelius Agathus (LAC 84, for text), a benefactor of the city; his statue was funded by his friend Τιβ(ερίου) Κλ(αυδίου) Πρατολάου τοῦ Βρασίδου.

[5] *IG* V 1, 582 + 519, ll. 2-4 united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 253-54 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 792 and 811); ll. 6-7 emended by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 228-30 [under Antoninus Pius].
Both fragments found in the village of *Amykles*, now lost; civic honorary inscription broken into two parts for Memmia Ageta (LAC 537, for text), whose statue was funded by her sons, the Claudii Antipater and Pratolaus: [Κλαυ]|δίων Ἀντ[ι]πά[τρου] | καὶ Πρατόλα.

[6] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 222-24 no. 18 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 683a, ll. 3-5) [Antonine].
Sparta, found at the theatre; marble altar inscribed on all four sides, one being a dedication to Zeus Hypsistus by a certain Aphrodisius, a slave of the person:

Ἀφροδείσι|ος δοῦλος | Κλαυ(δίου) Πρατο|λάου τοῦ Βρα|[5]σίδου Διὶ Ὑ[ψ]ίστῳ εὐχήν].

[7] He is also meant by the patronymic of Claudia Damostheneia (LAC 219 [3], for text) in *IG* V 1, 589, ll. 4-5 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 813a) [*ca.* 210 A.D.]: Κλαυ(δίαν) Δαμοσθένειαν [Π]ρατολάου.

βοαγός **[1]**, ἀγορανόμος ἐπὶ τὰς ὁδοὺς **[2]**, *aristopolites* **[3]**

Remarks: Bradford distinguishes among **[2-4, 6]** [= p. 356 (3)] and **[5]** [= p. 356 (1)]; for the person see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 231-33. Pratolaus' name formula is always accompanied by his father's cognomen, which is to be explained by his father's prominence as Roman senator. The latter, (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I), is known to have had four sons. As the Ti. Claudii Spartiaticus and Brasidas (II) are not named in **[5]**, they should not be regarded as his sons from the marriage with Memmia Ageta (LAC 537, for further comment), but with another woman.
His liturgy concerned with some kind of road works **[2]** is a vivid testimony to his enormous wealth. As attested in text **[3]**, this earned him the privileges of *aristopoliteia*, for which see comment LAC 361 [3]. A hint of a possible date of **[4]** is the honorand's gentilicium Aurelius, which points to enfranchisement under Marcus Aurelius, Commodus or at latest Caracalla.

s. (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) and Memmia Ageta (LAC 537), probably maternal grands. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575), b. (Ti.) Claudius Antipater (LAC 258), through whom uncle Claudia Ageta (LAC 215), paternal half-b. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326) and Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) (LAC 275), f. Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219 [2, 6]), through whom f.-in-law Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290) and grandf. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218), Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228), adoptive f. Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also

known as Damocratidas (LAC 251), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131; better Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii), p. 246 tab. 6 (Aelii) and Settipani, 496 [born A.D. 135/40 and died after 161]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, II and VI.

315. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑ̣ΟΣ (III) [Ο] ΚΑΙ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΥΔΑ[ΜΟΥ]

IG V 1, 589, ll. 20-21 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 813a) [*ca.* 210 A.D.].

Found in the village of *Biza* to the east of the village of *Amykles* at the site of the Eleusinion; base with cymatia on top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219, for text); Damostheneia's statue was funded by this person, who was her son.

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 358 (11); A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 234. s. Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219) and Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290), maternal grands. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), through whom great-grands. Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274), paternal grands. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326), his adoptive uncle was Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 251), b. Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218), Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228), perhaps h. Iulia Etearchis (II) (LAC 386), through whom f. Claudius Alcandridas (LAC 255) and Claudia Elpis also known as Callistonice (LAC 221), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131; better Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii), p. 246 tab. 6 (Aelii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, II and VI.

316. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) Κ[Λ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΠΡΑ]ΤΟΜΗΛΙΔΑΣ

[1] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 443-45 no. 13, ll. 7-8, pl. 77b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 469, ll. 7-8) [Hadrianic].

Found in the modern stadium of Sparta; four joining fragments of lower part of marble slab belonging to a list of officials, seemingly σειτῶναι, with reference to other posts they held. Among them was Τι(βέριος) Κ[λ(αύδιος) Πρα]|τομηλίδας, ἐπὶ Πεί[ου ταμί]|ας, ἐπὶ Πρατονείκο(υ) ἀγ(ορα)ν[όμος, ἐπὶ Νεικιπ]|[10]πίδα ἐπιμελητὴς πό(λεως), ἐπὶ [- - -] | ἱερεύς, ἐπὶ Πασικράτου[ς - - -].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 362 no. 150 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 775) [Trajanic (?)].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; mutilated marble plinth, originally attached to another block; it bears a private dedication of this person for his son:

[Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιο(?)]ς̣ Πρατομηλίδα̣ς̣ | [Εὐδόκιμο(?)]ν τὸν υἱόν.

ἀγ(ορα)ν[όμος] **[1]**, ἐπιμελητὴς πό(λεως) **[1]**; ἱερεὺς **[1]**; presumably σειτώνης **[1]**

Remarks: Followed by Bradford, 359 (3) [= **2**]. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 362 restores the names of father and son in **[2]** on the basis of a Trajanic catalogue of *gerontes* (?) in an uncertain patronomate, at the end of which there is mentioned a certain Ε[ὐ]δόκιμος Πρατομηλίδα, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170-71 E 3 and p. 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 563, l. 6). In view of **[1]**, the restoration of **[2]** now gains more

probability.

For the date of **[1]** and an interesting comment on the *sitonia* see G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 444-45 with n. 36.

317. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΠΡ<Ω>ΤΟΓΕΝΗΣ

IG V 1, 758 [2nd c. A.D. based on palaeography].

Sparta; marble plaque with the funerary inscription of the individual; he died at the age of thirty-five:

Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος | Πρ<ω>τογένης Σαλαμείνιος πυθαύλης | ἐτῶν λε'.

from Salamis

Remarks: Omitted in J. B. O'Connor, *Chapters in the history of actors and acting in ancient Greece, together with a prosopographia histrionum Graecorum* (Chicago 1908). Stefanis, *Διονυσιακοὶ τεχνῖται*, no. 2155 dates the inscription in the «Roman period».

318. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΡΟΥΦΕΙΝΟΣ ΥΓΕΙΝΟΥ

J. M. Cook, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 281-82 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 806a, ll. 3-5) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.].

Amyklai; fragment of part of marble entablature used as pedimental stele; it bears a civic honorary inscription for the individual. His statue was funded by his «true friend» M. Aurelius Epiteucticus (son of Epiteucticus) son of Clesas:

Ἡ πόλις | {Ἡ [πό]λ̣ι̣ς(?)} | τὸν ἀξιολογώτα|τον Τιβέριον Κλ(αύδιον) | Ῥουφεῖνον Ὑγεί|[5]νου ἱερονίκην | τὸν ἀσύνκριτον | ἀγορανόμον | Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρήλιος | Ἐπιτευκτικὸς (Ἐπιτευκτικοῦ) |[10] τοῦ Κλησᾶ τὸν | γνήσιον φίλον.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 366. For Rufinus as cognomen see Solin and Salomies, 393; for the Hellenized version see *LGPN* III.A 385 *s.v. Ῥουφῖνος* (4) [with too late a date: «*ca.* A.D. 225-250»]. On the date of this inscription proposed above, see comment LAC 131. For another *hieronikes* see LAC 116 [1, 2].

Presumably b. Ti. Claudius Eiranio (LAC 302), cf. *LGPN* III.A, 439 *s.v. Ὑγῖνος* (15)

[ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) **ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ**] ΣΑΚΕΡΔΩΣ: see *LAC 697.

319. [ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ Σ]Α̣ΙΘ[Ι]ΔΑ̣[Σ ΚΑΙΛΙΑΝ]Ο[Σ] (II?)

IG V 1, 512, ll. 2-4 and p. 303 *add.* 512; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 174 no. 93a [1] [Antonine].

Sparta; in the foundations of a small tower in the west area; statue base with civic honorary inscription for the individual. He was lifelong high-priest of the imperial cult of the Achaean *Koinon* and *helladarches:*

[῾Η] πόλις | [Τιβ(έριον) Κλαύδιον | Σ]αιθ[ί]δα[ν Καιλι|αν]ὸ[ν ἀρχιερέα |5 τῶν Σεβαστῶν διὰ βίου | κ]αὶ ἑλλαδ[άρχην] | τῶν ῾Ελλή[νων] | ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινο[ῦ] | τῶν ᾿Αχαιῶν ἀρε|10τῆς χάριν.

Remarks: The identification of the honorand depends on the remaining letters especially in l. 3 in combination with the characteristic title mentioned in ll. 6-9. P. Foucart followed by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 512, *app. crit.* identified him with the Messenian notable and Roman senator Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (II) attested in the Messenian inscriptions *IG* V 1, 1451, ll. 8-9 and 1455, l. 6 (*MES 157 [1. 3]). The editors of *PIR*² C 1004 (1) as well as Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 174 no. 93a (in both publications *IG* V 1, 512 is referred to as Messenian inscription), however, identify the person of *IG* V 1, 512, of *IG* V 1, 1451 and of Paus. IV. 32, 2 [see C. Habicht, *Pausanias' guide to ancient Greece* (Berkeley - Los Angeles - London 1998) 58 n. 80] as Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (I) (MES 156), the son of Claudius Hostilius and father of Ti. Claudius Frontinus [I]. Settipani, 116 also suggests that the *helladarches* and imperial high-priest for life was Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (I) and that he was born about A.D. 135/40 and died after 161/69. For his second cognomen cf. Solin and Salomies, 305 *s.v. C(a)elianus*.

Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (II) (*MES 157) is treated in *PIR*² C 1004a and Halfmann, 196 no. 127: as his father and brother, he was a Roman senator, cf. M. Cébeillac, *'Les quaestores principis et candati' aux Ier et IIème sieècles de l'empire* (Milano 1972) 209-210; G. Alföldy, *Konsulat und Senatorenstand unter den Antoninen. Prosopographische Untersuchungen zur senatorischen Führungsschicht* (Bonn 1977) 85 n. 49. 193.

The reason for which this Saethidas and Ti. Claudius Frontinus Niceratus (*LAC 294) were honoured at Sparta is unknown. The office of ἑλλαδάρχης τῶν ῾Ελλήνων is encountered also in connection with T. Statilius Timocrates (ARG 254 [2]) as attested in *IG* IV 590, cf. Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 69 n. 150.

As we tentatively propose to identify (with W. Kolbe) the individual discussed in this lemma with Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (II) (*MES 157), we assume that he was s. Ti. Claudius Frontinus (I) (LAC 293 and *MES 142 and *ARG 90), through whom grands. Ti. Claudius Saethidas Caelianus (I) (MES 156), great-grands. Claudius Hostilius (MES 145) and [Claudia - - -] (MES 123); b. Ti. Claudius Frontinus (II) Quir. Niceratus (*LAC 294 and *MES 150 and *ARG 91); cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1451, *app. crit.* and Settipani, 116; for the latter see also *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XVI.

320. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΣΗΙΑΝΟΣ/ΣΕΪΑΝΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 111, ll. 1-2; restorations by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 193-94 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 235-37 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 584, ll. 1-2); new edition by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 423 with the addition of a new fragment published in J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 296 no. 52a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 410, ll. 1-2) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Found at Sparta «near the mills in the village of *Matala*»; marble base with catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of the person: [γέροντες] οἱ ἐπ[ὶ Κ]λα[υ|δίο]υ Σεϊανοῦ.

[2] *IG* V 1, 292, ll. 2-3; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 323-24 no. 50 with facsimile; ph. in Kennell, *Gymnasium*, 88 pl. 8 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental marble stele with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by C. Iulius Philochareinus (LAC 495, for text), victor in a contest dating to the patronomate of our man: ἐπὶ πατρονόμω Κλαυδίω Σεϊανῶ.

[3] *IG* V 1, 293, ll. 5-6, pl. 5 (where by misprint no. 292); A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 324 no. 51, fig. 140 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; marble plaque with relief of pedimental stele bearing a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by Damocrates son of Diocles, victor in a contest dating to the patronomate of the person: ἐπὶ πατρονόμου |⁵ Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυδίου Σηια|νοῦ.

[4] *IG* V 1, 1586 (p. XXIV) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, found in the courtyard of a private house; small fragment of marble plaque with the first two lines of a catalogue of the ephors in the patronomate of this person: Ἔφοροι ἐπὶ Τι(βερίου) Κλαυδίου | Σεϊανοῦ.

[5] He is to be identified with the Σηιανοῦ of *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, ll. 4. 12, in whose patronomate Callicrates (son of Callicrates) was secretary of the boule (l. 4) and C. Nervinius Noetus *gerousias* (l. 12).

eponymous *patronomos* **[1-5]**

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 370. For the date of text **[1]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59. 422 points out that the patronomate of Claudius Seianus **[1-5]** and that of C. Avidius Biadas (LAC 199) must have fallen in two consecutive terms in about the mid-2nd c. A.D. In **[1]** the praenomina of all the cited officials are omitted (cf. Bradford, *op. cit.* 1980, 423 and H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 180-82). For linguistic archaism, as in **[2]**, see comment LAC 196. For the date of **[5]** see LAC 214.

321. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΣΙΜΗΔΗΣ/ΣΕΙΜΗΔΗΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 152, l. 1 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 604) [presumably Trajanic].
Sparta, built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* to the right of the entrance in the area called *Mataleïka* near the river Eurotas; marble plaque with catalogue of officials of unknown function, perhaps *bideoi*; cited first Τι(βέριος) Κλαύδιος Σιμήδης | φιλοσέβαστος | καὶ φιλόπατρις ἀπὸ γένους.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 37-38 no. 59 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 781) restored by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 210-17 pl. 23a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 407, l. 2); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, no. 68 [after mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, from the theatre; three fragments of an oblong marble base with a dedication, from a family statue group of Claudia Teisamenis daughter of Atticus, her husband Claudius Aristocrates, who was the son of our person, and their son Claudius Seimedes. The monument was erected in accordance with the will of Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231, for text) by her

brother Ti. Claudius Herodes; here Κλαύ(διον) [Ἀριστοκρ]άτη Κλα(υδίου) [Σ]ειμ[ήδους υἱ]όν.

[3] The same person is most probably also to be recognized in Seimedes, who is attested four times as patron of three different persons: **[a]** *IG* V 1, 101: Νεικοκράτης (Νεικοκράτους) Σειμήδει κ(άσεν),

[b] *SEG* 11, 1950, 569 col. II, l. 12: [Κ]λεώνυμος (Κλεωνύμου) Σιμήδι κά(σεν) and col. III, l. 14: Δάμαρχος (Δαμάρχου) Σιμήδι κά(σεν) and

[c] *SEG* 11, 1950, 610, l. 7: Νικοκράτη[ς (Νικοκράτους) Σιμήδ]ει κά(σεν) (cf. **[3a]**).

three persons κά(σεν) to him **[3a-c]**, head of board of officials, perhaps *bideoi* **[1]**; φιλοσέβαστος καὶ φιλόπατρις ἀπὸ γένους **[1]**

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 38 identifies **[1]** and **[2]**. Bradford distinguishes between **[1. 2]** [= p. 374 (3)] and **[3a-c]** [= p. 375 (4)] and refers **[1]** to Claudius Seimedes (II) (LAC 322). A. J. S. Spawfoth finally identifies **[1-3c]** with Ti. Claudius Seimedes (I) and argues that presumably since his ephebate he had been a friend of Tisamenis' father, Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes, see *ABSA* 75, 1980, 212 n. 48 (date of **[1]** based on prosopographical considerations) and pp. 215-16 n. 63. Settipani, 496 considers that the individual was born about A.D. 75 and died after 98/117.
Usually the title φιλόπατρις is encountered in connection with the title φιλόκαισαρ in the case of magistrates with civil functions (cf. comment LAC 157); the mention of φιλοσέβαστος in [1] is therefore noteworthy.

s. Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (I) (LAC 261) and Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) (Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 304 *add.* 607) or s. Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) (A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 216. 219 and Settipani, 496), f. (Ti.) Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262), by whom f.-in-law Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231) and grandf. (Ti.) Claudius Seimedes (II) (LAC 322), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214. 216. 219 and Settipani, 496 *contra FOS*, 226-27 no. 251 *s.v. Claudia Tisamenis*; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and IX.

322. (ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑ(ΥΔΙΟΣ) ΣΕΙΜΗΔΗΣ (II) [ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΑΣ) ΤΕΙ]ΣΑΜΕΝΙΔΟΣ ΚΑΙ Κ[ΛΑ(ΥΔΙΟΥ) ΑΡΙΣΤΟ]ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (II) ΥΙΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 37-38 no. 59 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 781) restored by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 210-17 pl. 23a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 407, ll. 2-3); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, no. 68 [after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, from the theatre; three fragments of an oblong marble base with a dedication, from a family statue group of Claudia Teisamenis daughter of Atticus, her husband Claudius Aristocrates son of Seimedes and their son Claudius Seimedes which was erected in accordance with the will of Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231, for text) by her brother Ti. Claudius Herodes.

Remarks: A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215-16 n. 63 identifies the person as Ti. Claudius Seimedes (II) grands. of Ti. Claudius Simedes (I), whereas Bradford, 374 (3) merges the two homonyms.

s. (Ti.) Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262) and Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231), paternal grands. Ti. Claudius Seimedes (I) (LAC 321), maternal grands. Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes

(*LAC 270. *ARC 63. *COR 169. *EL 143), maternal nephew L. Vibullius Hipparchus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (LAC 271. *COR 174. *EL 144), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214. 216. 219 *contra FOS*, 226-27 no. 251 *s.v. Claudia Tisamenis*; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma IX.

323. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 225-26, F 1 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 530, l. 3) [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D].

Sparta; catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of Claudius Brasidas.

Remarks: For this person see Bradford, 390 (4). For the date see *LAC 274 [3].

324. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΣΩΦΡΩΝ

IG V 1, 554, l. 1 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 556B); see also A. Christophilopoulos, "Τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον", in: *Μνήμη Γεωργίου Α. Πετροπούλου* vol. 2 (Athens 1984) 425 no. 2 [early Severan].

According to *CIG* I, 1364a from Sparta, at the east gate; statue base decorated with cymatium inscribed on two adjacent sides; the one to the right (face B) bears a dedication of our man quoting offices of his career; he was a *synephebos* of P. Aelius Damocratidas:

Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Σώφρων βωμονί|κης, συνέφηβος Πο(πλίου) | Αἰλ(ίου) Δαμοκρατίδα τοῦ Ἀλ|κανδρίδα, ἀρχιερέως |[5] τοῦ Σεβ(αστοῦ) καὶ τῶν θείων | προγόνων αὐτοῦ, | φιλοκαίσαρος καὶ φιλο|πάτριδος, αἰωνίου ἀγο|ρανό(μου), πλειστονίκου πα|[10]ραδόξου καὶ ἀρίστου Ἑλλή|νων, σύνδικος καὶ δαμ[ο]|σιομάστης ἐπὶ πατρο|νό(μου) Σπαρτιατικοῦ τοῦ Εὐδάμου, | ἐξηγητὴς τῶν Λυκουργείων ἐθῶ[ν].

synephebos of P. Aelius Damocratidas, βωμονίκης, σύνδικος καὶ δαμ[ο]σιομάστης, ἐξηγητὴς τῶν Λυκουργείων ἐθῶ[ν]

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 403 (3). For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 279. 283-84; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 247-48. For the agonistic title βωμονίκης see Cartledge and Spawforth, 205. 266 n. 24. For the competences of a σύνδικος see *ibid.*, 155. 259 n. 15. For an explanation of the term δαμοσιομάστης (cf. *IG* V 1, 47), see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 48 n. 5. For the "Lycurgan customs" see Cartledge and Spawforth, 190. 198; Christophilopoulos, *op. cit.*, 428 comes to the conclusion that the Λυκούργεια ἔθη in the Spartan inscription have to be interpreted as genuine customs with a binding juridic character («ἀληθῆ ἔθιμα μὲ δεσμευτικὸν νομικὸν χαρακτῆρα»); for the ἐξηγητὴς τῶν Λυκουργείων ἐθῶν see in particular Chrimes, *op. cit.*, 160-61.

325. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΥΕΥΚΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 283, ll. 1-2; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 316 no. 36, facsimile [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; pedimental marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by the person following his victory in a contest dating to the patronomate of Lysicrates:

Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος Σωσικράτης | Πολυεύκτου υἱός, βουαγός | μικιχιζομένων τὸν ἐπὶ | Λυσικράτους ἐνιαυτὸν νει|⁵κάσας τὸ παιδικὸν καθθη|ρατόριων ἀνέθηκεν Ὀρ|θείᾳ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 395 (4). Sosicrates is a very common name in Sparta but is otherwise not connected, either with the Spartan *Iulii* or with the *Claudii*. Because his cognomen ends in -crates A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219 n. 3 (date) suggests a relationship to the Ti. Claudii Damocrates and Aristocrates (I) and (II).

The inscription is dated by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 316 no. 36 to the beginning of the 2nd c. A.D. Our later date depends on internal prosopographical evidence, see LAC 476 [5b].

s. (Ti. Claudius) Polyeuctus (LAC 313), perhaps great-grands. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499), cf. stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma IX.

326. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΒΡΑΣΙΔΟΥ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 500, ll. 2-3, *add.* p. 303; see also A. Christophilopoulos, "Τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον", in: *Μνήμη Γεωργίου Α. Πετροπούλου* vol. 2 (Athens 1984) 425 no. 1 [between A.D. 198 and 212].

Built into a wall of the church of *Hagios Georgios* at *Mystras*; fragmentary marble statue base with honorary inscription for the person commissioned by some kind of instructors who taught the Lycurgan traditions to the Spartan ephebes:

[Οἱ διδ]άσκαλοι ἀμ[φὶ τὰ | Λυκούργει]α ἔθη Τιβ(έριον) Κλ(αύδιον) | [Σπαρτια]τικὸν Βρασίδου, | [τὸν ἀξι]ολογώτατον |⁵ [καὶ παντ]άπρωτον, ἱερέα | [θεᾶς Ῥώ]μης, ἀρχιερέα | [τῶν τε Σ]εβαστῶν καὶ | [τῶν θεί]ων προγόνων | [αὐτῶν, ἀρι]στοπολειτευτ(ήν) |¹⁰ [- - -].

[2] *IG* V 1, 525, ll. 8-15 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 334) [presumably after A.D. 211].

Sparta; marble statue base with honorary inscription for Flavius Asclepiades also known as Alexander (LAC 359, for entire text), a provincial Greek from Caesarea in Palestine, who was praised for his παιδεία and his virtue in general. The statue was funded by his friend Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus; here Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ(δίου) Σπαρτιατικοῦ τοῦ Βρασίδου.

[3] A. A. Themos, *AD* 50, 1995, *Chron.* B' 1, 130 (cf. *SEG* 48, 1998, 473); *id.*, "Ἐπιγραφὲς ἀπὸ τὴ Σπάρτη", *Horos* 13, 1999, 59-60 no. 3, pl. 9, 1 (*AnnEpigr* 1999, 1460; *SEG* 49, 1999, 406) [late Antonine/early Severan].

Sparta, from excavations near the so-called Leonidaion; elliptical marble statue base; of his statue only his feet survive along with what appears to have been part of his garment (but see remarks on **[3]** below):

Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύ(διος) Σπαρτιατικὸς | ὁ δωρησάμενος τὸ ἔργον.

[4a] He should also be recognized as father of Ti. Claudius Eudamus mentioned in *IG* V 1, 590, l. 11, a statue dedication for Spartiaticus' granddaughter Claudia Damostheneia (LAC 218, for

text) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.]: Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ[δ](ίου) Εὐδάμου τοῦ Σπαρτιατικοῦ.

[b] In *IG* V 1, 527, l. 13 he appears as father of Ti. Claudius Aristoteles: Τιβ(ερίου) Κλ(αυδί-ου) Ἀριστοτέλους τοῦ Σπαρτιατικοῦ.

[c] Moreover, he should be identified with [Σ]παρτιατικός, the paternal grandfather of the honorand Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227, for text) in *IG* V 1, 591, l. 4 [presumably first quarter 3rd c. A.D.]: Κλαυδίαν Φιλοκράτ[ιαν] Ἀριστοτέλους το[ῦ Σ]παρτιατικοῦ.

ἱερεὺς θεᾶς Ῥώμης **[1. 2]**; ἀρχιερεὺς **[1]** (δὶς **[2]**) τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτ<ῶν> **[1. 2]**; ἀριστοπολειτευτής **[1. 2]**; [ἀξι]ολογώτατος [καὶ παντ]άπρωτος **[1]**

Remarks: Bradford, 379 (1) without reason distinguishes him from Spartiaticus of **[4a]** [= p. 381 (10)]. The date he proposes («I/II A.D.») is unconvincing, because Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus is the son of the senator Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) and not his grandson, as Cartledge and Spawforth, 197 suggested. Brasidas was eponymous *patronomos* under M. Aurelius, hence his son's activity must have fallen in the early Severan period, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 235 n. 131, p. 236 n. 132, pp. 237-38; the inscriptions **[1]** and **[2]** are contemporary, because they both refer to Spartiaticus as imperial high-priest and "best of citizens" in a period, when the priesthood of the imperial cult was not an office διὰ βίου (for life), but of a fixed term (cf. δὶς in **[2]**); for *aristopoliteia* mentioned in **[1]** and **[2]**, see comment LAC 361 [3]. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 14, 1907-08, 128 no. 55 followed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 regards the singular form «αὐτοῦ» in l. 13 of **[2]** as an engraver's error and reads «αὐτ<ῶν>» by analogy with the plural «τῶν Σεβαστῶν» in l. 12; the latter, however, changed his mind in *ABSA* 80, 1985, 236 in believing that «αὐτοῦ» points to a recent change from co-reign to sole reign; if so, on prosopographical grounds **[2]** can only be dated at the beginning of the reign of Caracalla after the assassination of Geta. The priesthood of *Dea Roma* **[1. 2]** is not attested otherwise in Spartan epigraphy. Against the usual practice, the titles φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις are not attested in **[2]** in connection with the function of the high-priest of the imperial cult, see Chr. Veligianni (cited in LAC 7 [2]) 76 n. 148. Settipani 496 considers that the individual was born about A.D. 135 and died after 198/212.

Near the find spot of **[3]** was discovered the torso of a male draped statue (now in the Sparta Museum), which seems to belong to the statue base **[3]**. These findings join the statues of Claudius Brasidas (*IG* V 1, 496, found also near the so-called Leonidaion: Κλαύ(διον) Βρασίδαν | τὸν πατέρα, see *LAC 274 [2]) and of Claudia Damostheneia (*IG* V 1, 499: [Κ]λ(αύδιαν) Δαμοσθενείαν | τὴν θυγατέρα, see LAC 220), for which see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 227 [where by misprint Tib. Claudius Pratolaus (II) instead of (I)], pp. 231-32; cf. also Cartledge and Spawforth, 200 n. 16 (date). Already Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 496 *app. crit.* recognized the similarity of *IG* V 1, 496 and *IG* V 1, 499 — both having apicated letters — as well as the stylistic analogies of the two statues themselves.

The statue base of **[3]** and its inscription show in their turn particular similarities to *IG* V 1, 496 [cf. M. N. Tod - A. J. B. Wace, *A Catalogue of the Sparta Museum*

(Oxford 1906) 146 no. 85]. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 496 *app. crit.* has also suggested relating *IG* V 1, 496 and 499 to *IG* V 1, 497 and 498, two honorary inscriptions for the Spartan notable Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314 [2. 3]); *IG* V 1, 497 attests a Claudia Damostheneia (LAC 219 [1]) as Pratolaus' daughter. From the evidence available before the discovery of **[3]** it has been deduced that it must have been the same person, namely the above-mentioned Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I), who had two statues erected, one in honour of his father (*IG* V 1, 496) and one for his daughter (*IG* V 1, 499). The fact that on neither of the two statue bases did he have his own name engraved, has been explained by imagining a statue group showing Pratolaus as dedicator flanked by members of his family. But the evidence of **[3]** apparently calls for a modification of the above-cited hypothesis according to which Ti. Claudius Pratolaus was the donator and central figure of the family statue group: it should be considered, too, that the base **[3]** was formerly part of the statue group mentioned above, given that it was found, as was *IG* V 1, 499, near the so-called Leonidaion. It has been suggested that the expression ὁ δωρησάμενος τὸ ἔργον in l. 2 of text **[3]** refers to Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus' financing of the construction of a building where the statue group mentioned above was then erected, perhaps the bath excavated by the *British School* near the find spot of the statues (cf. A. A. Themos, *Horos* 13, 1999, 60 n. 8). It is also possible, however, that this phrase refers to the financing of the statue group itself by Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus; for ἔργον meaning "building" or "construction", see *Mon. Anc.* XVIII 20 (ed. H. Volkmann³, Berlin 1969) and cf. *BullÉpigr* 1973, 479 and for ἔργον meaning "statue", see Xen., *Mem.* III 10, 7. Epigraphically, Spartiaticus is attested as one of the four known sons of the senator Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (see below), but he is not known to have been the father of a Claudia Damostheneia (like his brother Pratolaus). If the proposed link of the inscriptions *IG* V 1, 499 and *IG* V 1, 496 with the inscription **[3]** is indeed correct, a Claudia Damostheneia (III) daughter of Spartiaticus, unattested otherwise, must be postulated.

Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus is also mentioned on a marble statue base from the sanctuary of Apollo in Delphi bearing the same titles as in **[1]** and especially in **[2]**, see *FD* III. 1, 543, ll. 3-5 [between A.D. 198 and 212]: Ἡ λαμπροτά[τη] Δελ|φῶν πόλις τὸν ἀξ[ι]|ολογώτατον Κλ[α]ύ|διον Σπα[ρ]τιατ[ι]κὸν |⁵ Βρασίδου, [ἱ]ερέα θε|ᾶς Ῥώμης, ἀ[ρχιε]ρέα | δὶς τῶν Σεβαστῶν, [ἀ]ρισ[το]|πολιτευ[τήν], τῆς | εἰς αὐτὴν εὐνοίας ἕ|¹⁰νεκεν. His links with Delphi remain obscure.

s. (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274), b. Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) (LAC 275), half-b. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314) and (Ti.) Claudius Antipater (LAC 258), f. Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290), through whom f.-in-law Claudia Damosthenia (I) (LAC 219) and grandf. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 251), Claudia Damosthenia (II) (LAC 218), Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228); also f. T. Claudius Aristoteles (LAC 267), through whom f.-in-law Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387) and grandf. Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227); apparently also f. Claudia Damostheneia (III) (LAC 220), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131 and Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 471; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VI.

327. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 1163, l. 8 [A.D. 211-212].

Gytheion; statue base bearing an honorary inscription of the polis for the Emperor Caracalla erected in charge of the five ephors of that year and the *tamias;* the person is listed among the ephors:

Αὐτο[κρά]τορα | Καίσαρα | Σεβαστὸν ἀνίκη|τον Μᾶ(ρκον) Αὐρήλιον |[5] Ἀντωνῖνον | ἡ πόλις ἡ Γυθεατῶν· ἐφορευόντων | Κλαυδίου Θεοδότου, Σωκρατίδα τοῦ Δα|[10]μίππου, Ἀριστο-κρά|τους τοῦ Ἀγησίππου, [Σ]ωσινίκου τοῦ Ἀριστοκλέ|ους, Τερεντίου Φιλοκλέ|ους Νέου, ταμιεύοντος |[15] Εὐδάμου τοῦ Καλλινι|κίδα.

Remarks: The date depends on the imperial titulature: Caracalla was called *invictus* (ll. 3-4) from A.D. 211, see Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 164.

328. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΘΕΟΓΝ[- - -]

IG V 1, 737, l. 12 [at the earliest 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, pedimental stele decorated with acroteria bearing a badly mutilated epitaph; in the *apographum* of Fourmont l. 12: ΚΛ'ϹΕΟΓΝ.

Remarks: The small vertical stroke after the *lambda* in the *apographum* might be an abbreviation sign. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 737, *app. crit.* proposes to restore the individual's cognomen as Θεόγν[ωτος] (not attested in the Peloponnese, cf. *LGPN* III.A) or similar (*e.g.* Θεόγνητος, cf. *LGPN* III.A, 201 *s.v.*). The person is not cited by Bradford. The date proposed above is based on palaeography and the expressions preserved in ll. 5 and 7.

***329. (ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΤΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ (ΔΗΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ)** (?)

[1] *IG* V 1, 39, l. 34 (*apographum IG* V 1, 71a col. I, ll. 21-23) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526) [not long after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found between the theatre and the south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. I providing *inter alia* the names of two Spartan officials with their careers; one of them is Glyco (son of Glyco) who was *gerousias* in the patronomate of Τιτιανοῦ.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 208-09 no. 6 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 498, ll. 5-6) [after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall over the west *parodos;* plain marble block with the career of C. Iulius Boeotius (LAC 430, for text), who was among others γε[ρουσίας] for the second time in the patronomate of Τιτια[νο]ῦ.

eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 2]**

Ephesian (?) with Spartan citizenship

Remarks: Bradford, 416, 495 and A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92-93 n. 37 (date) in accordance with A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 258 propose the

identification of this otherwise unknown Spartan *patronomos* with the Ephesian senator C. Claudius Titianus Demostratus (cf. *PIR*² C 1044; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 182-83 no. 104), whose Spartan patronomate must have followed his term as *quaestor provinciae Achaiae* in the middle of the 2nd c. A.D.; Woodward assigns it to *ca.* A.D. 155, whereas Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467 to *ca.* A.D. 166/67. O. Salomies *(per litt.)* does not consider the identification with the Ephesian senator as very probable given that Titianus was quite a common cognomen, cf. *e.g.* the Flavii Titiani, *PIR*² F 378-87 (but none of them seemed to have been active in the province of Achaia).

For the date of **[1]** see also the patronomate of Cascellius Aristoteles (LAC 214).

330. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΞΕ[Ν]ΟΦΑΝΗΣ ΑΡΜΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ (I)

The person appears in two approximate duplicates of a catalogue of *nomophylakes* **[1A. B]** dating to the patronomate of Damocles (son of Damocles):

[1A] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 220-21 E 33 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 546a, l. 7) [about A.D. 100].

Sparta theatre, on a fallen block from the east *parodos* wall: Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύ(διος) Ξε[ν]οφάνης Ἁρμονείκου.

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 12 J with facsimile and comment p. 17 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 546b, l. 7) [about A.D. 100].

Sparta theatre, on a block of the orchestra drain: Τ[ι]β(έριος) Κλα(ύδιος) Ξ[ενοφά]νης Ἁρμονείκου.

[2] He might be identified with Ξενοφάνης Ἁρμονείκου in the catalogue of *nomophylakes IG* V 1, 79, ll. 14-15 (*apographum IG* V 1, 71 col. IV) dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Cleander (LAC 440 [4B]) [end of 1st c. A.D.].

νομοφύλαξ **[1A. B]**, σύσσειτος **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 319 (1). *LGPN* III.A, 336 *s.v.* *Ξενοφάνης* (8). It cannot be decided with certainty whether at the time of **[2]** Xenophanes was still a *peregrinus* or if in tetxt **[2]** his Roman names were simply omitted, as suggested by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 196 n. 17, where see also for the date of **[2]**. The other two σύσσειτοι in **[2]** are Ἁγησίλαος (Ἁγησιλάου) and Πλειστόξενος Ἁρμονείκου. Due to the same patronymic it is highly probable that Pleistoxenus and Xenophanes were brothers. It cannot be excluded that Pleistoxenus of *IG* V 1, 79 was a Ti. Claudius, too. If this Pleistoxenus was identical with the father of Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (II) (LAC 298), then our Ti. Claudius Xenophanes (I) was the uncle of Harmonicus (II). The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 71 *s.v.* *Ἁρμόνικος* (3) propose that the father of Pleistoxenus and Xenophanes, Harmonicus, was also a Ti. Claudius and they identify him with the Spartan official Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (I) (LAC 296) of the late 1st c. A.D.

Perhaps s. Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (I) (LAC 296), b. (Ti. Claudius?) Pleistoxenus, through whom uncle Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (II) (LAC 298)

331. ΜΑΑΡΚΟΣ ΚΛΟΑΤΙΟΣ ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΥ (I) ΥΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1146, ll. 1 and 42. *add.* p. 306; *Syll.*[3] 748; Bourguet, 105-07 no. 29 with linguistic comment (*SEG* 11, 1950, 921); Taifakos, *Ρωμαϊκή πολιτική*, 28-29; Migeotte, *Emprunt public*, 90-96 no. 24 with exhaustive bibliography and French translation of the text; only ll. 25-28 in Sarikakis, *Ἄρχοντες* I, 175 [71/70 B.C.].

Gytheion; marble stele formerly with a pediment; it bears a civic honorary decree for the two brothers Num. Cloatius and M. Cloatius, Roman bankers resident in Gytheion, who are referred to as *proxenoi* and *euergetai* of the polis of Gytheion for backing her financially with loans and by paying off the debts of the polis in several periods of crisis. It is mentioned at the end of the text that the privileges granted by the polis to the Cloatii should be written down by the ephors in the patronomate of Nicaretidas on a stele which was to be erected in the sanctuary of Apollo:

Ll. 1-12: Ἐπεὶ Νεμέριος καὶ Μάαρκος Κλοάτιοι Νεμερίου υἱοί, Ῥωμαῖοι, | οἱ πρόξενοι καὶ εὐεργέται τᾶς πόλεος ἁμῶν, ἄνωθεν δια|τετέλεκαν τὰ δίκαια ποιοῦντες τᾶι τε πόλει καὶ κατ' ἰδίαν | τοῖς ἐντυνχάνουσιν αὐτοῖς τῶν πολιτᾶν σπουδᾶς καὶ φιλο|[5]τιμίας οὐθὲν ἐνλείποντες, ὑπὲρ ὧν καὶ παρ'αὐτοὺς τοὺς κα[ι]|ροὺς ἁ πόλις εὐχαριστοῦσα μνείαν ποιησαμένα ταῖς κα[θη|κ]ούσαις αὐτοὺς ἐκόσμησεν τιμαῖς ἔν τε τῶι ἐπὶ Λαχάρεο[ς | ἐ]νιαυτῶι καὶ ὅτε περὶ τοῦ πρώτου δανείου τὰν λύσιν ἐποιοῦν|[το], καὶ ἐν τῶι ἐπὶ Φαηινοῦ δὲ ἐνιαυτῶι, ὅτε περὶ τοῦ ἄλλου δαν|[10]είου τοῦ τᾶν τρισχιλιᾶν καὶ ἐνακοσιᾶν ἑξήκοντα πέντε | δραχμᾶν, ἃν ἐδανείσατο ἁ πόλις ἐν τῶι ἐπὶ Δαμαρμένου | ἐνιαυτῶι, ...

Ll. 41-45: ... ἐπαινέσαι Νεμέ|ριον καὶ Μάαρκον Κλοατίους Νεμερίου υἱοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐπὶ | πᾶσι τοῖς προ[π]ε[π]ρα[γ]μένοις εἴς τε τὰν πόλιν καὶ τῶν ἰδιω|τᾶν το[ὺ]ς ἐντετευχό[τας] αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐπὶ τᾶι εὐνοίαι, ἇι διατε|[45]τέλεκαν ἔχοντες εἰς τὰν πόλιν ἁμῶν· ...

Roman settled in Laconia

Remarks: H. Sauppe, *NGG* 1867, 156-59 corrects *contra* C. E. Koumanoudis, *Ἐφημερὶς τῶν Φιλομαθῶν* 1866, 937 Μᾶρκος in ll. 1 and 41. However, the correction is not necessary, since in the Roman Republic the praenomen Marcus was often transcribed as Μάαρκος, see Salomies, *Vornamen*, 37; cf. also LAC 639a *adn.* For his gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 57. For the date of the inscription and bibliography see also *LAC 24. The name of the eponymous official in l. 9 has been read in different ways: In the *apographum* in *IG* V 1, 1146: ΦΛΗΙΝΟΥ, hence Migeotte, *Emprunt public*, 91: Φληΐνου *contra* Kolbe in *IG:* Φαήινου, whereas the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 441 *s.v. Φαηνός* (6): Φαη(ι)νός, cf. Pape and Benseler, 1591 *s.v. Φαηνός* (= Φαεινός?).

For a comment on the historical background to the text see *LAC 30. For the installation of the first Roman *negotiatores* in the Peloponnese in the aftermath of the Mithridatic War, see D. van Berchem, "Les italiens d'Argos et le déclin de Délos", *BCH* 86, 1962, 305-13 and *id.*, "Les italiens d'Argos. Un post-scriptum", *BCH* 87, 1963, 322-24; A. D. Rizakis, "Les cités péloponnésiennes entre l'époque hellénistique et l'Empire: le paysage économique et social", in: R. Frei-Stolba - Kr. Gex (eds), *Recherches récentes sur le monde hellénistique, Actes du colloque international organisé à l'occasion du 60e anniversaire de Pierre Ducrey*, Lausanne,

20-21 novembre 1998 (Bern 2001) 78 ns 56-58. The economic difficulties that affected the harbour of Gytheion were partly provoked by the pirate attacks that damaged also the interests of Roman businessmen active in Gytheion, such as the Cloatii. For a study of the conditions of the financial support by the Cloatii of Gytheion see L. Fezzi, *ASNP* n.s. 3, 1998, 327-37. On the activity of Romans in Laconia in the light of the epigraphical evidence from the region see G. I. Taifakos, "Οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ τὸ Κοινὸν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων (*IG* V 1, 1146)", *Ἑλληνικὸς λόγος* 1, 1973, 347-49; S. Zoumbaki, "Die Niederlassung römischer Geschäftsleute in der Peloponnes", *Tekmeria* 4, 1998/99, 134-39 and esp.136-37 ns 105-06.

s. Num. (I) (Cloatius) (LAC 333), b. Num. (II) Cloatius (LAC 332)

332. ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΣ (II) ΚΛΟΑΤΙΟΣ ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΥ (I) ΥΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1146, ll. 1 and 41-42. For bibliography, text and comment see LAC 331.

Roman settled in the Peloponnese

s. Num. (I) (Cloatius) (LAC 333), b. M. Cloatius (LAC 331)

333. ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΣ (I) (ΚΛΟΑΤΙΟΣ)

IG V 1, 1146, ll. 1 and 42. For bibliography, text and comment see LAC 331.

Roman settled in Laconia

Remarks: A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 63 suggests that this individual should be identified as the Nemerius who is attested as proprietor of an etsate in an inscription from Messene which is presumably also to be dated to the early 1st c. B.C. (MES 280). Νεμέριος is the first Greek form (later Νουμέριος) of the praenomen Numerius, see Salomies, *Vornamen*, 39 no. 19. Numerius is also attested as gentilicium and cognomen, see Solin and Salomies, 128 and 370, *s.v.*

f. Num. (II) Cloatius (LAC 332) and M. Cloatius (LAC 331)

334. ΚΛΩΔΙΑ

IG V 1, 209, l. 32; Bourguet, 108-10 no. 30, l. 32 with a linguistic comment (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 647); only ll. 1-11 republished by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 195-96 [1st decade 1st c. A.D.].

Sparta; sculptured marble stele with list of the diners (σιτηθέντες) in the patronomate of Nicocles to be associated with the ritual banquet of the Spartan cult of Helen and the Dioscuri; above the inscription a relief of Helen and the Dioscuri. The individual, a dealer in crowns, was a slave or freedwoman of the patroness Acamantia: Κλωδία κυρίας Ἀκαμαντίας στεφανοπώλις.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 250. The person appears with a gentilicium of plebeian origin, cf. Schulze, 150; Solin and Salomies, 57. The reading Κλωδία

κυρίας Ἀκαμαντίας, *i.e.* Clodia of the mistress Acamantia, leaves the patroness, a person otherwise unknown, without a Roman gentilicium. According to the reading Κλωδία Κυρίας Ἀκαμαντίας, *i.e.* Clodia of Curia Acamantia, Κυρία is to be understood as the Greek transcription of the Latin gentilicium Curia (cf. Solin and Salomies, 65 *s.v. Curius*). Bourguet, 110 compares l. 34: Διοκλῆς κυρίας Καλλισθενίας ἀφατεῖν. Taking also into account the evidence of l. 22: Πρατόνικος ἐξ Περφίλας κλωστάς; l. 24: Νικοκλῆς ἐκ Τυνδάρους ψιλινοποιός; l. 26: Ζήλωτος ἐκ Παντειμίας γραμματεύς; l. 29: Νικ<η>φόρος ἐγ Δαμοστράτου ὑπηρέτας; l. 31: Εὔνους ἐξ Ἀριστοκράτεος ἀρτοκόπος and l. 33: Φιλόδαμος ἐξ Εὐθυκλέος μάγιρος. Bourguet reasonably favours the first reading, κυρία meaning mistress/patroness and points out that the individuals, whose names are followed by κυρία + proper name in the genitive or by the preposition ἐγ/ἐκ/ἐξ + proper name in the genitive, were *liberti*. He is followed by Bradford, 21 and the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 21 *s.v. Ἀκαμαντία* (1), but Bradford considers Clodia as Acamantia's slave. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 209, *app. crit.* does not comment on κυρία, but he restores l. 22: Πρατόνικος ἐξ(ελεύθερος) Περφίλας. In an inscription from Messene which dates to A.D. 78, there is, however, attested an ἀπελεύθερος, a *libertus* of Vespasian (MES 195). Moreover, in two inscriptions from the gymnasium of Messene *liberti* are denoted in a different way: Πρῖμος ἀπὸ Ἀριστέος (MES 312: end of 1st c. A.D.) and Σαβεῖνος ἀπὸ Εὐδαμίας (MES 325: after the end of 1st c. A.D.).

The importance of the crown industry at Sparta is reflected by rich vocabulary used to describe it, see Bourguet, 113 n. 3.

The date of the inscription results from prosopographical considerations on the related persons in ll. 1-5 and 11: Deximachus in ll. 4 and 11 has been identified with C. Iulius Deximachus (I) (LAC 456 [2c]), see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 195-96 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 331).

ṂΑΡḲΟΣ **ΚΛΩΔΙΟΣ** ΑΓ[Α]ΘΟΚΛΗΣ: see LAC 252 [1B].

335. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΟΔΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ

IG V 1, 116, l. 4 [after 166 A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village *Tseramio;* marble block with the lower part of a catalogue of *gerontes*, among whom is cited this person. In the *apographum* of Cyriacus of Ancona (for which see *CIG* I, 1253) and the one of Fourmont (for which see *IG* V 1, 116): ΚΛΟΔΙΟΣ, but Kolbe: Κλώδιος.

Remarks: According to Bradford, 68 (8) this individual was perhaps identical with the father of the σπονδοφόρος Διογένης Ἀρίστωνος in l. 12 of the same inscription. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 211 ns 6, 9-10 derives his gentilicium from Clodius Granianus, *proconsul* of Achaia in A.D. 118 (*PIR*[2] C 1166. Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 58-59, Thomasson I, 193 no. 28). This is with good reason rejected by O. Salomies *(per litt.)*, who points out that since the person's praenomen is Tiberius, the nomen

should originally have been Claudius.

An important *terminus post quem* is the mention of a military expedition in connection with a certain Neicocles in l. 18: ἐστρατε(υ)μένος δὶς κατὰ Περσ<ῶ>ν (in the copies of Cyriacus and Fourmont ΠΕΡΣΟΝ), which has been related with the Parthian War of L. Verus in A.D. 163-66 and perhaps also in A.D. 172, cf. A. Premerstein, "Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Kaisers Marcus", *Klio* 11, 1911, 362 (cf. *IG* V 1, 116 *add.* p. 301) and E. Kourinou, *Σπάρτη. Συμβολὴ στὴ μνημειακὴ τοπογραφία της* (Athens 2000) 32. In *contrast* to this proposal, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 226 n. 108 argues for interpreting δὶς as «two campaigning seasons within the war of 163-66» rather than as an indication of two separate military expeditions.

336. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΟΔΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 116, ll. 4-5 [after A.D. 166].

Copied by Fourmont in the village *Tseramio*; marble block with the lower part of a catalogue of *gerontes*, among whom is cited this man. In the *apographum* of Cyriacus of Ancona (for which see *CIG* I, 1253) and the one of Fourmont (for which see *IG* V 1, 116): ΚΛΟΔΙΟΣ, but Kolbe: Κλώδιος.

Remarks: Bradford, 439 (11) follows Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 165, *app. crit.*, who tentatively identifies this individual with Ti. Claudius Philo[- - -] (LAC 312); this is rejected by the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 461 (43). For a comment on the nomen and date see LAC 335.

337. ΚΛΟΥΒΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

IG V 1, 149 united with *IG* V 1, 155 (ll. 1-2) by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 600 [late Antonine].

IG V 1, 149 was found at Sparta, *IG* V 1, 155 at *Mystras*; two fragments of a marble stele with a catalogue of officials, perhaps *agoranomoi*, among whom is cited this man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 221 (41). *IG* V 1, 155, l. 6 mentions a πρ(έσβυς) φειδειτίο[υ], *i.e.* the common mess at Sparta, where the συσσίτια took place. The officials could have been a board of *agoranomoi*, see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 161-62 ns 1-2 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 599: mid-2nd c. A.D.). For the date see Cartledge and Spawforth, 166.

Contra Bradford 219 (17), 221 (41) and *LGPN* III.A, 230 *s.v.* *Καλλικράτης* (112), H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 168 n. 5 identifies him with Cluvius Callicrates (II) also known as Sapphio (LAC 338). Chronologically the possibility of an identification cannot be excluded (cf. Kolbe, *IG* V 162 *app. crit.* l. 3), also because the omission of one component of the Roman onomastic formula is not unknown with Sparta's epigraphy. Cluvius Callicrates, however, might as well be considered as the father of Cluvius Callicrates (II) also known as Sapphio (LAC 338), which would explain the addition of a signum and also of the indication «νέος», in the case of the latter, in

order to distinguish him from his homonymous father. This corresponds to the evidence of the inscription LAC 338 [4], according to which Callicrates also known as Sapphio had an homonymous father.

According to Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 155 and *add.* p. 302 (see also H. Box, *loc. cit.*) the nomen of the person might derive from Cluvius Rufus, a historian of consular rank (Suet., *Nero* 21), who accompanied Nero to Greece serving him as κῆρυξ (in A.D. 66/67, Dio LXII 14, 3), cf. E. Groag, *RE* IV 1 (1900) 121-25, *s.v. Cluvius Rufus* [12]; *PIR*² C 1206; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, p. 11 (*ad* A.D. 39/40). One should, though, mind that Dio himself (*loc. cit.*) affirmed that Nero had not visited at all Athens and Sparta. A more probable candidate would be P. Cluvius Maximus Paullinus, who was under Hadrian *quaestor provinciae Achaiae* and probably also *legatus (proconsulis) provinciae A[chaia]e* (if not *A[frica]e*), see *PIR*² C 1204; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, 39 («A.D. 138 c. o poco dopo»); B. E. Thomasson, *Senatores procuratoresque Romani* (Göteborg 1975) 31-32.

338. ΚΛΟΥΒΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ (II) (ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ [I]) Ο ΚΑΙ ΣΑΠΦΙΩΝ *vel* ΣΑΦΦΙΩΝ ΝΕΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 162A, ll. 2-3; A, l. 1 and B, l. 13 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 244 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 581) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, copied by Dressel and Milchhöfer in a private house, not rediscovered by Kolbe; opisthographic block with badly mutilated catalogue of *gerontes* dating to two different patronomates, whose chronology is uncertain due to the loss of the names of the eponymous *patronomoi*; on face A in ll. 2-3 is cited [Κλ]ούβιος Καλλικρ[άτης ὁ καὶ] Σαπφίων.

[2] *IG* V 1, 163 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, found at a gate of the city wall; marble fragment with catalogue of uncertain character citing the same person twice, *i.e.* in ll. 1-2 [Κλ]ούβιο[ς Καλλικράτης ὁ καὶ Σα]φφίων ν[έος] and in ll. 5-6 Κ̣λο(ύβιος) Καλλικράτης ὁ κ̣[αὶ Σαφφίων] νέος.

[3] *IG* V 1, 189a, b, ll. 1-2 [2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, copied by Fourmont at the «temple of Lycurgus»: three small marble fragments with a list, apparently of agonistic context since an [ἀγ]ωνοθέ[της] is mentioned; Κλούβιος Καλ[λικράτης ὁ καὶ] Σαπφίων, Kolbe; according to Fourmont's *apographum* Κλού[βιος Καλλικράτης ὁ καὶ] Σαπφίων.

[4] The same person should be recognized in a fragmentary catalogue, presumably of *gerontes*, published by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 215-16 E 29 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 570, l. 5) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.]: here the individual is cited as Καλλικράτης (Καλλικράτους) ὁ καὶ Σα̣[πφίων].

γρ(αμματεὺς) βου(λᾶς) **[1]**, [γερουσίας (?)] **[4]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 219 (17): the transcription ᵇ paired with *IG* V 1, 189 is actually that of *IG* V 1, 163, which is omitted in his list. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 168

ns 5-7 identifies him with the homonymous person of LAC 337. In text **[3]** the name has been restored by Kolbe with the aid of **[1. 2]**. Kolbe's readings of the name in **[2]** are based on the evidence of *IG* V 1, 155, ll. 1-2 (LAC 337) and **[1]**. In l. 1 of text **[2]** the nomen gentile is written out, whereas in l. 5 it is abbreviated. Both times the name is mentioned in text **[2]**, it is followed by the expression νέος, which betrays the fact that his father was also a Καλλικράτης, as is clear from **[4]**, cf. *LGPN* III.A, 230 *s.v.* *Καλλικράτης* (79 and 91). The same is most probably true in the case of Terentius Philocles *neos* (LAC 695), although here no patronymic is attested. Furthermore, in this context we should mention an individual, cited in an inscription of the 3rd c. A.D., of whose name only the last part is preserved, see *SEG* 34, 1934, 308, l. 15: [- - -]ης νέος (for entire text see LAC 152). The case of Pactumius Chrysogonus (son of Chrysogonus) the younger (LAC 602 [B. C]) is also comparable to our case.

The date of **[1]** is deduced from the mention of Damares son of Brutus on face B, l. 14, because Damares' great-grandfather, C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 415), held office in the reign of Trajan, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58. Text **[4]** has been dated by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 215 for prosopographical considerations «probably under Trajan or Hadrian»; if this chronology is correct, Callicrates (son of Callicrates) also known as Sapphio of text **[4]** must, of course, be distinguished from Cluvius Callicrates also known as Sapphio of **[1]**. The style of the letters (all ending in tails) in **[4]** seems, though, somewhat later. The palaeographic character of **[2]** favours a date in about the middle of the 2nd c. A.D., whereas in **[3]** the letters have a classicizing character.

The following cases are to be regarded as erroneous attributions: The name Sapphio is attested only a few times in Spartan epigraphy (Bradford, 370). Note that Kolbe's arbitrary reading of *IG* V 1, 110, l. 7 (a catalogue of *gerontes*) as Πό̣π(λιος) Σαπφ(ί)ων has been emended, with good reason, by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 235 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 587, l. 7) to σ̣π̣ο̣νδοφό̣ρ̣[ος (?) - - -].

Kolbe (followed by Bradford, 370) restores by analogy with Cluvius Callicrates (II) also known as Sapphio of this lemma, the name [Κλούβιος Σα]πφίων τοῦ Ξε̣[- - -] ὁ καὶ [- - -] in a small fragment of a mutilated inscription (*IG* V 1, 1508: no date given) in the museum of *Dimitsana*. This restoration is quite arbitrary (see the *apographum* of ll. 2-3: - - - ΦΦΙ *vac.* ΤΟΥ ΞL - - - | - - - ΩΝΟΚΑΙ - - -).

Γ̣ΝΑΙΟΣ AN[- - -]: see LAC 22.

339. T(ΙΤΟΣ) ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 213-19 no. 12 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 838, ll. 9-10) [about A.D. 143-148].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall above the east end of the west *parodos* wall; fragment of bronze tablet with an *agonothetes'* account. The athlete was victor in the boys' long course;

the reference to his prize (at the beginning of l. 10) is lost:

Τ(ίτῳ) Κορνηλίῳ Διονυσίῳ Σαρδιανῷ παιδὶ δολιχεῖ * [10 [- - -].

Sardian

Remarks: cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 233 no. 21 (with date). For further comment see LAC 3 and 12.

340. ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΟΣ ΞΕΝΑΚΩΝ

IG V 1, 116, ll. 1-2 [after 166 A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village *Tseramio:* marble block with the lower part of a catalogue of *gerontes*, among whom is the person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 315 (3). According to H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 211-12 n. 11 the person most probably derived his nomen from one of the Roman *Cornelii* attested at the time of Augustus in Greek inscriptions. For a comment on the date see LAC 335.

341. [Κ]ΟΣΠΙΝΝΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1054 [imperial].

From the sanctuary of Apollo Hyperteleatas; *taenia* bearing a votive inscription to Apollo by the person: [Κ]οσπίννιος Ἀπόλλων[ος Ὑπερτελεάτου - - -].

Remarks: F. Hiller von Gärtringen in *IG*, V 1, 1054, *app. crit.*: Cuspinius. Neither *Cospinius* nor *Cuspinius* are included in Solin and Salomies, but the name is plausible, because of the gentilicia *Cuspius* and *Cuspidius* (Solin and Salomies, 66 *s.v.*).

342. ΚΟΣΣΑΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 45, ll. 12-13 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 74B, ll. 12-13) [late 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found by Fourmont "at the temple of Lycurgus"; opisthographic block, face B bearing two career inscriptions separated from each other by a space; the second one is the career of Corinthas son of Nicephorus, a *synephebos* of Ἀττικοῦ τοῦ Ἡρώδου; Corinthas was among others Πανέλλην in the eponymous patronomate of our man.

Remarks: Pape and Benseler I, 703, Bradford, 251 and *LGPN* III.A, 256 *s.v.* *Κοσσαῖος* (1) consider Κοσσαῖος a Greek name, but, in spite of the inaccurate transcription, it could well be the gentilicium *Cosseius*. Bradford, 251 proposes as alternative reading Κ-[ΑΙ]-ΣΑΡΟΣ.

His patronomate apparently fell before that of C. Iulius Panthales (LAC 488) and of P. Memmius Longinus (LAC 566); Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 assigns it to «*ca.* A.D. 152/53», whereas *LGPN* III.A, *loc. cit.* has «*ca.* 160-165 A.D.» For further comment see also at LAC 272.

343. ΚΡΗΣΚΕΝΣ

IG V 1, without a number, p. 210; Petropoulos, *Εργαστήρια*, 110. 112 tab. 1 and pp. 115-16; cf. *LGPN* III.A, 258 *s.v.* *Κρήσκενς* (1) [end 1st c. A.D.-1st half 2nd c. A.D.; apicated *rho*].

From Gytheion, now in the National Museum at Athens (inv. no. 3346); Corinthian type terracotta lamp bearing on the bottom the signature ΚΡΗCΚΕΙΝΤΟC.

Remarks: Petropoulos, 115 points out that Crescens was a lamp manufacturer from Patrai who produced lamps of types A/β, B and C/β. His lamps were also found beyond Patrai as far as Albania and Apulia. This workshop was presumably active from the end of the 1st to the early 3rd c. A.D., which indicates that the craftsmen who followed Crescens kept the signature, very probably because of the great popularity of the original lamps of Crescens.

Cf. ACH 272 and 277. COR 687.

344. (ΔΕΚΜΟΣ [I?])

IG V 1, 161, l. 1 [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Amykles; fragmentary catalogue of persons of uncertain function, among whom Δέκμος (Δέκμου [?]); Fourmont's *apographum:* ΔΕΚΜΟΣΥ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 129 (2). Following A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1286 *app. crit.*, W. Kolbe interprets the Y after the name as an abbreviation sign for the person's homonymous patronymic, although no similar example is on record in Koerner, *Abkürzung*, esp. 86.

f. Decimus (II?) (LAC 345). It cannot be excluded that the person was identical with Ti. Claudius Decimus (LAC 287, for comment).

345. ΔΕΚΜΟΣ (II?) (ΔΕΚΜΟΥ [I?])

IG V 1, 161, l. 1 [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Amykles; fragmentary catalogue of persons of uncertain function, among whom is Δέκμος (Δέκμου [?]) Βρα<σ>ίδα κ(άσεν).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 128 (1). For the date see *LAC 274 [4j]. The fact that this name, deriving from the praenomen Decimus, is often used as a cognomen (see Kajanto, *Cognomina*, 73-75 and 172. 294; Solin and Salomies, 322; Salomies, *Vornamen*, 165), leads Bradford to identify this individual with Ti. Claudius Decimus (LAC 287), a *nomophylax* of the early Antonine period; due to chronological divergence this hypothesis is not the most convincing one. Perhaps this Decimus was instead a son of Ti. Claudius Decimus, although in that case one would expect him to bear a praenomen and gentilicium too.

s. (Decimus [I?]) (LAC 344)

346. [- - -]ΟΣ ΔΕΚΙΟΣ [- - -]ΟΥ

IG V 1, 1234 [imperial].

Tainaron, sanctuary of Poseidon, according to *IG* formerly in a place named *Asomatos;* votive inscription to Poseidon on an urn: [- - -]ος Δέκιος | [- - -]ου | [Ποσειδᾶ]νι.

Remarks: F. C. H. L. Pouqueville, *Voyage de la Grèce* V (Paris 1826-27²) 616 XIV offers ΔΕΚΟΙΟΣ. We should expect a praenomen before the gentilicium, which — due to the ending -ος — seems to have been written out. This could be a sign for an early date.

347. [-*ca.* 3-] ΔΕΚΟΥΜΙΟΣ ΦΟΙΒΙΔ̣[Α]

IG V 1, 128, l. 12. *add.* p. 301; inscription emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 240 (only ll. 1-3 and 7-8 in *SEG* 11, 1950, 597) [*ca.* A.D. 140].

Sparta; four fitting fragments of a marble plaque with a relief of the Dioscuri and Helen on top bearing a catalogue of the *agoranomoi* in the patronomate of [῾Αλκ]άστου. The person is attested among the *synarchoi* of the *agoranomos* [Εὐδα]μίδας Σω[κρατίδα (?)].

Remarks: Bradford, 129. 444 (1), where erroneously Dekoumios = Decimius or Decimus Phoebid[as] or son of Phoebid[as]. For the origin of this gentilicium see H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 172 n. 9. 173 n. 1, who regards him as *civis Romanus* and connects him with the gens Decimia, Decumius being a phonetic variant of Decimius. The ending of the Greek name after the person's nomen has been eroded, and has been understood either as his cognomen Φοιβίδ[ας] (as Kolbe, *add. IG* V 1, 128; Box, *loc. cit.*; *LGPN* III.A, 466 *s.v. Φοιβίδας* [4]) or as his patronymic Φοιβίδ[α] (as Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 128). Bradford, *loc. cit.* considers both possibilities (see above), but in view of the names of the σύναρχοι in ll. 8-11 the restoration as Φοιβίδ[α] is preferable. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 n. 2 comments on the connection between *agoranomoi* and *synarchoi*.

348. ΔΟΜ[- - -]

IG V 1, 1263, l. 3 [imperial].

Tainaron; funerary inscription for three individuals among whom is this individual: Δομ[- - -] | χα[ῖρε].

Remarks: Salomies *(per litt.)* tentatively suggests the nomen Domitius (cf. Solin and Salomies, 69 *s.v.*).

***349. ΕΓΝΑΤΙΟΣ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΣ**

IG V 1, 541, l. 21; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 797a); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 312); l. 17 emended by *P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 21-25 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 336) [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219].

Sparta, between the theatre and the south tower, now lost; statue base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577 [2], for entire text), whose statue was funded by his *synarchontes*. The inscription mentions that,

after having been eponymous *patronomos* himself. Pratolaus was the first and only person to serve also, immediately in the succesive term, the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus, for which he was chosen by the most illustrious boule and the most holy demos and the *corrector*, the *clarissimus consularis* Egnatius Proculus:

... τὸν ἀξιολογώτατον Πό(πλιον) | Μέμ(μιον) Πρατόλαον τὸν καὶ | Ἀριστοκλέα <Δα>μάρους ἀ[ριστο]|πολιτευτήν, ἐπιμελητὴν τῆ[ς] | θεοῦ Λυκούργου πατρονομ[ίας] | τὸ δ', <κ>αὶ μόνον καὶ πρῶτον τῇ [ἑαυ]|τοῦ πατρονομιᾳ συνάψαν[τα] | τὴν ἐπιμέλιαν τῆς θεοῦ Λυκ[ούρ]|γου τὸ δ', πρόκριτον αἱρεθέν[τα] | ὑπό τε τῆς λαμπροτάτης βου|λῆς καὶ τοῦ ἱερωτάτου δήμου | καὶ τῷ λαμ<π>ροτάτῳ ὑπατικῷ | Ἐγνατίῳ Πρόκλῳ ἐπανορθω[τῇ] | *vac.* ἔδοξεν *vac.*

Remarks: Barbieri, no. 205, Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 and Rémy, *Carrières sénatoriales*, 110 date the inscription before the *Constitutio Antoniniana* in the reign of Severus; Groag (followed by Barbieri) tentatively identifies the ἐπανορθωτής with Q. Egnatius Proculus, the son-in-law of the consular Marius Perpetuus; *PIR*² E 29 (perhaps identical with the individual of no. 31): *legatus Augusti consularis ad corrigendum statum liberarum civitatium provinciae Achaiae;* see also J. H. Oliver, "Imperial commissioners in Achaia", *GRBS* 14, 1973, 404. The remarkable preponderance of the *Marci Aurelii* presupposes, however, the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, providing as secure *terminus post quem* the year A.D. 212, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265. 270-73 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 312. 317). Egnatius Proculus was presumably *consul suffectus* in A.D. 219 (see J. Marcillet-Jaubert, "Egnatius Proculus, consul suffect en 219?", *ZPE* 13, 1974, 77-78) and might consequently have been consular *corrector* in the province of Achaia about 221, as is accepted by Cartledge and Spawforth, 150-51. 258 no. 10. For the reason behind Egnatius' intervention see remarks LAC 577 [2].

For the honorary predicate λαμπρότατος used by high dignitaries of senatorial rank, see comment *LAC 270 [5].

350. ΦΑΒΙΟΣ ΘΙΣΒΙΑΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 521, ll. 1-2 [last quarter 2nd/early 3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Sparta, now lost; private honorary inscription for him by his wife Munatia Sabina.

Athenian from the deme of Marathon (?)

Remarks: Bradford, 201 regards the individual as Lacedaemonian; cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 176 ns 7-8: «not necessarily Laconian» [about the middle of the 2nd c. A.D.]. According to J. H. Oliver, "*Fabius Thisbianus and Munatia Sabina at Sparta*", *ZPE* 14, 1974, 137-38 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1974, 246) he has to be identified with the Athenian archon Γ. [Φά]βιος Θισβια[νὸς Μα]ραθώνιος of A.D. 186/87 attested in ll. 4-5 of three fragments of an inscription published by A. E. Raubitschek ("*Commodus and Athens*", Hesperia *Suppl.* 8, 1949, 279-80), who is also attested in a list of prytans dated to A.D. 180/81 (J. H. Oliver, "Greek Inscriptions", *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 48-49 no.

11) and in an honorary inscription on a herm from the Roman Agora at Athens dated to 186/87 (A. N. Oikonomidis, "Ἀττικαὶ ἐπιγραφαί IV (Ῥωμαϊκῶν χρόνων)", *Ἀθηναϊκά* 14, 1959, 7-10 no. 23; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1961, 269); see also B. D. Meritt, "Greek Inscriptions", *Hesperia* 32, 1963, 48-49 no. 71 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1964, 117) and J. H. Oliver, "The Athenian archon Thisbianus", *Hesperia* 32, 1963, 318 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1964, 138). His nomen gentile has first been restored correctly as [Φα]βίου by J. and L. Robert (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1961, 269), which has been confirmed by G. Manganaro, "Peregrinazioni epigrafiche", *ArchClass* 16, 1964, 294 pl. 72, 2 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 143). Follet, *Athènes*, 280-81. 515 has proposed to distinguish him from the δᾳδοῦχος Fabius from Marathon, attested as eponymous archon in A.D. 206/07 or 210/11 in *IG* II^2 2201 l. 2, whom she regards as the son of the archon C. or P. Fabius Thisbianus of A.D. 186/87, cf. *Agora* XV 411, 4-5. 406, 57 and 460, 85. *LGPN* II, 226 *s.v.* *Θισβιανός* (1) and (2). According to Follet one of the two has to be recognized in the honorary inscription from Sparta.

h. Munatia Sabina (LAC 592)

351. ΦΑΙΝΙΑ Α<Ρ>ΩΜΑΤΙΟΝ

IG V 1, 1208, ll. 59-61; B. Laum, *Stiftungen in der griechischen und römischen Antike: ein Beitrag zur antiken Kulturgeschichte* II (Leipzig - Berlin 1914. repr. Aalen 1964) 11-15 no. 9 (with German translation; his date «A.D. 161-69» is much too late); new restorations and readings by A. Wilhelm, "Griechische Inschriften rechtlichen Inhalts", *PragmAkAth* 17.1, 1951, 90-100 (**SEG* 13, 1956, 258; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1953, 78 and 1970, 283) [A.D. 42].

Gytheion, walled into a church; two fragments of a marble plaque, bearing an extensive but mutilated text. The first part refers to a donation of oil for the gymnasium by Faenia Aromation (ll.1-48); in the second part the donator entrusts the slaves born in her household and her freedmen (θρεπτοί and ἀπελεύθεροι) to the polis (ll. 48-58). Faenia Aromation, freedwoman and probably widow, acts with the approval of the supervisor of her property and guardian, P. Ofellius Crispus (ll. 59-64):

Ll. 59-64: [Ἔγραψα -*ca.* 7- Φαι]νιος Πρεῖμος ὁ θρεπτὸς καὶ ἀπελεύθερο[ς Φαι|[60]νίας Ἀρω-ματίου κ]ελευούσης διὰ φροντιστοῦ καὶ κυρίου Πο[πλίου | Ὀφελλίου Κρίσπου]· Φαινία Ἀ<ρ>ωμάτιον εὐδοκῶ τοῖς προγε[γραμ|μένοις πᾶσιν]· Πόπλιος Ὀφέλλιος Κρίσπος ὁ φρο-ντισ[τὴς | καὶ κύριος συνευδοκῶ] τοῖς προγεγραμμένοις. | [Ἔτους] οβ'.

Remarks: A. Wilhelm gives the correct reading of this person's name, whereas W. Kolbe reads in l. 61 her name as Φαινία Βωμάτιον. According to E. J. Champlin, "Miscellanea testimentaria", *ZPE* 69, 1987, 197 either Faenia Aromation or her father or her patron was engaged in the cosmetic interests of the *Faenii* in Gaul and Italy; cf. J. H. D'Arms, *Commerce and social standing in ancient Rome* (Cambridge, Mass. 1981) 167-168 (cf. *SEG* 37, 1987, 323); for foreign *negotiatores* in Gytheion see S. Zoumbaki, "Die Niederlassung römischer Geschäftsleute in der Peloponnes", *Tekmeria* 4, 1998/99, esp. 138 ns 110-11. The date of the inscription, established by Wilhelm, *op. cit.*, 92, is based on the interpretation of the two single letters OB at

the end of the text (l. 64) as indication of the Actian era, *i.e.* A.D. 41/42; this coincides with the mention of Σεβαστ[ῆς θε]ᾶς (l. 36), which presupposes the deification of the late Empress Livia which did not take place until the year A.D. 42, cf. G. Grether, "Livia and the Roman imperial cult", *AJPh* 67, 1946, 222-52.

For further commentary on this important inscription see R. van Bremen, *The limits of participation. Women and civic life in the Greek East in the Hellenistic and Roman times* (Amsterdam 1996) 231-33 and esp. A.D. Rizakis, "Les affranchi(e)s sous l'Empire: richesse, evergétisme et promotion sociale", in: P. Doukellis - V. Anastasiadis (eds), *Différerentiation culturelle - inégalité sociale dans le monde antique*, 28e colloque international, GIREA, Mytilène, 5-7 décembre 2003 (in the press).

Her κύριος was P. Ofellius Crispus (LAC 599), her θρεπτός and *libertus* was P. Faenius Primus (LAC 352)

352. [- - - ΦΑΙ]ΝΙΟΣ ΠΡΕΙΜΟΣ

IG V 1, 1208, l. 59; B. Laum, *Stiftungen in der griechischen und römischen Antike: ein Beitrag zur antiken Kulturgeschichte* II (Leipzig - Berlin 1914. repr. Aalen 1964) 111-15 no. 9; new restorations and readings by A. Wilhelm, "Griechische Inschriften rechtlichen Inhalts", *PragmAkAth* 17.1, 1951, 90-100 (**SEG* 13, 1956, 258; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1953, 78 and 1970, 283) [A.D. 42].

Gytheion, walled into a church; two fragments of a marble plaque referring to a donation of oil for the gymnasium by Faenia Aromation (LAC 351, for text). As is clear from the text (ll. 48-50. 53-55), she was worried about the future of the slaves born in her household and her freedmen (θρεπτοί and ἀπελεύθεροι) and therefore entrusted them to the polis of Gytheion. One of them was our man, who was given the task of drawing up the document in question (cf. ll. 59-60).

Remarks: The praenomen Publius proposed by Kolbe and adopted by the editors of *SEG* is arbitrary, see *e.g.* L. Faenius Rufus (*PIR*[2] F 102).

The Greek term θρεπτός coresponds to the Latin *verna*, cf. Mason, 54 *s.v. θρεπτός*. For slaves in Peloponnesian cities in general see L. P. Marinović, *Die Sklaverei in den östlichen Provinzen des Römischen Reiches im 1.-3. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart 1992) 7-76. For θρεπτοί in particular see A. Cameron, "Θρεπτός and related terms in the inscriptions of Asia Minor", in: *Anatolian Studies presented to W. H. Buckler* (Manchester 1939), 27-62; I. E. Karnezis, "Ἡ κοινωνικὴ θέσις τῶν θρεπτῶν καὶ ἡ παρουσία των εἰς τὴν Λακωνίαν", *Λακωνικαὶ Σπουδαί* 4, 1977, 87-98. For other θρεπτοί see LAC 616 and *ap.* LAC 650. An imperial ἀπελεύθερος is attested in an inscription from Messene (MES 195).

θρεπτός and *libertus* of Faenia Aromation (LAC 351)

352a. (ΦΑΥΣΤΑ)

IG V 1, 733, ll. 5-6 [3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble grave stele bearing the funerary inscription of Faustus son of Hagne (LAC 352b, for text).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 421. In ll. 5-6 it is reported that the deceased was named after his paternal grandmother, an oterwise unknown Fausta; see also LAC 352b.

352b. ΦΑΥΣΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 733, ll. 1. 5; Peek, *Vers-Inschriften*, 1054 [3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble grave stele bearing the funerary inscription of Faustus son of Hagne, who died at the age of fourty:

Φαῦστε χαῖρε, ζήσας ἔτη μ'. | Ἅγνη μέν μήτηρ με λοχεύσαlτο, παῖς ἔτι κεδνή, πρώτας | ὠδεῖνας ῥηξαμένα λαγόνων· |[5] Φαῦστον δ' ὠνόμασέν με παlτὴρ ἰδίης ἀπὸ μητρός, γίνατο | δ' ἠιθέους τηλυγέτην τε κόρην. | πένθος δ' οὔτι ἑκὼν καὶ λύπην | δῶκα τεκούσῃ· Μοῖρα γὰρ οὐδὲ |[10] γονὴν οὐλομένη πόρε μοι, | ἀλλά με νηλειῶς τρισσῶν ἥρlπαξεν ἀδελφῶν μητρός τε | γλυκερῆς κουριδίης τ'ἀλόχου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 421; *LGPN* III.A, 444 *s.v. Φαῦστος* (9). From the text we learn some personal information concerning the deceased: as the eldest of three brothers and a sister, he was named after his paternal grandmother — an otherwise unattested Fausta (LAC 352a) — whose name is, however, not cited explicitly in the text (cf. ll. 5-6). Faustus was married, but died early and was thus survived by his wife, his brothers and sister and even by his mother. He is cited only with his cognomen, cf. Solin and Salomies, 330 *s.v. Faustus*.

353. ΦΑΥΣΤΟΣ ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΟΥ

Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron.* B', 84: only the first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327); first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-35 no. 4, l. 25, pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 25; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1241) [between A.D. 160 and 165].

Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern stadium in 1961; large rectangular marble slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three gerontes dated by the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus.

Remarks: His name is attested as cognomen, cf. Solin and Salomies, 330 *s.v.* For the date see comment LAC 562.

354. ΦΩΣΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 1205 [imperial, due to palaeography not before the 2nd c. A.D.].

Gytheion; plaque with the person's funerary inscription: Φῶστε χαῖρε.

Remarks: O. Salomies *(per litt.)* expresses doubts regarding the identification of Φῶστος with the cognomen Faustus = Φαῦστος. Perhaps it is a similar case to Solin, *Namenbuch* II, 688 *s.v. Φωστῖνος* apparently Photinus, *i.e.* here Φῶστος for Φῶτος/Photus, for

which see *LGPN* III.A, 470 *s.v.* *Φῶτος* and Solin, *loc. cit. s.v. Photus*. The only clue as to the date of the inscription is the shape of the letters: the *sigma* is lunar and in general the letters have tails.

355. ΦΗΛΙΞ [Α]ΝΔΡΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 550, l. 6) [A.D. 140-150].

Sparta, found on the east spur of the acropolis outside the south terrace wall of the Byzantine church; large mutilated marble stele with a catalogue of officials, pesumably *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Εὐδάμου (?)]. The person was [νομοφύλαξ] and γραμματοφ[ύ]λ(α)ξ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 422. The inscription's date is based on prosopographical considerations, cf. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 24 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210-11 n. 69 and 246-47: The restoration by A. M. Woodward of the name of one of the three *enseitoi* in l. 14 as Νε[ίκαν]δρ[ος Φήλι]κος is quite probable although another possibility could not be excluded. Bradford, 422 alone tentatively recognizes Felix son of Andronicus as the father of this Nicander; this is not very probable because the honour to dine together with Spartan magistrates presupposes a certain age of the *enseitos* which is difficult as Felix son of Andronicus figures himself among the *nomophylakes*, cf. also *LGPN* III.A, 446 *s.v.* *Φῆλιξ* (3) and (4) [*ca.* 140-45]. Woodward, *loc. cit.* proposes to identify the person's father Andronicus with Ἀνδρόνεικος Ξενοκράτους, πρέσβυς ἐφόρων ἐπὶ Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλίου Εὐδάμου (*IG* V 1, 63).

356. [ΦΗΛΙ]Ξ (?)

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 550, l. 14) [A.D. 140-150].

Sparta, found on the east spur of the acroplis outside the south terrace wall of the Byzantine church; large mutilated marble stele with a catalogue of officials, presumably *nomophylakes*, dating to the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Εὐδάμου (?)]. Among the three ἔνσειτο[ι] is Νε[ίκαν]δρ[ος Φήλι]κος.

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford, 422, but with the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 446 *s.v.* *Φῆλιξ* (4), it is preferable not to consider the person as son of Felix son of Andronicus (LAC 355, for comment).

357. [Φ]ΙΡΜΟΣ

IG V 1, 46, l. 11; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 225-26 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 487) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D].

Copied by Fourmont at «Sparta at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*»; marble base with cymatia

on top and bottom bearing an inscription with the career of Pratylus son of Pratonicus. In the patronomate of [- - -]ιμ(- - - ?) Ἀριστοκρά[του]ς τοῦ [Φ]ίρμου he was γραμμα[τε]ὺς βουλῆς.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 444. For a comment on the date see LAC 735.

f. [- - -]m(- - -) (?) Aristocrates (LAC 735)

358. ΦΛ(ΑΒΙΟΣ) ΑΓΗΣΙ[ΛΑΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 378b [early 2nd c. A.D. based on palaeographical and prosopographical considerations].

Copied by Fourmont «at the north city wall»; fragmentary building inscription (a. b. c), according to Böckh, *CIG* I, 1298a. b. c *«Lacedaemone in epistyliis columnarum Corinthiarum»* with a dedication citing Iulius Agesilaus and Flavius Agesilaus; they paid together with others for the erection of a building "for the deified *Sebastoi* and Lacedaemon":

a: Θεῖος Σεβαστοῖς καὶ τῇ Λακεδαίμον[ι]

b: [- - -]ου καὶ Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀγησίλαος καὶ Φλ(άβιος) Ἀγησί[λαος - - -] (Fourmont; *apographum* of Giamberti: Ἀγησίλα[ος])

c: [καὶ - - -] τω ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἀνέθηκαν.

Remarks: Because of the mention of Iul(ius) Agesilaus in the same line Bradford, 12 (6) suggests that Ἀγησί[λαος] might as well be an error of the engraver for <Χαρίξε-νος>, because a Spartan official (Flavius) Charixenus is attested together with an Agesilaus in *IG* V 1, 19, l. 16 and perhaps also in *IG* V 1, 18A, l. 2. Bradford's emendation is rejected by Cartledge and Spawforth, 106, according to whom Flavius Agesilaus was a separate person belonging though to the same *"family-group"* as C. Iulius Agesilaus (LAC 416) and T. Flavius Charixenus (LAC 361). C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Diffusion de la citoyenneté romaine: notes sur les gentilices impériaux en Laconie et en Messénie", in: A. Chastagnol - S. Demougin - C. Lepelley (eds), *Splendissima civitas. Études d'histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (Paris 1996) 140 counts eight *Flavii* in Laconia.

For the building to which this inscription formerly belonged see Cartledge and Spawforth, 219-20 no. 29.

359. ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΣ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗΣ Ο ΚΑΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ

IG V 1, 525, ll. 3-4 [between A.D. 198 and 212].

Sparta; marble statue base with civic honorary inscription for the person, a Syrian Greek, who was praised for his παιδεία and his virtue in general. The statue was funded by his friend Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus son of Brasidas, an important official of the early Severan period:

Ἡ πόλις | τὸν ἀξιολογώτατον Φλαούιον Ἀσκληπιάδην | τὸν καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον, | Καισαρέα τῆς Παλαιστείνης | Συρίας, παιδείας τε καὶ συμ|πάσης ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα. | προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνά|λωμα Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ(δίου) Σπαρτιατικοῦ |[10] τοῦ Βρασίδου, ἱερέως θε|ᾶς Ῥώμης, ἀρχιερέως δὶς | τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῶν | θείων προγόνων αὐτ<ῶν>, | ἀριστοπολειτευτοῦ, | τοῦ φίλου.

Palaestinian (Caesarea)

Remarks: A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 236 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 334). For the date see LAC 326 [2]. For other high-ranking Greeks from Asia Minor attracted by Sparta and praised there because of their culture, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 173, 181-82. Asclepiades must have visited Sparta, probably as a guest-friend of Spartiaticus.

360. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΣ ΑΤΤΙΝΑΣ

IG V 1, 667, ll. 11-12; for the text see *CIG* I, 1424 [shortly after A.D. 97].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east gate»; plain square block attesting the holding for the first time of games in honour of Nerva in the patronomate of Menecles. The individual was victor in the boys' wrestling contest of the first Uranian Games; he erected a statue according to the sacred laws and the *psephismata* (ll. 13-16) (for text see LAC 254 [2]).

Φωκαεύς (Phocaean)

Remarks: For a comment see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 218. A *terminus post quem* is provided by the mention of τὰ Μέγιστα Οὐράνια Σεβάστεια Νερουανίδεια, for which see comment LAC 254 [2].

361. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛΑΒΙΟΣ/ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΣ ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 18A, l. 3 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 458. 460); A. M. Woodward - L. Robert, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 57 [late Trajanic].

Sparta, found in trench E at the theatre; square marble block inscribed on two adjacent faces (A and B) with a civic decree concerning the organization of the Leonidean Games:

Ll. 2-3: ... ἵνα τε̣ τὰ̣ [Λεωνίδεια γίνη|ται κατὰ τὴν εὐαγγελίαν, ἥ]ν ὑπέσχετο ὑπὲρ̣ Φλαβίου Χαριξένο[υ - - -] ...

[2] *IG* V 1, 34, l. 6; ll. 2-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 216 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 479) [Hadrianic].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; large, plain marble block bearing an inscription with the career of Sex. Ulpius Severus son of Phoebus (LAC 710 [1], for text), who was νομο[φύλαξ] in the patronomate of Φλαβίου Χαρ[ι]ξ̣[ένου].

[3] *IG* V 1, 467, ll. 2-3; reprinted in T. Schwertfeger, *OIB* 10, 1981, 253, pl. 25 [Trajanic].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall at the theatre; statue base with civic honorary inscription for the person in question; it commemorates his victory in the refounded contest of *aristopoliteia:*

Ἁ πόλις | Τ(ίτον) Φλάουιον Χαρ[ί]|ξενον πολει|τευόμενον κα[λ]ῶς ὑπό τε τοῦ | δάμου προκριθέντ[α] | καὶ μετὰ τὸ ἀνανεω|θῆναι τὸν τῆς ἀρισ[το]|πολιτείας ἀγῶνα |νεικήσαντα καὶ πρῶ|τον λαβόντα τὰς | [τῆ]ς̣ [ἀ]ρ̣ιστ̣ο̣π̣ο̣λει|[τείας τιμὰς] κατὰ [τὸν νόμον *vel* τὸ ψήφισμα].

[4] *IG* V 1, 476 [early 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, base from a private statue dedication for our man: Τ(ίτος) Φλαούι|ος Χαρί|ξενος.

[5] *IG* V 1, 667, ll. 4-5; for the text see *CIG* I, 1424 [shortly after A.D. 97].
Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east gate»; plain square block attesting games in honour of Nerva held for the first time in the patronomate of Menecles. This man was together with C. Iulius Agesilaus *athlothetes* (for entire text see LAC 254 [2]):

Τῶν Μεγίστων Οὐρανίων Σεβαστείων Νερουανιδείων, ὧν ἐγένετο ἀθλοθέτης Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Ἀγησίλαος καὶ Τ(ίτος) Φλαούιος Χαρίξενος μετὰ τῶν τέκνων, τοῦ ἀχθέντος πρώτου ἀγῶνος ἐπὶ Μενεκλέους.

[6] The same person has been recognized in the Χαριξέ[νου] of *IG* V 1, 19, l. 16, a Spartan notable who is named together with (C. Iulius) Agesilaus in connection with the Leonidean Games [late Trajanic].

athlothetes of the "Greatest Uranian Augustan Nervan Games" **[5]**, *athlothetes* of the Leonidean games **[6**, cf. **1]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[2]**, became first ἀριστοπολιτευτής **[3]**

Remarks: Bradford, 450 (6) does not comprise texts **[3, 4]**; for this individual see also *LGPN* III.A, 473 *s.v. Χαρίξενος* (23). A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 23, 1925-26, 198 tentatively identifies with T. Flavius Charixenus of **[2-5]** the eponymous *patronomos* Charixenus of *SEG* 11, 1950, 488, l. 3 (LAC 434 [3]). Bradford, *loc. cit.* identifies Flavius Charixenus of **[2]** with T. Flavius Charixenus of this lemma, whereas A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 216 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 479) proposes to postulate an engraver's error and to identify Charixenus of **[2]** with C. Iulius Charixenus (II): <Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλ>ίου (?) Χαρ[ι]ξ[ένου], attested in some inscriptions as eponymous *patronomos* (LAC 435). Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 assigns his patronomate in **[2]** to A.D. *ca.* 119/20, Cartledge and Spawforth, 106 n. 2 a little earlier (after A.D. 110); the problem of date is not definitively resolved. For the chronological evidence of **[2**, l. 9**]** concerning the attribution of Messenian Korone to Sparta by the Emperor Hadrian see also Spawforth - Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 96 and n. 71.

Fourmont's *apographum* of the inscription *IG* V 1, 378b shows clearly ΦΛ·ΑΓΗΣΙ, which has been correctly interpreted by Kolbe Φλ(άβιος) Ἀγησί[λαος]. Bradford, 12 (6) however postulates an engraver's error, emends the person's cognomen <Χαρίξενος> and identifies him with the homonym of texts **[1-2** and **5-6]**. Bradford's hypothesis is highly improbable and Flavius Agesilaus (LAC 358) should instead be considered a separate person.

For a comment on **[5]** see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 218. For the date of **[5]** see LAC 360. The nomen gentile Flavius in combination with the praenomen Titus **[5]** points to enfranchisement under Titus, Vespasian or Domitian, which is confirmed by his mention as Roman citizen in A.D. 98. Τὰ Λεωνίδεια mentioned in **[1, 6]** must have been refounded in the last years of Trajan's reign, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 106, 185, 192-3, 195-96; for the mentioned contests see also A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417-18 n. 39.

C. Iulius Charixenus' benefactions offered together with those of C. Iulius Agesilaus in connection with the (re)introduction of the agonistic festivals **[5]** mentioned

above apparently led to his being chosen by the demos to take part in the refounded contest of ἀριστοπολιτεία. This he won and was consequently given as first the title of ἀριστοπολιτευτής **[3]**; hence the refoundation of this contest cannot have taken place before the end of the 1st c. A.D., cf. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 159 ns 5-6; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 44. Cartledge and Spawforth, 198-99 n. 14 date the renewal of the contest «between about 110 and 120». The competition might well have been a means of selecting the candidates for the *gerousia;* further bibliography and comment on the ἀγὼν τῆς ἀριστοπολιτείας, celebrated at Sparta and at Messenia, in Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 197 n. 50; see also comment at EL 147. *Aristopoliteia* was hence bestowed on officials that had undertaken a function connected to a liturgy (*e.g. agoranomia*) and by thus had rendered outstanding services for the public good. Another important reference to *aristopoliteia* is to be found at LAC 298 [1].

According to Cartledge and Spawforth, 106 perhaps s.-in-law C. Iulius Agesilaus (LAC 416) and probably kinsman of Flavius Agesilaus (LAC 358)

362. [Τ(ΙΤΟΣ?)] ΦΛΑΒΙΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ (II) (ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ [I])

IG V 1, 603 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 816) + *IG* V 1, 168, l. 10 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 625) joined by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, l. 16) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Provenance uncertain; fragmentary marble stele with the right part of a catalogue of *hieromnemones* preceded by a list of other officials (ll. 1-8), including a woman (cf. ll. 1-2), in an unknown patronomate concerned with agonistic matters; [Τ(ιτος?)] Φλάβιος Διονύσιος (Διονυσίου) ἀρχιτέκτων is cited among the [ἱερ]ομνήμονες (for text see LAC 152).

Remarks: *Contra* A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 288, Bradford, 138 (2) identifies this individual with Dionysius attested twice as bearer of the honorific title «gymnasiarch for life» which was also conferred on Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (LAC 264 [2]: [αἰ]ώνιον γυμνασί[αρ]χ]ον μετὰ Διονυ[σίου], late Antonine) and on M. Aurelius Aristocrates son of Damaenetus (LAC 96 [1]: αἰώνιος γυμνασίαρχος μετὰ Διονυσίου καὶ Ἀριστοτέλους, Severan). For chronological reasons it should, however, be considered that the gymnasiarch called Dionysius was instead the father of the homonymous *hieromnemon*.

An ἀρχιτέκτων is also attested in *IG* V 1, 209, l. 17, a list of σιτηθέντες. For further comment on the inscription see at LAC 152.

363. [ΦΛΑ]ΒΙΟΣ ΛΑΚΩ[Ν] ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 286, ll. 1-3, *add.* p. 303. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 319 no. 43, facsimile; *Bourguet, 120-21 no. 36 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 711a) [*ca.* A.D. 132/33].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; marble plaque with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia attesting a victory by an ephebe in the *moa* contest, dating to the patronomate of M. Ulpius

Aphthonetus. The victor was the *synephebe* of the person in question; hence the individual was *boagos:*

[- - - | - - -, Φλα|]βίω Λάκω[νος] τῶ Ἀριστοτέ|λης συνέφη|βος, ἐπὶ πατρο|[5]νόμω Μ(άρκω) Οὐλ|πίω Ἀφθονή|τω νεικάας | τὸ παιδικὸν | μῶα<ι> μιχχιδ|[10]δόμενος.

Remarks: W. Kolbe has proposed, at *IG* V 1, *add.* p. 303, ll. 1-2, that the name of this indiviual should be read [Σωσι]βίῳ Λακρ[ίνης], but this is rejected by A. M. Woodward (*loc. cit.*, followed by *SEG* and *LGPN* III.A, 266 *s.v. Λάκων* [10]), who states that the letter after ΛΑΚ was certainly not a *rho*, but an *omega*. Bradford, 256 considers both readings: [ΦΛΑ]ΒΙΟΣ ΛΑΚ[ΡΙΝΗΣ or - ΩΝ (6)].
Bourguet, 120-21 points out that the oldest examples of rhotacism in Spartan epigraphy date to the reign of Hadrian, suggesting that this archaizing feature was borrowed from the Elean dialect; he also comments on the error of iotacism in Ἀριστοτέλης (εος > ιος > ις > ις, η=ι); for linguistic comment see also Brixhe, 97-98. According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 236 n. 133 this inscription is «*the earliest dedication with archaizing orthography*». For the date of the patronomate of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus see LAC 704.

ΤΙΤΟΣ **ΦΛΑΒΙΟΣ** ΠΟΛΥΒΙΟΣ was citizen of Messene and Sparta: see MES 196 and EL 210.

364. ΦΛΩΡΕΝΤ<Ι>Α

IG V 1, 974 [4th c. A.D.].

Copied by W. M. Leake in the village of *Votza* near the ancient city of Asopos in the *Metropolis* church; hexagonal stone bearing a Christian votive inscription. The dedicators were Sisinius (LAC 686, for text), his wife Florentia and their son Theodoulus.

Remarks: The name of this woman appears in Leake's *apographum* as ΦΛΟΡΕΝΤΑ. Hence A. Kirchhoff, *CIG* III, 8865 reads Φλορέντας; this is rejected by F. Hiller von Gärtringen who emends her name to Φλορεντ(ί)ας.

w. Sisinius (LAC 686)

*365. ΦΟΥΛΒΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1146, ll. 23-24 and *add.* p. 306; *Syll.*[3] 748; Bourguet, 105-07 no. 29 with linguistic comment (*SEG* 11, 1950, 921); Taifakos, *Ῥωμαϊκὴ πολιτική*, 28-29; Migeotte, *Emprunt public*, 90-96 no. 24 with exhaustive bibliography and French translation of the text [71/70 B.C.].

Gytheion; marble stele once with a pediment bearing an honorary decree for the Roman bankers Cloatii in which the *legatus* Fulvius is also cited:

Ll. 22-24: ... Γάιόν τε Ἰούλ[ι]|ον πρεσβευτάν καὶ Πόπλιον Αὐτρώνιον πρεσβευτάν καὶ Φούλβ|[ι]ον πρεσβευτάν.

Remarks: This person was among the Roman magistrates sent to Greece to prepare the operations of M. Antonius Creticus against the Cretan pirates, see comment *LAC 30. T. R. S. Broughton, *TAPhA* 79, 1948, 66 has tentatively identified him with a senator who — according to the testimony of Sall., *Cat.* XXXIX 5 — put his son Fulvius to death because of his embroilment in the Catilinarian conspiracy (in 63 B.C.); see also Broughton, *Magistrates* II, 113: *legatus* 73 B.C.

***366. [[Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΦΟΥΛΒΙΟΣ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΑΝΟΣ]]**

A. Delivorrias, *AD* 24, 1969, *Chron.* B' 1, 136, ph. (transcription in majuscule); S. N. Koumanoudis, *AAA* 3, 1970, 260-61, ph. fig. 1 [A.D. 221-22] (*BullÉpigr* 1971, 318. 1972, 172); *AnnÉpigr* 1972, 570; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 309); **id.*, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 313-27 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 360, l. 4 [A.D. 202-05]; *BullÉpigr* 1988, 193); D. C. Gofas, *Λακωνικαί Σπουδαί* 10, 1990, 49-60 [2nd half of A.D. 221]; *id.*, "Observations sur une inscription de Sparte contenant des *damnationes memoriae* (*SEG* XXXIV, 309)", in: G. Nenci - G. Thür (eds), *Symposion 1988. Vorträge zur griechischen und hellenistischen Rechtsgeschichte*, Siena - Pisa, 6.-8. Juni 1988 (Köln - Wien 1990) 397-412, who offers on p. 399 S. N. Koumanoudis' transcription and on p. 412 his own reading (*SEG* 40, 1990, 349 [*ca.* A.D. 205-221]; *AnnÉpigr* 1991, 1440; *BullÉpigr* 1992, 113); the two above-mentioned articles by D. C. Gofas are reprinted in D. C. Gofas, *Études d'histoire du droit grec des affaires: antique, byzantin et post byzantin*, Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας 133 (Athina 1993) 143-65 (cf. *SEG* 44, 1994, 351 [*ca.* A.D. 205-221]); A. Datsouli-Stavridi, "Ein weibliches Porträt spätseverischer Zeit im Museum von Nauplion", *MDAI (A)* 113, 1998, 253-57 with a drawing of the inscribed base; cf. also L. A. Riccardi, "The mutilation of the bronze portrait of a Severan empress from Sparta: '*damnatio memoriae*' or Christian iconoclasm?", *MDAI (A)* 113, 1998, 259-69 (cf. *SEG* 99, 1999, 405 [*ca.* A.D. 205-221]) [between A.D. 202 and January 205].

Sparta, found in secondary use in an early Christian grave; two joining fragments of a monumental base from a statue-group of the co-Emperors Septimius Severus and Caracalla along with Geta, Septimius Severus' wife Iulia Domna, and Caracalla's wife, Fulvia Plautilla, the daughter of the praetorian praefect C. Fulvius Plautianus. The monument was dedicated, it seems, by a board of local officials *(synarchia)*, whose names are partly preserved.

[Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Λ(ούκιον) Σεπτίμιον Σεουῆρον Εὐσεβῆ Περτίνακα Σεβαστ]τὸν *vac.* καὶ Αὐτοκράτορα Κα̣[ίσαρα | Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρήλιον Ἀντωνεῖνων Εὐσεβῆ Σεβαστὸν - - - (τοὺς) σω]τ̣ῆρας τῆς οἰκουμένης *v* καί [[Π(όπλιον) Σεπτίμιον Γέταν Καίσαρα]] *vac.* καὶ Ἰουλίαν Δόμνην Σεβαστὴν μητέρα Σεβαστο]ῦ̣ μητέρα κάστρων *vac.* [[κ̣α̣ὶ Φ̣[ουλβίαν | Πλαυτίλλην Σεβαστὴν θυγατέρα Γ(αΐου) Φουλβίου Πλαυτιανοῦ]] ἐπάρχου τῶν στ]ρατευμάτων [[ο̣[ἰ]κ̣[είου τ]ῶ̣ν Σ̣[εβαστῶν]] |[5] - - - Γόρ]γιππος Γοργίππου *vac.* Σωκράτης Ἀρεί[ονος | - - -] Ὀνησᾶ *v* Πομ(πήιος) Ἐπικτᾶς *v* Δαμοκλῆς (Δαμοκλέους) Ἀρι[- - - | - - -] Πάνυχος Πανύχου *v* Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) Ἀπολλ[- - - | - - - Διον]υσίου *v* τεχνείτου δὲ τῶν θείων ἀγ̣[αλμάτων].

praefectus praetorii, necessarius Augustorum

Remarks: Delivorrias, *loc. cit.* ascribes the monument to a Roman emperor of the first half of the second century A.D.; Koumanoudis, *loc. cit.* and Gofas, *loc. cit.* consider it to be a monument in honour of the Emperors Elagabalus and Alexander Severus, of their mothers Iulia Avita Mamaea and Iulia Soaemias, of their grandmother Iulia Maesa and of Elagabalus' third wife, Annia Faustina. In the view of Koumanoudis, the monument was erected in A.D. 221/22; Gofas dates it to the second half of A.D. 221. In Gofa's opinion, a mutilated bronze statue of an imperial female figure found at Sparta most probably depicts Annia Faustina, and originally formed part of the monument discussed here. A. Datsouli-Stavridi, *MDAI (A)* 113, 1998, esp. 257 also associates this bronze statue with the inscription discussed here, and believes it represents Iulia Avita Mamaea, who suffered *damnatio memoriae* after her assassination in A.D. 235; L. A. Riccardi, *MDAI (A)* 113, 1998, esp. 269, however, identifies it with Elagabalus' second wive, Iulia Aquilia Severa, and hence dates the monument to after the adoption of Alexander Severus by his cousin Elagabalus in A.D. 221 and shortly before Elagabalus' assassination in A.D. 222 (cf. Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 172); L. A. Riccardi denies that the bronze statue suffered damage as the result of a *damnatio memoriae* inflicted on its subject.

These interpretations, however, are to be decisively rejected, on the basis of the combined evidence of the preserved parts of the imperial titulatures and the erasures, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 319-26, who assigns the monument to Septimius Severus and his family, which coincides with the inscription's palaeographic features. The *terminus post quem* for the inscription's date is marked by the reference to Plautilla as Augusta (l. 4) who was so addressed after her marriage to Caracalla in A.D. 202 (Cass. Dio LXXVII. 1, 2). The *terminus ante quem* is provided by the mention of her father Plautianus (l. 4), who is known to have been murdered on the order of Caracalla in A.D. 205 (Cass. Dio LXXVII. 4, 4-5) and was then subjected to *damnatio memoriae*. Plautilla was exiled in A.D. 205 (Cass. Dio LXXVII. 6, 3), but was apparently condemned to *damnatio memoriae* only after her murder in A.D. 211 (Cass. Dio LXXVII. 6, 3; LXXVIII. 1, 1). Geta suffered the same after his assassination in A.D. 212. These events are reflected in the *rasura* of the names of Geta, Plautilla and Plautianus. Our proposed chronology is suggested by the fact that among the preserved names of the Spartan dedicators of this monument there is no Aurelius to be found, whilst some dedicators were still *peregrini*, a fact that dates the monument to before the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana* in A.D. 212. The motive for this dedication remains obscure. In any case, the monument reflects Sparta's strong desire to demonstrate her loyalty towards the Severan dynasty, perhaps following benefaction on the part of the emperors, or on the occasion of the celebration of the *ludi saeculares* at Rome in A.D. 204. For the imperial titles and dates mentioned in the inscription, see Cagnat, *Cours*, 206. 208-11 and Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 156. 162. 165. 167 (the title of Augusta was bestowed on Iulia Domna in A.D. 193; since A.D. 195 she is attested as *mater castrorum)*.

For C. Fulvius C. f. Quir. Plautianus see A. Stein, *RE* VII 1 (1910) 270-78, *s.v.*

Fulvius [101]; *PIR*[2] F 554. He became consul in A.D. 203 (cf. Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, 57). His title ἔπαρχος στρατευμάτων corresponds to *praefectus praetorii*, cf. Mason, 45 *s.v.* *ἔπαρχος* and 138; for this office of Plautianus see Cass. Dio LXXVI. 14, 2. [on the meaning of ἔπαρχος/ὕπαρχος in late Roman inscriptions, see D. Feissel, *AntTard* 6, 1998, 91-104 (cf. *SEG* 48, 1998, 2202)]. In the space after this title, Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 322 proposes restoring the erased lacuna on the basis of the remaining letter traces as ⟦ο[ἰ]κ[είου τ]ῶν Σ[εβαστῶν]⟧ rather than ἀναγκαίου τῶν Σεβαστῶν, both being attested in Greek inscriptions as translations of the Latin terms *necessarius* and *adfinis Augustorum*, cf. Mason, 20 *s.v.* *ἀναγκαῖος*. For *necessarius Augg.* cf. *CIL* VI 227. 1074 and *CIL* XI 1337 (his name erased).

A single statue of Caracalla was commissioned by the Spartans in A.D. 197 or 198, see LAC 693. The Empress Iulia Domna was honoured in Tainaron-Caenopolis, presumably between A.D. 209 and 212, see LAC 278. In both cases the text, again, does not elucidate the reason for the dedication. In this context it is worth emphasizing that a great number of dedications for Roman emperors and individuals belonging to the imperial court have been preserved from Laconia (compiled by Kolbe, cf. *IG* V 1, pp. 344-45) and comprise inscriptions in honour of L. and C. Caesar, M. Vipsanius Agrippa (*LAC 721), Germanicus, Nero, perhaps of Vespasian, of Trajan (*LAC 462 [3], LAC 660) and a remarkable number of inscriptions in honour of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius; further inscriptions in honour of M. Aurelius and L. Verus, Gordian III (LAC 124. LAC 151. LAC 155. LAC 193), Florianus, Carus, of Diocletian together with Maximian, whose name was later erased, of Constantius I Chlorus, Constantine I, Crispus, Constantine II, Constantius II and Constans, Valens and Vanlentinian I. The reading of the name of the Caesar honoured in *IG* V 1, 446 has posed some problems, see LAC 33 [4].

367. Ω(ΛΟΣ) ΓΑΒΙΝΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 659, ll. 9-10 [early 3rd c. A.D.].

Found at Sparta at the east gate; base with agonistic inscription commemorating the victory of C. Heius Magio (LAC 376, for text) in the boys' wrestling contest at the third Urania, Pythaea, Asclepidea and Erotidea under the ἐπιστάτης Ὦ(λος) Γαβίνιος Νεικόστρατος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 311 (6). *LGPN* III.A, 327 *s.v.* *Νικόστρατος* (74). For other occurrences of the nomen gentile Gabinius (cf. Solin and Salomies, 84 *s.v.*) in Greece see H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 183 n. 1, who dates the inscription much too early (early principate); cf. also Solin and Salomies, 86. Ὦ(λον), *i.e. Olus* — abbreviated O. — is a variant of the praenomen Aulus, cf. Salomies, *Vornamen*, 11. 24. 155. 159. 186-87.

A *terminus post quem* provides the institution of the Uranian Games at Sparta in A.D. 98, for comment see LAC 254[2]. The inscription is also mentioned in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 217.

***368. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΓΑΛΛΙΟΣ**

IG V 1, 1146, l. 26 and *add.* p. 306; *Syll.*^{3} 748; Bourguet, 105-07 no. 29 with linguistic comment (*SEG* 11, 1950, 921); Taifakos, *Ῥωμαϊκὴ πολιτική*, 28-29; Migeotte, *Emprunt public*, 90-96 no. 24 with exhaustive bibliography and French translation of the text; only ll. 25-28 in Sarikakis, *Ἄρχοντες* I, 175 [71/70 B.C.].

Gytheion; marble stele formerly with a pediment; it is bearing an honorary decree for the Roman bankers Cloatii: ll. 25-26: ... ἐπιτάξαντός τε τᾶι πόλει ἁμῶν | Γαΐου Γαλλίου σῖτον καὶ Κοΐντου Ἀνχαρίου ἱμάτια ...

Remarks: For comment on the historical background to the text see *LAC 30. Perhaps this person is to be identified with the senator attested by Cicero (*Verr.* III. 65, 152). F. Münzer, *RE* VII 1 (1910) 671, *s.v. Gallius* [3]; T. R. S. Broughton, *TAPhA* 79, 1948, 66 (here referred to as «C. Gellius») and *id.*, *Magistrates* II, 113: *legatus* 73 B.C. For his gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 85.

***369. ΓΑ<ΟΥ>ΙΟΣ ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ**

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 234-36 F 4, fig. 2 (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 21; *SEG* 11, 1950, 501, l. 4); Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius*, 78 no. 2; A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92, pl. 3 fig. 1 [3rd quarter of 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, theatre, *in situ* at the east end of the supporting wall of the exterior staircase; block bearing an inscription with the career of C. Iulius Ario (LAC 425 [2], for text) reporting that Ario had been, at his own cost, ambassador to Rome to Gavius Maximus, the emperor's (*i.e.* Antoninus Pius) representative; he was *praefectus praetorii*.

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 235 followed by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 434 identifies him with C. Tattius Maximus, *praefectus praetorii* from A.D. 158 to 160 [A. Stein, *RE* IV A. 2 (1932) 2477-78, *s.v. Tattius*]. A. Stein, *RE* VII 1 (1910) 868-69, *s.v. Gavius* [18]; W. Hüttl, *Antoninus Pius* (Prag 1936) 195-96; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 71 ns 290-91; *PIR*^{2} G 104; Oliver, *loc. cit.* and A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92 n. 31, pl. III fig. 1, however, correctly recognize M. Gavius M. f. Pal. Maximus, *praef. praet.* from A.D. 138 to *ca.* 158, presupposing the emendation Γα<ού>ιον (*i.e.* Gavius) *pro* Γάιον *(lapis)*. M. Gavius Maximus is attested by Fronto, *Ep. ad Antoninum Pium*, 4. 7, who refers to him with esteem, and by the SHA *Ant. Pius* 8, 7. 10, 6. On his person see also A. Donati, *RSA* 1, 1971, 127-44; F. Zevi, *RAL* 26, 1971, 449-76; O. Salomies, *ZPE* 53, 1983, 209-13; M. Lenoir, *BMA* 15, 1983-84, 213-23; W. Eck, *Picus* 8, 1988, 157-62; *id.*, "Überlieferung und historische Realität: Ein Grundproblem prosopographischer Forschung", in: W. Eck (ed.), *Prosopographie und Sozialgeschichte: Studien zur Methodik und Erkenntnismöglichkeit der kaiserzeitlichen Prosopographie:* Koloquium Köln 24.-26. November 1991 (Köln - Wien - Weimar 1993) 368 ff.; N. Labory, *AntAfr* 32, 1996, 63-66.

The formulation in ll. 3-4 describing this Roman magistrate is unique and has caused

some confusion, as Woodward, *op. cit.*, 234 was perplexed with KAI in l. 4: he read τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ καθέδρᾳ τοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος καὶ Γάιον Μάξιμον; Mason, 58 *s.v. ἐπὶ καθέδρᾳ* took it as the Greek translation for «adsessor (consiliarius)». The restoration of an abbreviation, Καί(σαρος), suggested already by Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 71 n. 291 and accepted by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 320 n. 9 is the best solution, cf. A. N. Oikonomidis, *A manual of abbreviations in Greek inscriptions: papyri, manuscripts and early printed books* (Chicago 1974) 74.

For the inscription's date see Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 71 n. 291 followed by Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius*, 78 no. 2 and Spawforth - Walker, *loc. cit.*

370. <Λ>ΟΥ(ΚΙΟΣ) <Γ>ΕΛ(ΛΙΟΣ) (?) **ΑΡΕΤΩΝ**

IG V 1, 666, ll. 4-5 [reign of Caracalla] emended by L. Robert, *RA* 30, 1929, 35 n. 1; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 255 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 836 [end of 2nd c. A.D.] and 15, 1958, 217) [third quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found at the south tower; base from a statue set up in commemoration of the victories of the foreign athlete M. Aurelius Asclepiades (LAC 102, for text) in the men's wrestling contest at the Euryclea in two successive years, *i.e.* when L. Gellius Areto and C. Iulius Autocrates were *agonothetai*.

Corinthian (?)

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 43 (4). The reading of his praenomen and gentilicium — *in lapide:* ΔΟΥΤΕΛ ΑΡΕΤΩΝ — has been a matter of controversy: A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1427 proposes [Λ.] Οὐ[ΐ]τελ(λίου), Kolbe in *IG* [M. A]ὐ[ρη]λ(ίου), whereas M. Fränkel and Dittenberger - Purgold (*IvO* 382) followed by Woodward, *loc. cit.*, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 264 ns 11, 12 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 186, 263-64 n. 14 (date, origin) plead for <Λ>ου(κίου) <Γ>ελ(λίου). For the abbreviation of the praenomen as ΛΟΥ instead of Λ cf. Cagnat, 442 *s.v. LV*.

This L. Gellius Areto is probably to be identified with the homonymous στρατηγὸς καὶ ἑλλαδάρχης of the *Achaean Koinon* attested in an inscription in honour of the younger daughter of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, Faustina, from Olympia dated to A.D. 138, *IvO* 382 (see EL 220). On the importance of the Corinthian *Gellii*, see J. H. Oliver "Arrian and the Gellii of Corinth", *GRBS* 11, 1970, 335-38; L. Moretti, "Epigraphica", *RFIC* 103, 1975, 182-86; Ch. B. Kritzas, "Δύο επιγράμματα από το Πετρί Νεμέας", in: *Διεθνές συνέδριο για την αρχαία Θεσσαλία στη μνήμη του Δημήτρη Θεοχάρη* (Athens 1992) 407-13; see also COR 290-295.

W. Kolbe erroneously identifies this person with the gymnasiarch M. Aurelius Areto (LAC 94). A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 244-45 in turn proposes to consider Λ(ούκιος) Ἀρέτω[ν] Φ[ι]λαθηναίου (LAC 522 [2]) as the same person or as the father of this L. Gellius Areto, only the second being chronologically possible. For chronological evidence see also LAC 102.

371. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΓΕΛΛΙΟΣ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΝΟΣ ΠΑΛΛΙΑΤΗΣ

IG V 1, 757 [2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble plaque with the person's funerary inscription; he died at the age of sixty-five:

Μ(ᾶρκος) Γέλλιος Θεσσαλιανὸς | Παλλιάτ|ης, ἐτῶν | ξε' | χαῖρε.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 331. According to H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 167 ns 8-10 his gentilicium may derive from the family of L. Gellius Publicola, who, as commander of the Antonian fleet at Actium, must have had some links with the Greek mainland; but this is far-fetched. The name Παλλιάτης is, to our knowledge, without parallel; if indeed a nomen proprium, as accepted by the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 348 *s.v. Παλλιάτης* (1), it apparently derives from an unkown *ethnikon*, as is the case with the cognomen of our man. It is not cited in Dornseiff and Hansen; however, it is comparable to the *nomina propria* ending in -ιάτης gathered *ibid.*, 169-70 *s.v.*

The date is suggested by the palaeography and the funeral formula which refers to the age of the deceased and contains the farewell greeting, χαῖρε.

372. ΓΕΜΕΛΛΟΣ

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 427-29 no. 1, pl. 71a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 455, l. 5) [under Augustus].

From the excavation of the stadium at Sparta; pedimental marble stele bearing a complete list of twenty two *gerontes* among whom is Κλέων Γεμέλλου.

Remarks: The name Gemellus is attested both as gentilicium and as cognomen, see Solin and Salomies, 87 and 338. Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 429 considers a «probably distant descent from a manumitted slave».

373. ΓΡΑ[ΝΙΟ]Σ (I)

This person is the father of the homonymous official Granius mentioned in two approximate copies of a catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas **[1A, B]** [*ca.* A.D. 105-10] (for texts see LAC 374 [1A, B]).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 100 (2). For this gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 89 *s.v.* For the date see comment LAC 374.

f. Granius (II) (LAC 374)

374. ΓΡΑΝΙΟΣ (II) ΓΡΑ[ΝΙΟ]Υ (I)

This person is mentioned in two approximate copies of a catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas **[A, B]** [*ca.* A.D. 105-10]:

[A] *IG* V 1, 97, l. 7; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 thanks to **[B]** (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 564b).

Sparta; marble stele broken into three pieces; here Γράνιος Γρα[νίο]υ τὸ γ'.

[B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 1. 195; *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211-12 E 1*; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 564a col. I, l. 7).

Sparta, on a complete block found in front of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre; here Γρά-νιος (Γρανίου).

γερουσίας **[A. B]** for the third time **[A]**

Remarks: Following Kolbe, Bradford, 99 (1) and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18 assign **[A]** to the reign of Trajan. In **[B]** the acrophonic indication was seemingly omitted by inattentiveness of the letter-cutter.

s. Granius (I) (LAC 373)

375. ΗΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ

IG V 1, 1174, l. 10 and *add.* p. 308 [mid-2nd c. A.D. ?].

Gytheion; marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for Peducaea Marullina (LAC 604, for text); it is dated by the term of the five ephors, among whom is cited our man, and funded by the *tamias* Septumius Protogenes at his own cost.

Remarks: His name is the transcription of the Roman gentilicium Heius, for which see Solin and Salomies, 91 *s.v.*

376. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΗΙΟΣ ΜΑΓΙΩΝ

IG V 1, 659, l. 1 emended by L. Robert, *RPhil* 55, 1929, 125 no. 2; *id.*, "Sur une inscription agonistique de Thespies", *Hellenica* II, 1946, 10-11 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 835; *BullÉpigr* 1962, nos 4 and 146 also for Οὐρανιάδα τρίτην in ll. 4-5) [A.D. 105/06].

Found at Sparta at the east gate; base with agonistic inscription for the Corinthian C. Heius Magio, winner of the boys' wrestling contest in the third Uraniad, at the Pythaea, the Asclepidea and the Erotidea under the *epistates* Aulus Gabinius Neicostratus:

Γ(άιος) Ἧιος Μαγίων | Κορίνθιος νει|κήσας παίδων | πάλην Οὐρανιά|[5]δα τρίτην καὶ Πυθαι|ῆα καὶ Ἀσκληπίδει|α καὶ Ἐρωτίδεια | ὑπὸ ἐπ<ισ>τάτην | Ὦ(λον) Γαβίνιον Νει|[10]κόστρατον.

Corinthian

Remarks: In the *apographum* of Fourmont in *CIG* I, 1429: ΓΑΗΙΟC (*gamma* and *alpha* in ligature). Kolbe, *IG* V 1, index p. 334 (here Ἡϊος) and L. Robert, *Hellenica* II, 1946, 11 ns 1. 4-6 (here Ἡϊος, but *BullÉpigr* 1962, 4: Ἧιος) followed by the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 286 *s.v.* *Μαγίων* (1) rightly insist on reading the person's gentilicium Heius *contra* Böckh, *CIG* I, 1429, who reads Γ[ν]ήϊος, and Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 659, who proposes Γ(άϊος) [Σ]ήϊος. For the nomen Heius see Solin and Salomies, 91. For other *Heii* at Corinth and elsewhere see L. Robert, *Hellenica* II, 1946, 10-11;

BullÉpigr 1960, 159; Spawforth, "Roman Corinth: the formation of a colonial élite", in: *Roman onomastics*, 172, 178-79 no. 13 and COR 305-311.

A *terminus post quem* provides the institution of the Uranian Games at Sparta in A.D. 98, see comment LAC 254 [2]. Cartledge and Spawforth, 232 no. 3 date the third celebration of the Urania in A.D. 109/10, corrected by Spawforth, in: *Roman onomastics*, 179 no. 13 to A.D. 105/06. The inscription is also mentioned in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 217.

377. ΙΝ[ΓΕΝΟΥ(?)]Σ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 227-30 no. 20b. c. facsimile; the first six lines missing in no. 20b are given in *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 236-39 no. 20. facsimile. ph. fig. 3; the entire text, with some emendations, in *SEG* 11, 1950, 503 (l. 25); republished in N. M. Kennell, *Institutions*, 107; *id.*, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 133 n. 7 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found in the theatre; marble column with two catalogues reporting the names of the colleagues in office (σύναρχοι) of the eponymous *patronomoi* Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀντίπατρος Λυσικράτους (ll. 1-13) and Γά(ιος) Ἰο[ύλ(ιος) - - -] (ll. 15-27) respectively, Ἰν[-*ca.* 5-]ς being [γ]ρα[μμ]ατεύς of the συναρχία in the patronomate of the latter (ll. 24-25).

Remarks: The reading of the person's name in l. 10 (l. 25 in *SEG* and Kennell), as Μν[ά]σ[ιπ]π[ο]ς tentatively proposed by Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 230, is rejected by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 503 *app. crit.*, who propose Ἰν[γένου]ς, which is accepted by Bradford, 205, cf. Solin and Salomies, 96 *s.v. Ingenu(u)s* (gentilicium) and 345 *s.v. Ingenuus* (cognomen). For the Hellenized forms Ἰγγένο[υος] and Ἰγγένους see *LGPN* I, 230 *s.v.* *Ἰγγένουος* (1) and (2). Pape and Benseler, 533 attest Ἰγγένιος. For the inscription's date see LAC 423 [3]. For the Spartan *synarchia* see comment LAC 8.

378. ΙΟ[ΥΛΙΑ - - -] (?)

IG V 1, 1175, l. 3 [presumably 2nd c. A.D., cf. palaeography].

Gytheion, found on the top of the acropolis hill; a cylindrical statue base bearing an honorary inscription for this woman; the monument was set up by a cultic association:

Ἀ[γαθῆ τύχη.] | Τὸ κοινὸν τ[ῶν - - -]|σιαστῶν· Ἰο[υλίαν - - - τὴν ἀξιολο]|γωτάτην, θ[υγατέρα - - -, γυναῖκα δὲ] | τῶ ἀξιολο[γωτάτω - - -, τῆς πε]|ρ[ὶ] τὸν θε[ὸν εὐσεβείας καὶ τῆς πρὸς τὸν] | θίασον εὐ[νοίας ἕνεκεν καταξίαν χάρι]ν | ἀποδόντε[ς· ἐπιμεληθέντος - - -] | τῶ ἐπὶ τῆ[ς - - -].

Remarks: E. S. Forster, "South-west Laconia. Sites and inscriptions", *ABSA* 10, 1903-1904, 181 no. 3 completes in ll. 2-3 [Διονυ]σιαστῶν Ἰο[βάκχων - - -] instead of Ἰο[υλία - - -] and concludes that the statue of the woman in question was erected by a religious society connected to the cult of Dionysus; but there is no space for both a gentilicium and cognomen of the honorand and the word Ἰοβάκχων. The honorand was certainly a member of a prominent local family.

379. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ Α[- - -]

IG V 1, 786 [imperial].

Sparta; tiny marble fragment belonging to the grave-marker of this unmarried woman:

Ἰουλία Α[- - -] | παρθέν[ε χαῖρε].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 1 (6).

380. ΙΟΥΛ<Ι>Α ΑΠ̣ΑΤΑΡΙΟΝ̣

IG V 1, 607A + B, ll. 27-28 and p. 304 *add.* no. 607; A, ll. 6-7. 10 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 254-55 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 819); only A, l. 17-B, l. 30 re-edited by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 55 [Hadrian - Antoninus Pius].

Kalyvia Sochas; two fragments built into the ruins of the church of *Hagia Sophia*; marble statue base inscribed on two adjacent sides with a civic honorary inscription for the person's granddaughter, Claudia Neicion daughter of Ti. Claudius Damocrates (LAC 225, for text), referred to as priestess [ἀ]π̣ὸ γένους τ[ᾶν] Ἐλευσινιᾶν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 38. *LPGN* III.A, 48 *s.v.* Ἀπατάριον (1). For prosopographical comment see at LAC 225. The inscription's date depends on the prosopographical evidence, see at LAC 499.

w. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499) and hence m. of a Iulia, through whom grandm. Claudia Neicion (LAC 225) (Kolbe) or w. Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (I) (LAC 261) and hence m. Ti. Claudius Damocrates (LAC 284), through whom grandm. f Claudia Neicion (LAC 225); also m. Ti. Claudius Seimedes (I) (LAC 321), through whom grandm. Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (II) (LAC 262) (Spawforth, Settipani, 496), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 304 *add.* no. 607 and especially A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215-16, 219; Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and IX.

381. [ΙΟΥΛΙ]Α ΒΑΛΒΙΛ[ΛΗ]

IG V 1, 489 + 575 united and emended by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 249-55, pls 34-35 figs a, b (*SEG* 28, 1978, 412, l. 5) [A.D. 136/37].

Sparta, two blocks reused in the late Roman wall of the Spartan acropolis, to the west of tower "E"; they record a building for the *heros* C. Iu̥lius Eurycles Herculanus (*LAC 462 [4], for text) funded by his cousin Iulia Balbilla, who also supervised the construction.

Remarks: For this person see *PIR*² C 813. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 249-254. Cartledge and Spawforth, 110: «poetess and companion of the Empress Sabina».

d. C. Iulius Antiochus Epiphanes, through whom grandd. King Antiochus IV of Commagene, maternal grandd. Ti. Claudius Balbillus, sister C. Iulius Epiphanes Philopappus, cousin C. Iulius Fabia Eurycles (II) Herculanus Lucius Vibullius Pius (*LAC 462, *ARC 105) and C. Iulius Laco (III) (LAC 470), niece C. Iulius Laco (II) (LAC 469), cf. stemma Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 1978, 261; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VIII.

382. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΚΕΔΝΗ

N. B. Drandakis - N. Gioles - E. Dori *et alii*, "Ἔρευνα στὴν Ἐπίδαυρο Λιμερά", *PAAH* 1982, 387; E. P. Zavvou, "Εντοπισμοί αρχαίων. Νομός Λακωνίας. Επίδαυρος Λιμηρά", *AD* 50, 1995 [2000], *Chron.* B' 1, 150-51 n. 67 (*cf. SEG* 48, 1998, 480); A. G. Kalligas - H. A. Kalligas - R. S. Stroud, "A church with a Roman inscription in Tairia, Monemvasia", *ABSA* 97, 2002, 487 and comment p. 489 [*ca.* A.D. 61-138].

From *Teria* (NE of the village *Lira* in Laconia), built into the top front of the altar in the sacristy of the cemetery church of the *Kimisis Theotokou*; rectangular plaque-like marble slab bearing a dedication of a *macellum* to the deified emperors and the polis by three persons at their own expense, C. Iulius Philippus, C. Iulius Chryseros and Iulia Cedne:

Θεοῖς Σεβαστοῖς καὶ τῇ *v* | πόλι· Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Χρυσέρως | καὶ Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Φίλιππος καὶ *v* | Ἰουλία Κέδνη τὸ μάκελ *v* |λον ἐκ τ<ῶ>ν ἰδί<ω>ν ἀνέθηκαν.

Remarks: The first editors refer to the text as early Christian funerary inscription: «ἐπιτύμβια παλαιοχριστιανική ἐπιγραφή». According to Stroud the stone was transported either from the neighbouring ancient polis of Epidauros Limera or from Boiai, while the possibility of a more distant provenance cannot be excluded. At Sparta a *macellum* has to be postulated because of the post ἐπὶ τοῦ μακέλλου attested in two fragmentary catalogues of Antonine date, *IG* V 1, 149, l. 7 (LAC 464) and *IG* V 1, 150, ll. 3-4. It should, though, be noted that Varro, *Ling.* V.146 attests already for the mid-first c. A.D. the usage of the word *makellon* by the Spartans for "vegetable-market" *(Ubi quid generatim, additum ab eo cognomen, ut Forum Bovarium, Forum Holitorium: hoc erat antiquum Macellum, ubi holerum copia; ea loca etiam nunc Lacedaemonii vocant μάκελλον)*, see C. de Ruyt, *Macellum: Marché alimentaire de Romains*, Publications d'Histoire de l'Art et d'Archéologie de l'Université Catholique de Louvain 35 (Louvain 1983) 192 and better Cartledge and Spawforth, 130-31 n. 9. 218 no. 16.

The construction of other known *macella* in the Peloponnese was also financed by private benefactors [Corinth, Mantinea and Tegea, see Ruyt, *op. cit.*, 55-61. 107-08. 193. 352-54]. Besides, many inscriptions mention a joint dedication of *macella* by members of the same family, which might be true also in this case as the three persons bear the same gentilicium. R. S. Stroud, *ABSA* 97, 2002, 490 suggests that the dedication to Θεοὶ Σεβαστοί may indicate the existence of a shrine of the imperial cult within the area of the *macellum*. The plaque may have been originally set into a niche in a wall, perhaps of the *macellum* itself which was founded by the three persons as an act of private euergetism.

R. S. Stroud, *op. cit.*, 489 mentions a Iulia Cedne from Rome attested on a gravestone of the 1st c. A.D. (*CIL* VI. 3, 20405) and three more women named Cedne at Rome listed by Solin, *Namenbuch* II, 653. Stroud also comments on the etymology of her cognomen.

383. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΚΛΕΑΙΝ<Ε>ΤΑ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΠΑΝΘΑΛΟΥΣ ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ

IG V 1, 957b [2nd c. A.D. ?].

Boiai; marble statue base erected by Iulius Thraseas (LAC 511 [2], for text) for his daughter, Iulia Philocratis (a), and for his wife, Iulia Cleaeneta daughter of Iulius Panthales (b) who is praised for her devotion to her husband and child.

Remarks: Kolbe's date is based on palaeography.

d. C. Iulius Panthales (LAC 488), w. C. Iulius Thraseas (LAC 511), m. Iulia Philocratis (LAC 392), see stemma *IG* V 1, 957, *app. crit.*

384. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΕΠΙΚΤΗΣΙΣ

E. Zavvou, "Ἐπιγραφὲς ἀπὸ τὴ Λακωνία", *Horos* 13, 1999, 68 no. 9, pl. 12 fig. 3 (*AnnÉpigr* 1999, 1466; *SEG* 49, 1999, 384) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.].

Boiai, now in the Archaeological Collection of *Neapolis* (inv. no. 145); *naiskos*-shaped pedimental grave stele of Pentelic (?) marble decorated with acroteria; it bears a relief of a couple standing frontally. The inscription reads: Ἰουλία Ἐπίκτησι εὐσεβεστάτη (on the epistyle) χαῖρε (in the relief field between the heads of the depicted figures):

Ἰουλία Ἐπίκτησι (ivy leaf) εὐσεβεστάτη | χαῖρε.

385. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΕΤΕΑΡΧΙΣ (I)

IG V 1, 1258, ll. 3-4 [3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Tainaron, from a place named *Asomatos;* block, fragmentary on top, bearing a dedication for a person erected by his daughter:

[Γ(αῖον) Ἰού(λιον) - - - (?)] | Ἐτεάρχου υἱόν, Ἰουλία Ἐτε|αρχίς ἡ θυγά|[5]τηρ.

Presumably from Tainaron

Remarks: The woman was named after her paternal grandfather. In the view of A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 243 n. 144 she must have been either identical with Iulia Etearchis (II) (LAC 386) or at least a relative of hers.

d. [C. Iul(ius) - - - (?)] s. of Etearchus (LAC 413).

386. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΕΤΕΑΡΧΙΣ (II)

IG V 1, 593, l. 2 [3rd quarter of 3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Sparta, at the east gate; base decorated with cymatia belonging to a posthumous statue dedication with a civic honorary inscription in her memory praising her decency. Her statue was funded by her children Claudius Alcandridas and Claudia Elpis also known as Callistonice:

Ἡ πόλις | Ἰουλίαν Ἐτεαρχίδα, | Ἑστίαν πόλεος καὶ | θυγατέρα (*sc.* πόλεος) γενομένην, |[5] τὴν σωφρονεστάτην | καὶ κοσμι<ω>τάτην, μνή|μης χάριν, προσδεξα|μένων τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῶν τέκνων αὐτῆς |[10] Κλαυδ(ίων) Ἀλκανδρίδα καὶ Ἐλπί|δος τῆς καὶ Καλλιστονί|κης.

Remarks: Bradford, 154 following Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1258, *app. crit.* identifies this Iulia Etearchis with a homonym from Tainaron (LAC 385). According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 243 they must have been, if not the same person, at least relatives. For

comment on the identity of Iulia Etearchis' presumed husband and on the date see LAC 255. For Etearchis' cultic function and title, see Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 241. 243. Another woman from Sparta, Pr(- - -) (?) Eucletia (LAC 652), is attested as Ἑστία πόλεως καὶ ἱέρεια πά(ντα) π[ρ](ώτη) (?), θυγάτηρ πόλεω[ς]; Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) is referred to as θυγάτηρ (*sc.* πόλεως); cf. also comment LAC 461. The honorific title Ἑστία πόλεως (καὶ βουλῆς) is frequently borne by women of the Spartan élite, cf. *IG* V 1, 583, l. 5 (Xenaria), Aurelia Oppia (LAC 64), Claudia Damosthenia I (LAC 219 [3. 4]), Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542 [1A. B. 2]; for its actual meaning, see L. Robert, "Les inscriptions", in: J. Des Gagnières *et alii* (eds), *Laodicée du Lycos: Le nymphé: campagnes 1961-1963* (Lyon - Quebec 1969) 320 with n. 9.

In this context it is worth citing two epigrams on a marble pedimental funerary stele from Messene which, on palaeographical grounds, has been ascribed to the 5th c. A.D. In this inscription we encounter several names which are epigraphically attested as having been borne by individuals belonging to the Spartan élite of the 2nd and 3rd c. A.D.: Etearchis (cf. LAC 385 and 386), daughter of the Messenian Themiso and the Spartan Teimocrateia (cf. LAC 69), daughter of Onasicrates (cf. LAC 630 and 631), and wife of Alcastus (cf. LAC 641 and 642) boasts of her and her husband's heroic descent, see P. G. Themelis, *Ἡ ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη* (Athens 1999) 50 fig. 31; V. N. Bardani, "Παλαιοχριστιανικές επιγραφές Μεσσήνης", in: P. G. Themelis - V. Konti (eds), *Early Christian Messene and Olympia. Urban and agrarian area in the Western Peloponnese. Acts of the international symposium*, Athens, 29-30 May 1998 (Athens 2002) 90-91 no. 11, p. 97 fig. 9 (cf. *SEG* 49, 1999, 435).

Perhaps w. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), m. Claudius Alcandridas (LAC 255) and Claudia Elpis also known as Callistonice (LAC 221) and presumably related to Iulia Etearchis (I) (LAC 385), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131 followed by Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii). 246 tab. 6 (Aelii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, II and VI.

387. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΕΤΥΜΟΚΛΗΔ<Ε>ΙΑ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 534, ll. 12-13 [late Antonine].

Sparta, formerly in front of the theatre; base with civic honorary inscription for C. Iulius Agathocles (II) (LAC 414 [2], for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of his daughter Iulia Etymocledeia; here Ἰουλίας Ἐτυμοκληδ<ε>ίας. In Fourmont's *apographum:* ΕΤΥΜΟΚΛΗΔΑΙΑΣ.

[2] *IG* V 1, 591, ll. 5-6; cf. M. N. Tod, *ABSA* 47, 1952, 119-20 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1954, 120) [presumably first quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Built into an aqueduct near the river Eurotas; fragment of base decorated with cymatium at top bearing a fragmentary civic honorary inscription for Claudia Philocratia daughter of Aristoteles son of Spartiaticus (LAC 227, for text) and of Ἰουλίας Ἐτυμοκληδ[είας] τῆς Ἀγαθοκλέος.

This person is most probably to be identified with Etymocledeia daughter of Memmia Xenocratia daughter of Deximachus and simultaneously (half-?)sister of Callisto[- - -] and

Alcastus appearing in two duplicates **[3A. B]** of a civic honorary inscription for Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542 [1A], for text). In a third, mutilated copy (*IG* V 1, 584 = *SEG* 11, 1950, 812 *add.*) her name is lost [all late Antonine].

[3A] J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 278-80 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1952, 60a); cf. M. N. Tod, *ABSA* 47, 1952, 122 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 812 and *add. et corr.* 812a, ll. 14-15); A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985 206 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 317); completed by *E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 4, 1986, 68-69 no. 6, ll. 14-15 and pl. 9, fig. 4 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 353): here Ἐ[τυμοκλη]δείας.

[3B] *IG* V 1, 604, l. 4; emended according to **[3A]** (*SEG* 11, 1950, 817 and *add. et corr.* 817): here Ἐτυ[μοκληδείας].

εὐγενεστάτη καὶ πανταπρώτη **[2]**, ἀξιολογωτάτη **[3A. B]**

Remarks: Bradford distinguishes between Etymocledeia of texts **[1. 2]** [=p. 155 (1)] and texts **[3A-B]** [=p. 155 (4)]. Bradford, 155 (1) gives erroneously «early II A.D.»; as the floruit of the father of Etymocledeia fell in the late Antonine period, we should, however, read instead 3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D. Bradford's distinction is rejected by *LGPN* III.A, 157 *s.v.* *Ἐτυμοκλήδεια* (3). For the variants of the cognomen see Pape and Benseler I, 398; Dornseiff and Hansen, 11. 13.

For the date of **[1-3B]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 207. 208 n. 56. 238 n. 135.

d. C. Iulius Agathocles (II) (LAC 414) and most probably of Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542) [according to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 208. 238, a niece by marriage of Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274)], maternal grandd. P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561), w. Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (III) (LAC 267), m. Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227), most probably half-sister C. Pomponius Alcastus (II) (according to Settipani, 496), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii). 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani, 495 n. 5. 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and VII.

388. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ Ν[- - - ΜΝΑ(?)]ΣΩΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 605, ll. 2-3; the patronymic has been restored by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205-06 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 325) [Antonine].

Copied by Fourmont in the sanctuary of Apollo in *S(k)lavochori* (today *Amykles*), but later excavated in the ruins of the church of *Hagia Sophia* in the village of *Kalyvia Sochas* (cf. Chr. Tsountas, "Ἐκ τοῦ Ἀμυκλαίου", *AE* 1892, 24); marble base formerly decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription praising this woman for her wifely devotion. Her statue was paid for by her husband P. Memmius Deximachus:

Ἡ π[όλις] | Ἰουλίαν Ν[-*ca.* 7-]|σωνος τ[ὴν ἀρίστην], | φιλανδρ[ίας καὶ σωφρο]|⁵σύνης [ἕνεκα, προσ]|δεξαμέ[νου τὸ ἀνά]|λωμα Πο(πλίου) [Μεμ(μίου) Δεξι]|μάχου] τοῦ ἀ[νδρός].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 286 (5). Given the find spot of the inscription (*S(k)lavochori* =*Amykles*), A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205-06 proposes to relate it and hence the person in question with the sanctuary of the Eleusinion (located nearby *at Kalyvia Sochas*). He also suggests to restore Iulia's patronymic in l. 2 [Μνά]σωνος and her husband's name in ll. 7-8 Πο(πλίου) [Μεμ(μίου) Δεξι-

μάχου], whom he identifies with P. Memmius Deximachus (IV). The oldest son of this Deximachus was (P.) Memmius Mnaso. This cognomen is not previously attested in the family of the Memmii, hence it must have derived from the maternal line, an argument in favour of Ἰουλία Ν[- - -]σωνος being (P.) Memmius Mnaso's mother and (Iulius?) Mnaso his grandfather.

Most probably w. P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561) and m. (P.) Memmius Mnaso (LAC 570) and perhaps also m. (P.) Memmius Pratolaus (VI) (LAC 573) and Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542), cf. stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VII.

389. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΝΕΙΚΙΟΝ

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 437-39 no. 10, ll. 4-5. pl. 76c (*SEG* 44, 1994, 361; *AnnÉpigr* 1994, 1607) [about A.D. 110-130].

Sparta, reused in the east face of the Roman fortification wall, Roman Stoa Central; marble statue base with civic honorary inscription for Octavia Agis (LAC 596, for text) daughter of Octavius Longinus and Iulia Neicion.

Remarks: For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 438-39.

w. T. Octavius Longinus (LAC 598), through whom sister-in-law Ti. Claudius [.]at[.]es (LAC 246) and m. Octavia Agis (LAC 596), through whom m.-in-law Pompeius Aristocrates (LAC 618); if not identical, close relative of Iulia Nicion (LAC 390, for comment).

390. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΝΙΚΙΟΝ ΛΥΣΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΛΟΥ[Ι]ΑΔΑ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 243-45 no. 34 ph. (*SEG* 11, 1950, 776, l. 5: 1st c. A.D.) [early Trajanic?].

Sparta; plain base with a private honorary inscription by Lysandria daughter of Louiadas for the son of her daughter Iulia Nicion, C. Iulius Charixenus (LAC 436, for text).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 301 (2). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 438 puts her in the «late first century». If this date is indeed correct, an identification with Iulia Nicion (LAC 389), the wife of T. Octavius Longinus son of Cassander (LAC 598) and mother of Octavia Agis (LAC 596) cannot be excluded. If this is the case, Iulia Nicion would have been married twice and would have had at least one child of each marriage.

w. (C.) Iulius Aristodamus (LAC 427), through whom m. C. Iulius Charixenus (LAC 436); if not identical, close relative of Iulia Nicion (LAC 389).

391. ΙΟΥ̣Λ̣ΙΑ ΠΑΝ[Θ]ΑΔ̣[ΙΣ (?)] Α̣ΓΙΔΟΣ ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ

IG V 1, 588, ll. 2-4 [1st half 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble base from a private statue dedication in honour of the person for her piety, founded by her cousin C. Iulius Seimedes:

[Γ. Ἰούλιο]ς Σειμή[δ]|ης Ἰουλίαν Παν|[θ]αλ[ίδα (?)] Ἄγιδος θυ|γατέρα, τὰν ἰδίαν |5 [ἀν]ε[ψιάν] (?), εὐσεβεί|[α]ς χάριν.

Remarks: Παν[θ]αλ[ις], Kolbe followed by Bradford, 332; cf. Pape and Benseler II, 1124; Dornseiff and Hansen, 190. But Παν[τι]μ[ία], *LGPN* III.A, 351 [1st c. A.D.].
Following the restoration [ματ]έ[ρα] of Kolbe, Bradford, 374 (2) identifies the man, who funded the monument, as C. Iulius Seimedes (II) (LAC 505 [2]) and considers Iulia Panthalis as his mother. According to the stemma of Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 588 *app. crit.* Panthalis was also the wife of Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499, for comment). This is, with good reason, rejected by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 55, 215 n. 60 on the grounds of the contradictory evidence of *IG* V 1, 607B, ll. 25-28 (for a comment on *IG* V 1, 607 see LAC 225).

According to Settipani, 495 n. 5 and stemma on p. 496 [born about A.D. 105] she was a cousin of C. Iulius Seimedes (II) (LAC 505) — this is adopted here — and the wife of C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641), as the latter had a son C. Pomponius Agis (LAC 640); Settipani considers already her father Agis as Iulius; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma I.

392. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΙΣ

IG V 1, 957a [2nd c. A.D. ?].

Boiai; marble statue base erected by Iulius Thraseas (LAC 511 [2], for text) for his daughter, Iulia Philocratis (a), and for his wife, Iulia Cleaeneta daughter of Iulius Panthales (b). Philocratis is praised for the propriety and respect for her parents during her lifetime.

Remarks: Kolbe's date is based on palaeography.

d. C. Iulius Thraseas (LAC 511) and Iulia Cleaeneta (LAC 383), maternal grandd. C. Iulius Panthales (LAC 488), see stemma *IG* V 1, 957, *app. crit.*

393. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΤΕΤΕΙΜΑΜΕΝΑ

IG V 1, 520 [presumably early imperial].

Sparta, found in the Byzantine wall at the theatre; square marble block with private dedication made by this woman for her husband C. Iulius Cratesippus.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 406. The person's cognomen, derived from the past participle «τετιμημένη», is unique, cf. *LGPN* III.A, 425 *s.v.* *Τετιμαμένα* (1), where 1st c. A.D. (?); Dornseiff and Hansen, 33; the Dorian dialect in the cognomen seems to confirm Spartan origin.

w. C. Iulius Cratesippus (LAC 445).

394. ỊỌΥ[ΛΙΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 47, l. 6; Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius*, no. 48, ll. 6-7 [Antoninus Pius].

Mystras, built into a private house; marble block bearing an inscription with the career of Spendo (son of Spendo), who was *gerousias* in the eponymous patronomate of this person:

γερουσίας ἐπ[ὶ] Ἰου[λίου - - -].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 206 (6); A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 90-91 (chronology). C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Diffusion de la citoyenneté romaine: notes sur les gentilices impériaux en Laconie et en Messénie", in: A. Chastagnol - S. Demougin - C. Lepelley (eds), *Splendissima civitas. Études d'histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (Paris 1996) 140 counts 122 *Iulii* in Laconia.

395. ΙΟΥΛΙ[ΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 183 [presumably early imperial].

Mystras; small fragment from the left margin of an inscription with the beginning of a catalogue of officials (?) with three names preserved.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 206 (14).

396. ΙΟΥΛΙΟ[Σ - - -]

IG V 1, 319, l. 5; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 326 no. 54 with facsimile [presumably early imperial].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; part of pedimental stele with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by an athlete in gratitude for his victory dating to the eponymous patronomate of this person: ἐπὶ Ἰουλίω[- - -].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 206 (10). Woodward, *loc. cit.* proposes to identify the victor Μνασ[- - -] with Mnaso to whom Philonidas and Philocles were *kasens* (see *IG* V 1, 68, l. 26. 69A, l. 25. 70, l. 3) and suggests to date the inscription «quite early in the second century». For linguistic archaism see comment LAC 196.

397. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 162A, l. 5; A, l. 1 and B, l. 13 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 244 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 581) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Dressel and Milchhöfer in a private house, not found by Kolbe; opisthographic block with badly mutilated catalogue of *gerontes* dating to two different patronomates, whose chronology is uncertain due to the loss of the names of the eponymous *patronomoi*; on face A in l. 5 Ἰσόδαμος Ἰουλίου is cited among the σπονδοφόροι.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 205 (2).

398. (ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ [I])

[1] *IG* V 1, 111, l. 12; for bibliography and date see LAC 399 [1].

Catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Claudius Seianus among whom is cited this person's son, Ἰούλιος (Ἰουλίου).

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 10); for bibliography and date see LAC 399 [2].

Catalogue of the *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of Biadas among whom is cited this person's son, Ἰούλιος (Ἰουλίου).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 206 (5). For comment see LAC 399 [1, 2].

f. Iulius (II) (LAC 399).

399. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ (II) (ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ [I])

[1] *IG* V 1, 111, l. 12; restorations by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 193-94 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 235-37 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 584, l. 12); new edition by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 423 with the addition of a fragment published in J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 296 no. 52a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 410, l. 12) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Found at Sparta «near the mills in the village of *Matala*»; marble base with catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Claudius Seianus among whom is cited Ἰούλιος (Ἰουλίου).

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10 *(SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 10) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; on two adjoining blocks with various writings catalogue of the *gerontes* in the patronomate of Biadas among whom is cited Ἰούλιος (Ἰουλίου).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 206 (4). According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466, 469 Claudius Seianus **[1]** held the eponymous patronomate *ca.* A.D. 149/50 and C. Avidius Biadas **[2]** A.D. 150/51, cf. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59. 422. For the date see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87. *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 45. 208. In **[1]** the praenomina are omitted, Bradford, *op. cit.* 1980, 423, cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 180-82.

s. (Iulius [I]) (LAC 398).

400. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟ[ΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) - - -]

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446-47 no. 15, l. 4, pl. 78b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 471, l. 4; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1248; cf. *SEG* 49, 1999, 397) [2nd c. A.D.].

Found reused as the cover of a late Roman grave during excavations near the west side of the modern stadium of Sparta; fragment from the left part of a marble stele bearing a catalogue of five officials, perhaps ephors, in an unknown term; our man is cited among them.

401. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙỌ[ΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) - - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 227-30 no. 20b, c. facsimile; the first six lines missing in no. 20b are given in Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 236-39 no. 20. facsimile. ph. fig. 3; the entire text, with some emendations, in *SEG* 11, 1950, 503 (l. 16); republished in Kennell, *Institutions*, 107; *id.*, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 133 n. 7 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; found in the theatre; marble column with two catalogues reporting the names of the colleagues in office (σύναρχοι) of the eponymous *patronomoi* Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀντίπατρος Λυσικράτους (ll. 1-13) and Γά(ιος) Ἰο[ύλ(ιος) - - -] (ll. 15-27) respectively.

Remarks: For this individuals see Bradford, 206 (9). For the date see LAC 423 [3]. For the Spartan *synarchia* see comment LAC 8.

402. Γ[Α(ΙΟΣ)] ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) [- - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 221 E 34 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 557c) [imperial].

Sparta; fragmentary catalogue of *nomophylakes*, among whom is listed this person, dating to an unknown patronomate.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 205 (1).

403. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ[ΛΙΟΣ - - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 211-12 no. 10 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 802, l. 12) [late 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragment of a marble base with badly mutilated inscription belonging presumably to a statue dedication for a person identified, on the basis of the preserved titles, with P. Aelius Damocratidas son of Alcandridas (LAC 9 [7], for text), whose [σύναρχος ?] this person was.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 206 (7). The dedication was most likely funded by [οἱ σύναρχοι], *i.e.* the honorand's junior colleagues in an unrecorded post, perhaps in the office of *agoranomos* mentioned in the inscriptions LAC 9 [2-5B. 7] or of *nomophylax* attested in the inscriptions LAC 9 [5A. B].

404. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) [- - - (?)]

IG V 1, 603, l. 8 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 816) + *IG* V 1, 168 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 625) joined by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, ll. 8-9) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Provenance uncertain; fragmentary marble stele with the right part of a catalogue of *hieromnemones* preceded by a list of other officials (ll. 1-8), including a woman (cf. ll. 1-2), in an unknown patronomate concerned with agonistic matters. Our man is attested as [ε]ἰσαγωγεύς (for text see LAC 152).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 206 (11). For the character of his office see L. Robert, *RPh* 3, 1929, 140-42. For the date of the inscription see LAC 152.

405. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ[Λ(ΙΟΣ) - - -]

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446-47 no. 15, l. 3, pl. 78b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 471, l. 3; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1248; cf. *SEG* 49, 1999, 397) [2nd c. A.D.].

Found reused as the cover of a late Roman grave during excavations near the west side of the

modern stadium of Sparta in 1975; fragment from the left part of a marble stele bearing a catalogue of officials, perhaps ephors, in an unknown patronomate; our man is cited among them.

406. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) [- - -]

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 439-40 no. 7A, l. 6, pl. 74b-c (*SEG* 48, 1998, 462, l. 6) [(shortly after) mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Of unknown provenance, now in Sparta Museum; fragment of opisthographic marble stele bearing a list of names, perhaps *gerontes*, dating to an unknown patronomate.

Remarks: Date due to prosopographical considerations, see Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 440.

407. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛ̣[ΙΟΣ - - -]

IG V 1, 179, l. 5; inscription emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 248-49 and the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 624 [imperial].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the big tower»; badly mutilated catalogue of officials of uncertain function, among whom is this person, who is attested as ἐπιστάτη[ς τῆς ἀναθέσε-ως (?)].

Remarks: Kolbe's extremely arbitrary reading of l. 6 (cf. Bradford, 207 [17]), according to which this C. Iulius was [Ἱε]ϱω[νύμ]ῳ κ̣[άσεν], has been rejected by Woodward, *op. cit.*, 249 n. 2 because a Roman citizen would hardly be κάσεν to a *peregrinus*. Woodward had proposed to read Σ<ιπό>μ<που> or στ(ϱατηγός) (?) Ῥωμ<αί>ων̣, whereas the editors of *SEG*, based on prosopographical considerations, (unconvincingly) suggest to read Γάιος Ἰούλ̣[ιος Κλέων] Σ<ιπό>μ<που>.

If ἐπιστάτη̣[ς τῆς ἀναθέσεως] has been restored correctly by analogy to *IG* V 1, 164, ll. 3-5 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 622, ll. 3-5) [cf. also *IG* V 1, 167 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 623, ll. 2-3)], then he was *curator* (supervisor) of the public erection of some sort of monument, most probably statues.

***408. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛ[Ι]ΟΣ**

IG V 1, 1146, ll. 22-23 and *add.* p. 306; *Syll.*[3] 748; Bourguet, 105-07 no. 29 with linguistic comment (c.f. *SEG* 11, 1950, 921); Taifakos, *Ῥωμαϊκὴ πολιτική*, 28-29; Migeotte, *Emprunt public*, 90-96 no. 24 with exhaustive bibliography and French translation of the text [71/70 B.C.].

Gytheion; marble stele formerly with a pediment bearing an honorary decree for the Roman bankers Cloatii:

Ll. 22-24: ... Γάιόν τε Ἰούλ[ι]||ον πρεσβευτὰν καὶ Πόπλιον Αὐτρώνιον πρεσβευτὰν καὶ Φούλβι|[ι]ον πρεσβευτάν.

Remarks: According to Broughton, *Magistrates* II, 113. 115-16 n. 6. 125-26 n. 5; *id.*, "More notes on Roman magistrates: a legatship of Julius Caesar", *TAPhA* 79, 1948, 63-67; M. Gelzer, *Caesar* (Oxford 1968) 24-25 and Migeotte, *op. cit.*, 94 n. 279 he should be identified with the future dictator, C. Iulius Caesar, who must have served as *legatus* under M. Antonius Creticus (*LAC 30, for comment on the historical background to the inscription) «probably in the latter part of 73» (Broughton, *op. cit.*, 113). Against this opinion see H. B. Mattingly, "M. Antonius, C. Verres and the sack of Delos by the pirates", in *Φιλίας χάριν: Miscellanea di Studi classici in onore di Eugenio Manni IV* (Rome 1979) 1500 n. 31 (cf. *SEG* 33, 1983, 309), who identifies him with Catiline's emissary attested in Sall., *Cat.* 21, 1, since P. Autronius Paetus also seems to appear in Gytheion (see *IG* V 1, 1146, ll. 16. 23); Mattingly's basic arguments are, firstly, that it is not mentioned in any literary source that the future dictator Iulius took part in that actions and, secondly, that Antonius could not have accepted in his staff someone who had recently attacked his brother in court on behalf of Greeks (Asc., *Tog.* 84 C, who dates it to 76 B.C.).

409. [ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) Ι]ΟΥ<Λ>ΙΟΣ [- - -]

IG V 1, 158, l. 5; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 243-44 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 631) [late Trajanic].

Sparta, found in the area of the ancient city; small fragment of a catalogue of officials of uncertain function, perhaps ephors, among whom is cited this man; it dates to the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730 [1], for text and date), who was substituted in the eponymous patronomate by P. Memmius Seidectas.

Remarks: The *apographum* of Quinet shows in l. 5 ΟΥΔΙΟΣ: [- - - Ἰ]ού[λ]ιος [- - -], Kolbe; [Γά(ιος) Ἰ]ού<λ>ιος, Woodward; [Ἰ]ού<λ>ιος or [Ἰ]ού(λιος) Δῖος, Bradford, 206 (8); the name Δῖος is attested in the Peloponnese at Tegea, cf. *LGPN* III.A, 131 *s.v.* (1). Bradford considers the person to be a *nomophylax* by conflating the evidence of *SEG* 11, 1950, 631 with that of *SEG* 11, 1950, 542, a list of *nomophylakes* of the same year, *i.e.* in the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (LAC 730 [3]). The remaining traces of the names in *IG* V 1, 158, ll. 5-6 show however, that the named officials are not the same as in *SEG* 11, 1950, 542.

410. [ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟ]ΥΛΙΟΣ [- - -]

IG V 1, 33, l. 1; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 217; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 215-16 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 478) [Hadrianic].

Sparta; fragment of a marble plaque (?) bearing an inscription with the person's career: [ἱ]ππάρχη[ς] in the patronomate of Δαμονικ]ίδα, γερο[υσίας] in the term of [Λ]άμπιδος, ν[ομοφύλ]αξ ἐπὶ Καίσ[αρος].

Remarks: The individual is omitted by Bradford. Kolbe in *IG* proposes to restore his

cognomen as [Χαρίξεινος], which is rejected, with good reason, by Woodward, *op. cit.* 1948, 216. A *terminus post quem* provides the information about the patronomate of an emperor in l. 5, referring to Hadrian; for the date of Hadrian's term see comment LAC 212. The date of *SEG, loc. cit.* «aet. Trajani» is erroneous.

411. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ[ΑΙΟΣ - - -]ΣΙΝΕ[- - -]

IG V 1, 1510, l. 3 *add.* p. 302 [not earlier than 2nd c. A.D.]

Today in the Archaeological Collection of *Dimitsana;* fragment of dedication reporting the erection of some kind of monument (cf. [ἀνέ]θηκε in l. 5).

Remarks: Bradford, 207 (15) considers this man to be Lacedaemonian.

412. Γ̣[Α(ΙΟΣ) Ι]ΟΥΛΙΟΣ [- - - Δ]ΑΜΟΚΡΙ̣Τ̣Ο[Υ]

IG V 1, 98 [Trajanic].

Mystras, formerly built into the church called *Panagiotissa*; small fragment of stele decorated with relief of the Dioscuri bearing a catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Mnaso. Our man was [πρέ]σβυς [γερόντ]ων.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 205 (3). If the identification of his father with (C. Iulius) Democritus (son of Democrates) is correct, his own cognomen might have been Damocrates too. The patronomate of Mnaso has been assigned by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 to A.D. 106/07.

Most probably s. C. Iulius Damocritus (LAC 453)

413. [Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) - - - (?)] Ε̣ΤΕΑΡΧΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1258, ll. 1-3 [3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Tainaron, from a place named *Asomatos;* block, fragmentary on top, bearing a dedication for this man erected by his daughter Iulia Eterachis (LAC 385, for text).

Presumably from Tainaron

Remarks: In the light of the nomen of the daughter of our man, Iulia Etearchis, the proposal made by W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1258, that the gentilicium of the honorand in l. 1 be restored as *Iulius* is plausible.

f. Iulia Etearchis (I) (LAC 385).

414. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΑΓΑΘΟ[ΚΛ]ΗΣ (ΙΙ) [Ι]ΠΠΟΘΡΑΟΥΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 46, ll. 7-8; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 225-26 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 487) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D].

Copied by Fourmont at «Sparta at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*»; marble decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing an inscription with the career of Pratylus son of

Pratonicus. In the patronomate of Ἰου(λίου) Ἀγαθο[κλέ]ους Pratylus was [ν]ο(μοφύλαξ).

[2] *IG* V 1, 534, ll. 3-4 [late Antonine].
Sparta, formerly in front of the theatre; base with civic honorary inscription for this individual in recognition of his benefactions to his hometown. His statue was erected at the expense of his daughter Iulia Etymocledeia:

Ἡ πόλις | τὸν ἀξιλογώτατον | Γάιον Ἰούλιον Ἀγαθοκλέ[α | Ἱ]πποθράους τὸν |[5] πατρονόμον πάσης | ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα καὶ τῆς | περὶ τὴν πατρίδα | εὐνοίας καὶ φιλοτειμίας, προσδεξαμένη[ς] |[10] τὸ ἀνάλωμα τῆς προ[σ]|φιλεστάτης θυγατρό[ς] | αὐτοῦ Ἰουλίας Ἐτυμοκλη<ε>ίας.

[3] He should also be identified with Ἀγαθοκλῆς, the maternal grandfather of the honorand Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227, for text) of *IG* V 1, 591, l. 6 [presumably first quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 2]** ἀξιολογώτατος **[2]**

Remarks: Unlike A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1980, 214 n. 59, Bradford, 5 (9). 7 (23) distinguishes among the homonyms of **[1]** and **[2. 3]**, although he dates them in the same period. In his stemma in *IG* V 1, p. 131 Kolbe incorrectly reads the nominative of the person's patronymic in **[2]** as Hippothrasyos.

Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467 assigns his patronomate to *ca.* A.D. 158/59, whereas A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 208 n. 56 (where by misprint *IG* 48. 6-8 instead of *IG* 46. 7-8) to the reign of Marcus Aurelius or Commodus, actually after the patronomate of Brasidas (I), who had held office between A.D. 167 and 177. For prosopography and date of **[1-3]** see also Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 238 n. 135.

s. (C. Iulius?) Hippothraës (LAC 465), descendant — perhaps grands. — of C. Iulius Agathocles (LAC 415) (according to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 ns 58-59), most probably h. Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542) (according to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 208. 238), f. Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387), by whom grandf. Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227) and f.-in-law Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (LAC 267), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58. p. 219; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii). 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani, 495 n. 5. 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI, VII and IX.

415. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗΣ (Ι) ΠΟΛΥ[ΕΥΚΤΟΥ]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA*, 27, 1925-26, 221-22 E 35 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 609, l. 5) [Trajanic].
Sparta; catalogue of βίδυοι dating to the patronomate of C. Iulius Cleander; among them is cited this man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 5 (13). For the date see LAC 440 [5].
s. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499), grands. (C. Iulius) Seimedes (I) (LAC 504), b. C. Iulius Seimedes (II) (LAC 505), f. C. Iulius Damares (I) (LAC 449), by whom grandf. C. Iulius Brutus (LAC 431) and great-grandf. (C. Iulius) Damares (II) (LAC 450); kinsman — perhaps f. — of (C. Iulius?) Hippothraës (LAC 465) and hence grandf. C. Iulius Agathocles (LAC 414), cf. genealogy A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 ns 57-58.

416. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΓΗΣΙΛΑΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 378b [early 2nd c. A.D. based on palaeographical and prosopographical considerations].

Copied by Fourmont «at the north city wall»; fragmentary building inscription (a. b. c), according to Böckh, *CIG* I, 1298a. b. c «*Lacedaemone in epistyliis columnarum Corinthiarum*» with a dedication citing Iulius Agesilaus and Flavius Agesilaus (LAC 358, for text); they paid together with others for the erection of a building for the deified *Sebastoi* and Lacedaemon:

[2] *IG* V 1, 667, l. 4; for the inscription, later lost, see *CIG* I, 1424 [shortly after A.D. 97].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east gate»; plain square block attesting the games in honour of Nerva held for the first time in the patronomate of Menecles. This man was together with T. Flavius Charixenus *athlothetes* (for entire text see LAC 254 [2]):

Τῶν Μεγίστων Οὐρανίων Σεβαστείων Νερουανιδείων, ὧν ἐγένετο ἀθλοθέτης Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Ἀγησίλαος καὶ Τ(ίτος) Φλαούιος Χαρίξενος μετὰ τῶν τέκνων, τοῦ ἀχθέντος πρώτου ἀγῶνος ἐπὶ Μενεκλέους.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 2, comment pp. 195-96 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 559, l. 1) [shortly after A.D. 100].

Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Γ(αΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Ἀγησιλάου.

[4a] The same person has been recognized in Ἀγησιλάου of *IG* V 1, 19, l. 16 [late Trajanic], a Spartan notable who is named together with (T. Flavius) Charixenus in connection with the Leonidean Games; by analogy it has been tentatively proposed to restore his name in the mutilated text *IG* V 1, 18A, l. 3.

[b] W. Kolbe's restitution of the name of the eponymous *patronomos* as [Πρατο]λάου in *IG* V 1, 58, l. 1, presumably a catalogue of ephors [Trajanic], is not certain. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 509) convincingly cites as possible alternative [Ἀγησι]λάου.

[c] It is probable that he is also attested in the catalogue of officials, perhaps *gerontes*, of an uncertain patronomate [later Trajanic period], see *IG* V 1, 191, l. 3 which has been restored by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 249 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 567, l. 3) [Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιο]ς Ἀγησί[λαος].

athlothetes of the «Greatest Uranian Augustan Nervan Games» **[2]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[3. 4b]**, ἀθλοθέτης of the Leonidean games **[4a]**, [γερουσίας] (?) **[4c]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 11 (4). C. Iulius Agesilaus' benefactions, offered together with T. Flavius Charixenus in connection with the (re)introduction of the above-mentioned agonistic festivals **[2. 4a]**, presuppose his high social rank and his family's wealth, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, 158-59 n. 22. 161. 196 n. 9. Woodward's restoration of his name in **[4b]** is convincing because of the mention of [Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος Ἀ]γήμων in **[4b**, l. 2], who, just as C. Iulius Agesilaus himself, is attested in **[2**, ll. 9-10], but as ἀγωνοθέτης. Hence the identification of the *patronomos* Agesilaus of **[4b]** with the *patronomos* of **[3]** gains high probability. Chrimes,

Ancient Sparta, 464 assigns the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus to *ca.* A.D. 95/6, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 8 cautiously to *ca.* 100-05 (cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 221 n. 97) and Cartledge and Spawforth, 106 n. 2 to about A.D. 100.

For a comment on the date of **[2]** see LAC 254 [2]. The Λεωνίδεια mentioned in **[4a]** must have been refounded in the last years of Trajan's reign, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 106, 185, 192-3, 195-96; for the mentioned contests see also A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417-18 n. 39. Generally on the introduction of new festivals in Sparta and other Peloponnesian poleis see Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 199 n. 72-200 n. 76. For the date of **[4c]** see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 249. For the building to which the inscription **[1]** formerly belonged see Cartledge and Spawforth, 219-20 no. 29.

According to Cartledge and Spawforth, 106 perhaps f.-in-law T. Flavius Charixenus (LAC 361) and probably kinsman of Flavius Agesilaus (LAC 358).

417. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΓΗΤΟΡΙΔΑΣ

IG V 1, 531, ll. 11-12 [late Antonine period].

Sparta; reused in the pavement of the church of *Hagios Dimitrios* in the village of *Tseramio;* marble block bearing a civic honorary inscription praising the gymnasiarch Lysippus son of Damaenetus, whose monument was erected at the expense of C. Iulius Agetoridas:

Ἡ πόλις | Λύσιππον Δαμαι|νέτου φιλοκαίσαρα | καὶ φιλόπατριν τά τε |[5] ἄλλα καλῶς πολει-τευ|όμενον καὶ ὑπερβα|λόμενον τοὺς καθ'|αὑτὸν ἐν τῇ τῆς γυ|μνασιαρχίας φιλοτει|μίᾳ προσ-δεξαμέ|νου τὸ ἀνάλωμα Γα(ίου) Ἰου|λίου Ἀγητορίδα.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 14 (2). The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 11 *s.v.* *Ἀγητορίδας* (5) propose to read Hagetoridas.

The honorand Lysippus is also attested as eponymous *patronomos* in *IG* V 1, 680, ll. 2-3; for the date of his patronomate and a stemma of his family see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67.

418. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ[Λ(ΙΟΣ)] ΑΓΙΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 227-30 no. 20b, c. facsimile; the first six lines missing in no. 20b are given in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 236-39 no. 20, facsimile, ph. fig. 3; the entire text, with some emendations, in *SEG* 11, 1950, 503 (l. 23); republished in Kennell, *Institutions*, 107; *id.*, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 133 n. 7 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble column with two catalogues reporting the names of the colleagues in office (σύναρχοι) of the eponymous *patronomoi* Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀντίπατρος Λυσικράτους (ll. 1-13) and Γά(ιος) Ἰο[ύλ(ιος) - - -] (ll. 15-27) respectively; among the latter the person in question (l. 23).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 18 (2). For the date of the inscription see LAC 423. For the Spartan *synarchia* see comment LAC 8.

***419. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ[ΡΟΣ]**

IG V 1, 1173 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Gytheion; marble statue base erected by the polis for the person.

Remarks: According to W. Kolbe the person is to be identified either with the *praefectus Aegypti* at the time of the Emperor Galba (A. Stein, *RE* X 1 [1918] 153-157, *s.v. Iulius [Alexander]* [59]; *PIR*² I 139) or his homonymous son, who was *consul suffectus* in A.D. 117 (E. Groag, *RE* X 1 [1918] 157-59, *s.v. Iulius [Alexander]* [60] or [61]; *PIR*² I 141 or 142; Ti. Iulius Alexander Berenicianus or Iulianus). Cf. also Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, p. 34 [A.D. 116 and 117 (?)]. Stein, *op. cit.*, disputes both identifications.

420. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ

Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron.* B', 84: only the first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327); first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-35 no. 4, l. 20, pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 20; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1241) [between A.D. 160 and 165].

Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern stadium in 1961; large rectangular marble slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three *gerontes*, among whom is listed this man, dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus.

Remarks: For the date see comment LAC 562.

421. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 62a, l. 9, *add.* p. 301 [first half of the A.D. 130s].

Copied by Fourmont «at the spring at *Godena*»; two marble fragments from a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dated by the patronomate of Atticus (a, ll. 1-13) followed by a list of *gerontes* (a, l. 14-b, l. 19); among the *nomophylakes* is Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Ἀλεξᾶς.

[2] *IG* V 1, 63, l. 19 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 32A, l. 19) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; large and tall marble plaque the front side (A) and the right narrow side (B) of which are inscribed; face A bears an extensive career inscription (*IG* V 1, 32A), further a catalogue of ephors (*IG* V 1, 63) and a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* (*IG* V 1, 69). *IG* V 1, 63 is dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Eudamus; here cited as [Γά(ιος)] Ἰούλιος Ἀλεξᾶς.

[3] He might well be identical with Alexas, the father of the *spondophoros* Alexas, of A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 550, l. 12) [A.D. 140-150]: σ̣π̣ο̣ν̣δοφόρ̣ο̣[ς] Ἀλεξᾶς (Ἀλεξᾶ).

(π̣ρ̣έσβυς) νομοφυλάκων **[1]**, ephor **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 24 (3). The eponymous *patronomos* in **[1]** is Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270. *ARC 63. *COR 169. *EL 143, for a comment on date). For the date of **[3]** see LAC 458 [2].

422. ΓΑΙΟΣ Ι(Ο)ΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΝΘΟΣ

IG V 1, 1206 [presumably 1st c. A.D.].

Gytheion; funerary inscription on a stone cinerary urn of cylindrical shape:

Γάιε Ἰ(ο)ύλιε Ἄνθε | χαῖρε.

423. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 53A, ll. 36-38 [shortly before mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, near the theatre; block inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of Callicrates son of Rufus; here Ἰούλιος Ἀντίπατρος.

[2] *IG* V 1, 663, ll. 6-8 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Mystras, marble block built into the north wall of the church of *Hagios Spyridon* bearing an agonistic inscription commemorating the victory of C. Avidius Agathangelus (LAC 198 [2], for text) in the boys' wrestling contest under the ἀγωνοθέτης of the festival of the Great Euryclea, Γαΐ(ου) Ἰου(λίου) Ἀντιπάτρου τοῦ Λυσικράτους.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 227-30 no. 20b, c, facsimile; the first six lines missing in no. 20b are given in *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 236-39 no. 20, facsimile, ph. fig. 3; the entire text, with some emendations, in *SEG* 11, 1950, 503 (ll. 2-3); republished in Kennell, *Institutions*, 107; *id.*, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 133 n. 7 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found in the theatre; marble column with two catalogues reporting the names of the colleagues in office (σύναρχοι) of the eponymous *patronomoi* Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀντίπατρος Λυσικράτους (ll. 1-13) and Γά(ιος) Ἰο[ύλ(ιος) - - -] (ll. 15-27).

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 11-12, 2 H 3; facsimile on p. 11 and commentary on p. 17 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 544, l. 2) [A.D. 120s].

Sparta; block bearing three catalogues of *nomophylakes* belonging to three different terms (the other two catalogues are presented in *SEG* 11, 1950, 539, 543), among which is the one dated by the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου)] Ἰου(λίου) Ἀντ̣ι̣πάτρου.

[5a] The eponymous *patronomos* Ἀντιπάτρου, in whose term Agio son of Artemisius was senior *nomophylax*, is the same person, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 163 A 9 and date on p. 179 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 490, l. 5) [early Antonine].

[b] The same is true for Ἀντιπάτρῳ to whom Diocles (son of Diocles) was κά(σεν), see the catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Aristodamus *SEG* 11, 1950, 513, l. 4 [Trajanic] and

[c] for Ἀντιπάτρῳ, to whom T. Claudius Agathocles (son of Agathocles) was κάσεν, see the catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of Nicocrates *SEG* 11, 1950, 515, l. 3 [Trajanic].

ἔνσιτος **[1]**, *agonothetes* of the festival of the Great Euryclea **[2]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[3, 4, 5a]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλ[όπατ]ρις **[3]**; patron of Diocles (son of Diocles) **[5b]** and of T(itus?) Claudius Agathocles (son of Agathocles) **[5c]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 37 (1). In Woodward's facsimile of text **[4]** there seems to be not enough space for [Γα(ΐου)]; the restoration of the complete name is

due to text **[3]**, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 237.

For the date of **[1]** see LAC 669 [1]. A *terminus post quem* for the date of **[2]** is provided by the mention of the Euryclean Games celebrated for the first time at the end of Hadrian's reign, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 110-11, 186, 188-89 and the remarks in *LAC 462. For the titles φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις **[3]** see comment LAC 157 [2-4B]. For the Spartan *synarchia* in **[3]** see comment LAC 8. For the date of **[3]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 247 n. 146. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 assigns Antipater's patronomate **[3, 4, 5a]** to *ca.* A.D. 109/10, whereas the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 544, *app. crit.* **[4]** to *ca.* A.D.120; both seems to be somewhat too early, cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 171 n. 8: «not much later than the eponymate of Hadrian» (for Hadrian's terms as *patronomos* see comment *LAC 270 [6a]).

424. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΑΠΟΛΛ[- - -]

A. Delivorrias, *AD* 24, 1969, *Chron.* B' 1, 136, ph. publishes the majuscule text; S. N. Koumanoudis, *AAA* 3, 1970, 260-61, ph. [A.D. 221-22] (*BullÉpigr* 1971, 318. 1972, 172); *AnnÉpigr* 1972, 570; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 309, l. 7); **id.*, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 313-27 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 360, l. 7 [A.D. 202-05]; *BullÉpigr* 1988, 193). For further bibliography on this inscription see *LAC 366 [between A.D. 202 and January 205].

Sparta, found in secondary use in an early Christian grave; two joining fragments of a monumental base from a statue group of the co-Emperors Septimius Severus and Caracalla along with Geta, Septimius Severus' wife Iulia Domna, and Caracalla's wife, Fulvia Plautilla, the daughter of the praetorian praefect C. Fulvius Plautianus (*LAC 366, for text). Our man is mentioned among the dedicators, apparently a board of local officials, who paid for the erection of this monument.

Remarks: The letters preceding the cognomen of the individual are marked as abbreviations by a superscript bar and are read by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 319 with good reason as Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος). Names beginning in Ἀπολλ- were quite popular in Sparta (cf. Bradford, 39-41), but there is no C. Iulius of such a name on record.

The dedicators of such a remarkable monument must have been a συναρχία of local officials, probably consisting of the boards of *gerontes*, ephors and *nomophylakes*, as proposed by Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 324-25 n. 36; our man was probably one of the *gerontes*. For comment on the interpretation of the monument see *LAC 366.

425. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΩΝ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΣ (III)

[1] *IG* V 1, 105 + 106 (l. 7) united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 233-35 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 582, l. 11; *cf. BullÉpigr* 1949, 70) [Antonine].

Copied by Fourmont «at the spring of *Mystras*»; catalogue of *gerontes* in the patronomate of [Δαμοκλέους] τοῦ (Δαμοκλέους) τοῦ καὶ Φ[ιλοκράτους]; here by analogy with **[2]** [Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος] Ἀρίων (Woodward, *op. cit.*, 234), *contra* W. Kolbe, who restores [Δαμ]αρίων, unknown in Spartan prosopography.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 234-36 F 4, fig. 2 (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 21; *SEG* 11, 1950, 501, l. 1); J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia Suppl.* 13, 1970, 78 no. 2; A. Christophilopoulos, "Τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον", in: *Μνήμη Γεωργίου Α. Πετροπούλου* vol. 2 (Athens 1984) 425 no. 4; A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92, pl. 3 fig. 1 [3rd quarter of 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, *in situ* at the theatre at the east end of the supporting wall of the exterior staircase; block bearing an inscription with the career of the person:

Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀρίων, ἀριστίνδης, σύνδικος | ἐπὶ τὰ ἔθη, πρεσβευτὴς ἰς Ῥώμην | πρὸς τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ καθέδρᾳ τοῦ Αὐτο|κράτορος Καί(σαρος) Γά<ου>ιον Μάξιμον προῖκα, |[5] συνθύτης ἰς Νέαν πόλιν ὑπερχρονί|αν μὴ λαβών, Πανέλλην, γερουσίας, | ἔφορος ἐπὶ τῶν νεωτερισμῶν, γερου|σίας τὸ β', ταμίας ἐπὶ Σωκράτους.

[3] Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron.* B', 84: only first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327); first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-35 no. 4, l. 19, pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 19; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1241) [between A.D. 160 and 165].
Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern stadium in 1961; large rectangular marble slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus, among whom Γάιος Ἰούλιος Ἀρίων καὶ ἀναγνώστης (in Steinhauer by typographic error: ἀρίων).

[4] *IG* V 1, 1314A col. I, l. 4 [age of Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].
Thalamai, built into the small church of *Panagia* in the village *Nomitsis*; marble plaque bearing a record which lists three different groups of persons consisting of civic magistrates (their function and number varies from group to group), who came to Thalamai to the goddess Δαμοία: 1.) on face A col. I there is a list dating to the patronomate of Iulius Charixenus and 2.) on face A col. II a list dating to the patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian and 3.) one to the term of Memmius Damares. The βί(δυος) Ἰού(λιος) Ἀρίων is mentioned in the first list.

[5] Unpublished inscription from the modern stadium of Sparta discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*; cf. G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 434 n. 17. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [A.D. 150-160].
Found in the excavations in the stadium of the modern city of Sparta; base bearing an honorary inscription for C. Iulius Ario, a descendant of Pomponia Archidamia and C. Pomponius Alcastus. Ario's statue was erected by L. Apronius Sosinicus on behalf of the phyle of the Mesoans (ὑπὲρ τῆς Μεσοατῶν φυλῆς); here Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Ἀρίωνος Εὐρυκλέους ἐξεκγόνου Πομπωνίας Ἀρχιδαμίας, Ἑστία πόλεως καὶ ἐκγόνου Γαΐου Πομπωνίου Ἀλκάστου, υἱοῦ πόλεως.

βί(δυος) **[4]**, ἀριστίνδης, σύνδικος ἐπὶ τὰ ἔθη, ambassador to Rome at his own cost: πρεσβευτὴς ἰς Ῥώμην πρὸς τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ καθέδρᾳ τοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Καί(σαρος?) Γά<ου>ιον Μάξιμον προῖκα, συνθύτης to Naples without taking more than the designated pay despite delays: ἰς Νέαν πόλιν ὑπερχρονίαν μὴ λαβών, Πανέλλην, γερουσίας, ἔφορος ἐπὶ τῶν νεωτερισμῶν (*i.e.* in a period of changes or disturbances) or rather ἔφορος and then official ἐπὶ τῶν νεωτερισμῶν (convincing proposal of A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 222), γερουσίας τὸ

β', ταμίας in the term of Socrates [all **2**], [γ]ερουσίας for the (numeral lost) time [**1**, perhaps identical with one of the two terms attested in **2**], γερουσίας [**3**, perhaps identical with his first term attested in **2**], ἀναγνώστης [**3**]

Remarks: Bradford, 70 (8). (9) unconvincingly distinguishes two different officials in [**1. 4**] and [**2**].

For the date of [**1**] see (LAC 710 [4]). For the date of [**2**] see Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 71 n. 291 followed by J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia Suppl.* 13, 1970, 78 no. 2 and A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92 n. 31, according to whom Γά<ου>ιον Μάξιμον is to be considered as M. Gavius Maximus (*LAC 369), the *praef. praet.* from A.D. 138 to *ca.* 158. The phrase "ἐπὶ τῶν νεωτερισμῶν" in l. 7 of [**2**] is also encountered in the career inscription of Lycinus (son of Lycinus) *IG* V 1, 44 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 219-23 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 486, ll. 9-10) (cf. LAC 277 *adn.*); according to Woodward it refers to financial reforms that seem to have taken place between A.D. 168 and 171/72, according to Oliver, *op. cit.*, 78-79 nos 2-3, however, to constitutional reforms; Cartledge and Spawforth, 116 n. 19 prefer to interpret these *neoterismoi* as consequence of «socio-economic tensions» on a local scale under the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. This forms a *terminus ante quem* for Ario's mission to Rome about the mid-2nd c. A.D., most probably at the end of Maximus' period of office. Comparable are the embassy of Isochrysus (son of Isochrysus) to Nikopolis (for text see LAC 119 [3]) and the embasy of C. Iulius Theophrastus son of Theoclymenus (LAC 510 [4], for text) to Rome. As emphasized in text [**2**], Ario did his home town a favour by waiving his right to overtime pay from public funds to which he would have been entitled because the embassy to Naples had lasted longer than planned, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92 n. 31 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 161 n. 2. Another Spartan official, Varius Phosphorus (LAC 718), is attested as συνθύτης Ποτιόλους Νέαν πόλιν. Ἀριστίνδης in text [**2**] seems to be a specifically Spartan title belonging to the agonistic sphere; it is encountered once again in the "ball-game" inscription *IG* V 1, 680 referring to a Damaenetus son of Aristocrates who was ἀριστίνδου δὲ καὶ διαβέτεος αὐτεπάγγελτος (ll. 6-8); διαβέτεος | [δὲ αὐτεπαγ]γέλτω καὶ ἀ[ρι|στίνδου] has also been restored in a similar inscription (*IG* V 1, 679, ll. 5-7) referring to Marcus Sulpicius (LAC 690). Ἀναγνώστης in text [**3**] has been connected with the testimony of Suda, *s.v. Δικαίαρχος*, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 198. 265 n. 14; G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 434. For comment on [**4**] see LAC 213.

With the expressions ἐξεκγόνου and ἐκγόνου used in [**5**] compare the case of C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus (*LAC 462 [9]), where we read [Γ(άιον) Ἰούλι]ον Εὐ[ρ]υκλέα | [Ἡρκλα]νόν, Γ(αΐου) Ἰ[ο]υλίου | [Λάκω]νος υἱόν, ἔκγονο[ν | Εὐρυκ]λέους. As Rémy, *Carrières sénatoriales*, 321 n. 77 points out, ἔκγονος and ἔγγονος usually defines a "grandson", but there are contexts where these expressions mean in a general sense "born of, sprung from, descendant", by which could be meant the direct descendant of a person, *i.e.* his "child" or simply a person belonging to a later generation of the same family; thus the expressions can also stand for

"great-grandson" — for which there existed also a proper expression (ἐξέκγονος) — or even for "great-great-grandson".

s. C. Iulius Eurycles (III) (LAC 460); as Ario is attested as ἔκγονος of C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641) and ἐξέκγονος of Pomponia Archidamia (LAC 637a) his father Eurycles must have been married to a Pomponia; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XII.

426. <Γ>Α(ΙΟΣ) (?) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 89, l. 6 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 556) [about A.D. 200].

Sparta; marble plaque, broken at top, bearing a catalogue of various Spartan officials, the second part being a list of *nomophylakes* dating to an uncertain patronomate. At the end of the first part, probably a list of ephors, Ἰούλιος Ἀριστέας is cited as one of two *enseitoi*.

[2] *IG* V 1, 129, l. 1 and *add.* p. 302 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 602) [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east gate»; mutilated catalogue with the names of the *agoranomos* <Γ>ά(ιος) (?) Ἰούλιος Ἀριστέας and his eight colleagues in office (σύναρχοι), of whom Aristeas' brother, C. Iulius Corsaeus, is mentioned first.

ἔνσπειτος **[1]**, (πρέσβυς) ἀγορανόμων **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 47 (4). For the function of the officials in **[1]** see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 n. 1; for the date of **[1]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 61: «between 197 and 205». According to a manuscript kept in the library of Zurich published by H. Sauppe, *RhM* 4, 1846, 159 (*non vidimus*, cf. Le Bas-Foucart, *Voyage* II, 90 no. 168b), in **[2]** his praenomen is abbreviated to MA, *i.e.* Μᾶ(ρκος), which in combination with the gentilicium *Iulius* is very unusual and could be an engraver's error for <Γ>ά(ιος) [as proposed by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 129, l. 1 followed by Bradford and the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 57, *s.v.* Ἀριστέας (38)], the praenomen of his brother in l. 1 (see below). For **[2]** cf. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 ns 1-2. For the date of **[2]** see LAC 630 [1].

b. C. Iulius Corsaeus (LAC 444).

427. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) Ι[ΟΥ]ΛΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΑΜΟΣ

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 243-45 no. 34 ph. (*SEG* 11, 1950, 776, ll. 2-3: 1st c. A.D.) [early Trajanic?].

Sparta; plain base with private honorary inscription by Lysandria daughter of Louiadas for the son of her daughter Iulia Nicion, C. Iulius Charixenus son of Iulius Aristodamus (LAC 436 [2], for text); here Γ(άιον) Ἰούλιον Ἰ[ου]λίου Ἀριστοδάμ[ου] υἱὸν Χαρίξενον.

[2] He is to be identified with Ἀρ̣ισ̣τ̣οδάμου, the father of C. Iulius Charixenus (LAC 436 [1], for text) in *IG* V 1, 508, l. 1.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 52 (13). *LGPN* III.A, 60 *s.v.* Ἀριστόδαμος (93): 1st c. A.D.

h. Iulia Nicion (LAC 390), f. C. Iulius Charixenus (LAC 436).

428. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ

IG V 1, 147, ll. 14-15 (*apographum ap. IG* V 1, 71 col. I, ll. 14-15) [early 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, found between the theatre and the south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. I containing *inter alia* a catalogue of magistrates of uncertain function and date, according to W. Kolbe, perhaps ephors or *nomophylakes*. This man appears as their γρ<α>μματεύς.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 68 (7). After his nomen gentile at the end of l. 14 there is an enigmatic sign that looks like an oblique. For the date see W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 147, *app. crit.*

429. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΥΤ<Ο>ΚΡΑΤΗΣ

IG V 1, 666, l. 5 [reign of Caracalla]; emended by L. Robert, *RA* 30, 1929, 35 n. 1 and A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 255 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 836 [end of 2nd c. A.D.] and 15, 1958, 217) [third quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, found at the south tower; base from a statue set up in commemoration of the victories of the foreign athlete M. Aurelius Asclepiades (LAC 102, for text) in the men's wrestling contest at the Euryclea in two successive years, *i.e.* when L. Gellius Areto and C. Iulius Autocrates were ἀγωνοθέται. In Fourmont's *apographum* ΑΥΤΩΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 85. For the festival of Euryclea see comment *LAC 462. For chronological evidence see LAC 102.

430. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΒΟΙΩΤΙΟΣ

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 208-09 no. 6 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 498, l. 1) [after mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall over the west *parodos*; plain marble block bearing an inscription with the career of the person:

[Γά(ιος) Ἰοὺλ(ιος) Βο]ιώτιος. | [γερουσία]ς ἐπὶ Κλέω|[νος, γυν]αικονόμος | [ἐπὶ Λυσικ]ράτους, γε|[5][ρουσίας τὸ] β' ἐπὶ Τιτια[νοῦ, τὸ γ' ἐπὶ Μ(άρκου)] Οὐλ(πίου) Σωσικράτου[ς].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA*, 26, 1923-25, 168 C 8. p. 193 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 629) [*ca.* AD 150].
Sparta, from the theatre; obviously part of a catalogue of *gynaikonomoi*: Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Βοιώτιος was γυναικονόμος in the patronomate of Iulius Lysicrates.

[γερουσία]ς for the first time in the patronomate of Cleo **[1]**, [γυν]αικονόμος in the patronomate of Iulius Lysicrates **[1. 2]**, γε[ρουσίας] for the second time in the patronomate Titianus **[1]** and for the third time in the patronomate M. Ulpius Sosicrates **[1]**.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 91. For the date of the terms of the eponymous *patronomoi* in **[1. 2]**, see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219 n. 3. A. M. Woodward 26, 1923-25, 193 places this man's acme in «*ca.* A.D. 150»; cf. also *LAC 329 [2] (Titianus), LAC 476 [5a] (C. Iulius Lysicrates [II]), LAC 711 [3] (M. Ulpius Sosicrates).

431. [ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ]ΛΙΟΣ ΒΡΟΥΤΟΣ ΔΑΜΑΡΟΥΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 66, l.10 and p. XXIV *add. ultima:* the inscription has been emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226-27 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 524) [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the south tower»; square marble block with a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes*, where the name of the eponymous official is missing. It is followed by another catalogue dating to the patronomate of the god Lycurgus. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 66: [Ἰού]λιος Β[-*ca*. 4-]ος Δαμάρους; Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 66 *add. ult.*: [Αἴ]λιος Β[ροῦτ]ος Δαμάρους *vel* [Μέμ]μιος Β[ροῦτ]ος Δαμάρους; most convincingly Woodward: [Γά(ιος) Ἰού]λιος Β[ροῦτ]ος Δαμάρους.

In two inscriptions the same person has to be recognized as father of Damares:

[2a] *IG* V 1, 39, ll. 21-23 and *add.* p. 301 (*apographum IG* V 1, 71a col. I, ll. 21-23) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526), a block found at Sparta between the theatre and the south tower; it is inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. I providing *inter alia* the names of two Spartan officials with their careers; one of them is Eutychus (son of Eutychus), who was a *synephebos* of Δ[α]μάρους το[ῦ] Βρούτου [not long after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

[2b] *IG* V 1, 162B, l. 14; A, l. 1 and B, l. 13 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 244 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 581), an opisthographic block copied by Dressel and Milchhöfer in a private house in Sparta with a badly mutilated catalogue of *gerontes* dating to two different patronomates, whose chronology is uncertain due to the loss of the names of the eponymous *patronomoi;* on face B in l. 14 is cited [Δαμάρ]ης Βρούτου [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.].

Remarks: Bradford distinguishes **[1]** = p. 93 (1) from **[2a, b]** = 93 (2). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 208 n. 58 however convincingly maintains that C. Iulius Brutus son of Damares of **[1]** was the father of (C. Iulius) Damares (II) son of Brutus (LAC 450) of **[2. 3]** (see also below).

Text **[1]** is dated on prosopographical grounds, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 36. The (first) patronomate of the god Lycurgus has been dated by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 191 shortly before the mid-2nd c. A.D. and by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 to *ca.* A.D. 140/41, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92 n. 34. For the date of **[2a]** see the patronomate of Cascellius Aristoteles (LAC 214 [1]) dating a post in the career of Eutychus.

s. C. Iulius Damares (I) (LAC 449), grands. C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 415), great-grands. C. Iulis Polyeuctus (LAC 499), f. (C. Iulius) Damares (II) (LAC 450), kinsman — perhaps cousin — of C. Iulius Agathocles (II) (LAC 414), cf. genealogy A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58.

432. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΔ̣[- - -]

IG V 1, 138, l. 7 [late Hadrianic].

Sparta, at the south tower; catalogue of *bideoi*, among whom is cited the person, in the patronomate of Δαμο[κλέους] τοῦ [(Δαμοκλέους) τ]οῦ̣ [κα]ὶ Φιλοκ̣[ράτους].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 213. The term of the eponymous *patronomos* is

dated by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 138 *app. crit.* to *ca.* A.D. 135, by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 to *ca.* A.D. 131/32 (according to her Damocles II). Kolbe's reading of the right half of l. 7 as [- - -]τικέλῳ [κάσεν], which has to be referred to the individual discussed here, is rejected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 241 n. 3 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 615) because Roman citizens — with the exception of T.(?) Claudius Agathocles (LAC 253) *kasen* to Antipater — are usually not attested as a *kasen* to another Lacedaemonian.

433. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) Ι(ΟΥΛΙΟΣ [?]) **ΧΑ[ΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ** (?)]

IG V 1, 83 and *add.* p. 301 [early imperial].

Sparta; tiny fragment apparently of a catalogue of ephors (?) and *nomophylakes* in an unknown patronomate. The person discussed here presumably dates an unknown office of the ephor (?) cited last: [ἐπὶ πατρονό]μου Γαΐ(ου) Χα[ριξένου (?) | - - -].

Remarks: *In lapide* (l. 3) ΓΑΙΧΑ, which can be interpreted either Γαΐ(ου) Χα[ριξένου] or rather Γα(ΐου) Ἰ(ουλίου) Χα[ριξένου]; for the gentilicium *Iulius* abbreviated with *iota* only, see Cagnat, *Cours*, 437. Bradford, 450 (7) identifies the person in question with the eponymous *patronomos* C. Iulius Charixenus (I) (LAC 434), whereas Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 83 *app. crit.* and A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 217 have proposed to identify him with the eponymous *patronomos* C. Iulius Charixenus (II) of *IG* V 1, 32A, l. 5 and *IG* V 1, 1314A col. I, l. 1 (W. Kolbe by error 1317) (LAC 435 [1] and [3]). The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 473 *s.v.* *Χαρίξενος* (24) also identify him with C. Iulius Charixenus (II) and, without good argument, propose an identification with C. Iulius Charixenus son of C. Iulius Lysicrates of *IG* V 1, 275, l. 2 (LAC 437).

434. Γ[Α(ΙΟΣ)] ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ (I)

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 216-17 E 31 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 537a, l. 1) [Trajanic].

Sparta; large block with catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of the person: [Νομ]οφύλακες ἐπὶ Γ[α(ΐου)] Ἰου(λίου) Χαριξ[ένου].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 218-20 E 32 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 538, l. 5) [1st quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of (C. Iulius) Philoclidas, among whom is cited [Cleo So]sicrates, who was γραμματοφύ(λαξ) in the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλ(ίου) Χαρι]ξένου.

[3] He might also be recognized in the eponymous *patronomos* Χαριξένου mentioned in the career inscription of Epagathus son of Socrates, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 172 E 12 and commentary pp. 198-99 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 488, l. 3) [Trajanic or early Hadrianic].

eponymous *patronomos* **[1-3]**

Remarks: Bradford, 450 (7) confuses the person with an homonymous *patronomos* of the Hadrianic period attested in *IG* V 1, 59 (LAC 435); he also identifies him with the *patronomos* of *IG* V 1, 83 (LAC 433). According to Bradford (449 [1], 450 [4]) the person might be identical either with C. Iulius Charixenus son of Iulius Aristodamus (LAC 436) or with C. Iulius Charixenus son of C. Iulius Lysicrates (LAC 437). *LGPN* III.A, 473 *s.v. Χαρίξενος* (22) identifies C. Iulius Charixenus of **[1-3]** with C. Iulius Charixenus son of Iulius Aristodamus (LAC 436), but without a solid basis and dates him to *ca.* A.D. 50-110. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 217 assigns the patronomate of Iulius Charixenus (I) to the Trajanic period, Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 more precisely to *ca.* A.D. 99/100. Charixenus of text **[3]** is tentatively identified by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 198 with T. Flavius Charixenus (LAC 361), whereas by Chrimes, *loc. cit.* with the C. Iulius Charixenus (I) of **[2]**.

435. [ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ)] ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ (II)

[1] *IG* V 1, 32A, l. 5, *add.* p. 301; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 29 n. 48, text in II, 76-77 no. 47 [*ca.* A.D. 135].

Sparta: large marble plaque the front side (A) and the right narrow side (B) of which are inscribed, face A bearing an inscription with the career of Agathocles son of Stephanus; in the patronomate of Ἰουλίου Χαριξένου he was ἐπιμελητὴς πόλεως, *i.e. curator* of Sparta.

[2] *IG* V 1, 59, l. 13; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224-25 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 521a and 548) [late Hadrianic].

Sparta, formerly at the great tower situated at the east area of the town; square block with catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Μενί-σκου]; among the *nomophylakes* is listed [Neicasi]ppus son of Euemerus, who was also γραμ-ματοφύ(λαξ) in the patronomate of our man: [Νεικάσι]ππος Εὐημέρου, | [ἐπὶ Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου)] Χαριξένου γραμματοφύ(λαξ).

[3] *IG* V 1, 1314A col. I, l. 2 [age of Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].

Thalamai, built into the small church of *Panagia* in the village *Nomitsis*; marble plaque bearing a record which lists three different groups of persons consisting of civic magistrates (their function and number varies from group to group), who came to Thalamai to the goddess Δαμοία: 1.) on face A col. I there is a list dating to the patronomate of Iulius Charixenus: ἐπὶ Ἰου(λίου) Χαριξένου and 2.) on face A col. II a list dating to the patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian and 3.) one to the term of Memmius Damares.

eponymous *patronomos* **[1-3]**

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 217 identifies the *patronomos* of **[1. 3]** with the homonymous one of *IG* V 1, 83 (LAC 433). Bradford, 450 (7. 8) assigns to this person only **[1]** and **[3]**, whereas **[2]** to an earlier homonym (LAC 434), whom he places within the 1st c. A.D. According to Bradford, *loc. cit.* the person might be identical either with C. Iulius Charixenus son of Iulius Aristodamus (LAC 436) or with C. Iulius Charixenus son of C. Iulius Lysicrates (LAC 437). Against

chronological evidence *LGPN* III.A, 473 *s.v.* *Χαρίξενος* (24) identifies Charixenus of **[1-3]** with C. Iulius Charixenus son of C. Iulius Lysicrates (LAC 437) and perhaps with Charixenus of *IG* V 1, 83 (LAC 433). The cited restoration of ll. 12-13 of text **[2]** is given by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224-25 *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 59 *app. crit.;* W. Kolbe regards the person as one of the *nomophylakes* and restores [Γ. Ἰούλ.] Χαρίξενο[ς] γραμματοφύ(λαξ).

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 217 assigns the person's patronomate in text **[1]** to «perhaps A.D. 126». According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 he has to be identified as Iulius Charixenus (II), who held the patronomate in *ca.* A.D. 126/27; A. S. Bradford, *Horos* 4, 1986, 72-74 however argues for A.D. 125/26. For the date of **[1]** see also *LAC 270 [6a]. For the date of the eponymous patronomate of C. Iulius Meniscus in **[2]** see LAC 481 [1A]. Chrimes, *loc. cit.* and Bradford, *loc. cit.* identify Iulius Charixenus of text **[3]** with the Hadrianic *patronomos* C. Iulius Charixenus (II) discussed in the present lemma, whereas Cartledge and Spawforth, 196 consider him to be a homonymous *patronomos* of the Trajanic period (LAC 434), see also comment of LAC 213.

An identification of the person in question with the eponymous *patronomos* Χαριξένου attested in the inscription with the career of Epagathus son of Socrates *SEG* 11, 1950, 488, l. 3 [Trajanic or early Hadrianic] cannot be excluded, although we tend to favour an identification with C. Iulius Charixenus (I) (LAC 434 [3]).

436. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΑΜΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 508 [1st quarter 2nd c. A.D. ?].

Found at *Aphisiou* near Sparta; funerary inscription for the person:

Γ(άιον) Ἰο̣ύ̣λ̣ιο̣ν Ἀ̣ρ̣ι̣σ̣τ̣οδάμου | υἱό̣[ν Χ]αρίξενον π̣[ρ]εσ|βε[υτ]ὰν εἰς Ῥώμη[ν] | ἥρωα.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 243-45 no. 34, ph. (*SEG* 11, 1950, 776, ll. 2-4: 1st c. A.D.) [early Trajanic?].

Sparta; plain base with private honorary inscription by Lysandria d. of Louiadas for the person, who was the son of her daughter Iulia Nicion:

Λυσανδρία Λου[ι]|άδα Γ(άιον) Ἰούλιον, Ἰ[ου]|λίου Ἀριστοδάμ[ου] | ὑόν, Χαρίξενον |⁵ τὸν Ἰουλίας Νικίου | τᾶς θυγατρὸς ὑόν.

π̣[ρ]εσβε[υτ]ὰς εἰς Ῥώμη̣[ν] **[1]**; ἥρως **[1]**

Remarks: Bradford, 449 (1) considers an identification with one of two homonymous eponymous *patronomoi*, one of Trajanic (LAC 434), the other of Hadrianic date (LAC 435). *LGPN* III.A, 473 *s.v.* *Χαρίξενος* (22) identifies him, without solid grounds, with the eponymous *patronomos* C. Iulius Charixenus (I) (LAC 434) and dates him *ca.* A.D. 50-110. For **[1]** cf. Shipley, *The Laconia survey* II, 221t. No further details as to his mission to Rome as ambassador are known.

s. (C.) Iulius Aristodamus (LAC 427) and Iulia Nicion (LAC 389).

437. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΣ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (I)

IG V 1, 275, ll. 1-4; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 312-13 no. 30 with facsimile [Flavian].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by the person for his victory in the contest of παιδικὸν μῶαν in the patronomate of Sicleidas, who was replaced by Ti. Claudius Harmonicus:

Γάιος Ἰούλιος | Χαρίξενος | Γαΐου Ἰουλίου | Λυσικράτους υἱός, |[5] ἐπὶ Σικλεΐδα, πα|τρονομοῦντος | ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν Τιβε|ρίου Κλαυδίου Ἀρ|μονείκου, νεική|[10]σας τὸ παιδι|κὸν μῶαν Ὀρθεί|ᾳ Ἀρτέμιδι ἀνέ|θηκεν.

Remarks: Bradford, 450 (4) considers an identification with one of two homonymous eponymous *patronomoi*, one of Trajanic (LAC 434), the other of Hadrianic date (LAC 435). *LGPN* III.A, 473 *s.v. Χαρίξενος* (24) identifies him with the eponymous *patronomos* C. Iulius Charixenus (II) (LAC 435) and perhaps also with the one of *IG* V 1, 83 (LAC 433).

A. M., Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 313 dates the inscription «about A.D. 100 or slightly earlier»; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 463, however, assigns the term of Sicleidas/Harmonicus to *ca.* A.D. 70; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197.

s. C. Iulius Lysicrates (I) (LAC 474), presumably f. C. Iulius Lysicrates (II) (LAC 476)

438. ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΧΡΥΣΑΣ

IG V 1, 89, l. 15; ll. 3-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 230 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 556) [about A.D. 200].

Sparta; marble plaque, broken at top, bearing a catalogue of various Spartan officials, the second part being a list of *nomophylakes*, among whom is cited this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 454. For the function of the officials see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 n. 1; for the date A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 61: «between 197 and 205».

439. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΧΡΥΣΕΡΩΣ

N. B. Drandakis - N. Gioles - E. Dori *et alii*, "Ἔρευνα στὴν Ἐπίδαυρο Λιμερά", *PAAH* 1982, 387; E. P. Zavvou, "Εντοπισμοί αρχαίων. Νομός Λακωνίας. Επίδαυρος Λιμηρά", *AD* 50, 1995 [2000], *Chron.* B' 1, 150-51 n. 67 (*cf. SEG* 48, 1998, 480); A. G. Kalligas - H. A. Kalligas - R. S. Stroud, "A church with a Roman inscription in Tairia, Monemvasia", *ABSA* 97, 2002, 487 and comment p. 489 [*ca.* A.D. 61-138].

From *Teria* (NE of the village *Lira* in Laconia), built into the top front of the altar in the sacristy of the cemetery church of the *Kimisis Theotokou;* rectangular plaque-like marble slab bearing a dedication of a *macellum* to the emperors and the polis by three persons at their own expense, C. Iulius Philippus (I), C. Iulius Chryseros and Iulia Cedne (LAC 382, for text and comment).

Remarks: The name Chryseros is widely found in Greece, especially from the 2nd c. A.D.

onwards, cf. R. S. Stroud, *ABSA* 97, 2002, 489. It is also attested in four inscriptions from Sparta dating to the 2nd c. A.D., cf. Bradford, 454 (1-4). Stroud points out that chronological evidence does not exclude the identification of either of these four men called Chryseros with our C. Iulius Chryseros.

440. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΑΝΔΡΟΣ

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 227-30 no. 20b. c. facsimile; the first six lines missing in no. 20b are given in *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 236-39 no. 20. facsimile. ph. fig. 3; the entire text, with some emendations, in *SEG* 11, 1950, 503 (l. 7); republished in N. M. Kennell, *Institutions*, 107; *id.*, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 133 n. 7 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; marble column with two catalogues reporting the names of the colleagues in office (σύναρχοι) of the eponymous *patronomoi* Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀντίπατρος Λυσικράτους (ll. 1-13) and Γά(ιος) Ἰο[ύλ(ιος) - - -] (ll. 15-27); among the former is Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Κλέ[ανδρος] (l. 7).

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 5. 197 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 512, l. 1) [Trajanic].
Sparta; catalogue of the ephors in the patronomate of Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Κλεάνδρου.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 21-22 no. 42a with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 533a); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 78-79 no. 50a [late 2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, found on the north side of a late Roman wall, about 200 metres east of the theatre; fragment of opisthographic stele evidently with catalogues of ephors and *nomophylakes;* on face A Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Κλέ[ανδρος - - -].

Further there are two copies **[4A. B]** of a catalogue of *nomophylakes* dated by the patronomate of this person [end of 1st c. A.D.]:
[4A] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 11, 2 (H) l. facsimile. comment pp. 15-16 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 539, l. 1).
Sparta; block of the orchestra-drain bearing three catalogues of *nomophylakes* belonging to three different terms among whom is the one dated by the patronomate of Γ[α(ΐου)] Ἰο(υλίου) Κλεάνδρου (the other two are *SEG* 11, 1950, 543 and 544).
[4B] *IG* V 1, 79, l. 1 (*apographum in IG* V 1, 71 col. IV).
Sparta, copied by Fourmont between the theatre and the south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials among whom the catalogue in question; its lost first line has been completed [Ἐπὶ Κλεάνδρου] by analogy with **[4A]**.

[5] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA*, 27, 1925-26, 221-22 E 35 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 609, l. 1) [Trajanic].
Sparta; catalogue of βίδυοι dated by the patronomate of Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Κλεάνδρου.

[6] The same person is to be recognized in the eponymous *patronomos* Κλεάνδρο[υ] who dates the term as *nomophylax* of Damocratidas son of Agiadas, see the latter's career in *IG* V 1, 31a, l. 4, cf. **[4A**, l. 6].

σύναρχος of the eponymous *patronomos* C. Iulius Antipater **[1]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[2. 4A-6]**

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 237-38 and the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 512

app. crit. suppose for chronological reasons that the σύναρχος C. Iulius Cleander of **[1]** is not the same person as the homonymous eponymous *patronomos* of **[2. 4A-6]**, but is possibly his son, grandson or nephew. Bradford, 235 (5) identifies the homonyms of **[1-6]**. For the date of **[1]** see LAC 423 [3]. For the Spartan *synarchia* see comment LAC 8. Face A of **[3]** is dated by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 22 to about the mid-2nd c. A.D., cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 208, but see also comment LAC 245 and *LAC 270 [3]. The patronomate of C. Iulius Cleander in **[4A. B]** is dated by *id., op. cit.*, 16 probably «in the first half of Trajan's reign». *id., ABSA*, 27, 1925-26, 221 assigns the patronomate of C. Iulius Cleander in **[5]** to «the early part of the reign of Trajan», cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 609: «*aet. Traiani*» *contra* Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 463: «*ca.* A.D. 84/5».

441. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ

Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron.* B', 84: only first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327); first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-35 no. 4, l. 12. pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 12; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1241) [between A.D. 160 and 165].

Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern stadium in 1961; large rectangular marble slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus. The discussed person was γερουσίας τὸ β'.

Remarks: For the date see comment LAC 562.

442. <Γ>(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΩΝ

IG V 1, 116, l. 1 [after 166 A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village *Tseramio;* marble block with the lower part of a catalogue of [γέροντες], among whom [Γά(ιος)] Ἰούλιος Κλέων (transcription of W. Kolbe), whereas in the *apographum* of Cyriacus of Ancona (for which see *CIG* I, 1253) and in the one of Fourmont (for which see *IG* V 1, 116) K̄.ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣΚΛΕΩΝ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 245 (21). For a comment on the date see LAC 335. According to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 220 he might have been a descendant (grandson?) of C. Iulius Lycurgus (LAC 473).

443. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΚΛΕΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 156 A, l. 2 [presumably mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; left lower corner of opisthographic marble stele with groove on the left bearing a catalogue of uncertain nature; four lines with names in the nominative case are partly preserved.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 242 (1). On the basis of palaeography *LGPN* III.A, 249 *s.v.* *Κλεόφαντος* (2) dates the inscription between *ca.* A.D. 140 and 160.

444. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΚΟΡΣΑΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 129, l. 1 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 602) [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, seen by Fourmont «at the east gate»; mutilated catalogue with the names of the *agoranomos* C. (?) Iulius Aristeas and his eight colleagues in office (σύναρχοι), of whom this individual is mentioned first: Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Κορσαῖος ὁ ἀδελφός.

Remarks: In a manuscript kept in the library of Zurich H. Sauppe, *RhM* 4, 1846, 159 *(non vidimus)* corrects Κοῤῥαῖος *pro* Κορσαῖος. The *apographum* of Fourmont gives ΚΟΡΣΑΡΟΣ, which A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1284 proposes to correct to Κοσσαῖος. Le Bas-Foucart, *Voyage* II, 90 no. 168b, with good reason, suggest reading Κορσαῖος, which is also accepted by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 129. For this individual see Bradford, 251; cf. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 ns 1-2. For the date see LAC 630 [1].

b. C. (?) Iulius Aristeas (LAC 426)

445. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙ̣ΟΣ ΚΡΑΤΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ

IG V 1, 520 [presumably early imperial].

Sparta, found in the Byzantine wall at the theatre; square marble block with private dedication for this man by his wife Iulia Teteimamena.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 252 (4). His cognomen is also otherwise attested at Sparta, Bradford, 252 (1)-(3); *LGPN* III.A, 257 *s.v. Κρατήσιππος* (1-2).

h. Iulia Teteimamena (LAC 393).

446. ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜ[-*ca.* 4 -]

IG V 1, 448, l. 9; partly reprinted in A. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 [A.D. 196/97 or 197/98].

Sparta, now lost; limestone statue base with honorary inscription for the Emperor Caracalla erected by the *synarchia* under the senior *gerousias* M. Tadius Philoxenides (LAC 693, for text) in the eponymous patronomate of this individual.

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford 102 (4), who has maintained that no letters were missing on the stone and hence that the Greek cognomen had been given in abbreviation (which would be unusual indeed), A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58 (date) suggests that he might be identical with (C. Iulius) Damares (II) son of Brutus (LAC 450). For a comment on the date see LAC 693. For a monument in honour of the family of Severus see esp. *LAC 366.

447. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΣ

Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron*. B', 84: only first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327): first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-34 no. 4, l. 5, pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 5; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1241) [between A.D. 160 and 165].

Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern stadium in 1961; large rectangular marble

slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus among whom is Ἰούλιος Δαμαίνετος (l. 5). He became secretary of the boule when C. Iulius Pheidias died while holding this office:

Ll. 27-31: γραμματεὺς βουλῆς | Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Φειδίας, οὗ τε|λευτήσαντος διεδέ|[ξα]το τὴν διοίκησι[ν] | *vac.* Δαμαίνετος.

Remarks: The position of the person's name towards the top of the catalogue suggests that he was among the oldest *gerontes* listed and justifies the fact that he was elected to be the secretary of the boule after the death of its regular secretary C. Iulius Pheidias (LAC 490).

Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 434 considers the possibility of his being the son of C. Iulius Damaenetus son of Xenarchidas (LAC 448), which is impossible, if *IG* V 1, 167 really dates to the mid-2nd c. A.D. An identification with the ephor [Δαμαίνετος Ξενα]ρχίδα μς' ἀφ' Ἡρακλ[έους] of *IG* V 1, 61, l. 4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 519) [*ca.* A.D. 132] — although not to be excluded on the grounds of chronology — seems quite improbable.

448. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜΑΙ[ΝΕΤΟΣ Ξ]ΕΝΑΡΧΙΔΑ

IG V 1, 167, ll. 6-7; cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 245-46 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 623) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragmentary marble plaque attesting a dedication in an unknown patronomate; at the end of the dedication two [σπον]δοφόροι are cited, one of them being our man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 103 (3). For the date, the inscription's connection with *SEG* 11, 1950, 492 col. I, ll. 2-5 is important, see LAC 510 [2. 4]. Bradford, *loc. cit.* and G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 434 identify him with the ephor [Δαμαίνετος Ξενα]ρχίδα μς' ἀφ' Ἡρακλ[έους] of *IG* V 1, 61, l. 4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 519) [*ca.* A.D. 132]. Steinhauer, *loc. cit.* also puts forward the hypothesis that he might have been the father of Iulius Damaenetus (LAC 447). On chronological grounds this is rightly rejected by Woodward, *op. cit.*, 226. 246, who proposes this C. Iulius Damaenetus as the grandson of [Δαμαίνετος Ξενα]ρχίδα attested in *IG* V 1, 61, l. 4 and as the son of the eponymous *patronomos* (Γ. Ἰούλιος ?) Ξεναρχίδα cited in *IG* V 1, 39, l. 30; Xenarchida's patronomate is assigned by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467 to A.D. 170/71.

449. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜΑΡΗΣ (Ι) ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ (Ι)

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 164 A 3-4. 176 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 569 col. III, l. 16) [between A.D. 110 and 115].

Sparta; catalogue of *gerontes* in four columns inscribed on three blocks of the east *parodos*-wall of the theatre dating to the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (LAC 730 [4], for text); here Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) Δαμάρης Ἀγαθοκλέους.

[2] The same person has most probably to be recognized as the father of C. Iulius Brutus (LAC 431 [1]) in the catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes IG* V 1, 66, l. 10 and p. XXIV, *add. ultima;* the inscription has been emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226-27 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 524) [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.]; here [Γά(ιος) Ἰού]λιος Β[ροῦτ]ος Δαμάρους.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 104 (1). For the date of the term of the eponymous *patronomos* of **[1]** see comment LAC 730 [4].

s. C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 415), grands. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499), great-grands. (C. Iulius) Seimedes (I) (LAC 504), f. C. Iulius Brutus (LAC 431), grandf. (C. Iulius) Damares (II) (LAC 450), nephew C. Iulius Simedes (II) (LAC 505), kinsman — perhaps b. (C. Iulius?) Hippothraës (LAC 465) and hence uncle C. Iulius Agathocles (II) (LAC 414), cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 176 and the genealogy A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58.

450. (ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ [?]) **Δ[Α]ΜΑΡΗΣ (II) ΒΡΟΥΤΟΥ**

[1] *IG* V 1, 39, ll. 21-23 and *add.* p. 301 (*apographum IG* V 1, 71a col. I, ll. 21-23) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526) [not long after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found between theatre and south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. I providing *inter alia* the names of two Spartan officials with their careers; one of them is Eutychus (son of Eutychus), who was a *synephebos* of Δ[α]μάρους το[ῦ] Βρούτου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 162B, l. 14; A, l. 1 and B, l. 13 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 244 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 581) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Dressel and Milchhöfer in a private house, not found by Kolbe; opisthographic block with badly mutilated catalogue of *gerontes* dating to two different patronomates, whose chronology is uncertain due to the loss of the names of the eponymous *patronomoi;* on face B, l. 14 [Δαμάρ]ης Βρούτου is cited.

βοαγός **[1]**, [γερουσίας] **[2]**

Remarks: Bradford, 104 (3) does not consider him a Iulius. According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58 he was the son of C. Iulius Brutus son of Damares of *IG* V 1, 66, l. 10; if this identification is correct, there is no doubt that the Damares of this lemma was a Iulius and owed — as it was the habit — his cognomen to his grandfather, most probably to be identified with C. Iulius Damares son of Agathocles (see below). According to Spawforth, *loc. cit.* the person might be identical with Ἰούλ(ιος) Δαμ[-4-] (LAC 446). Considering the conspicuous patronymic, the name in l. 14 of text **[2]** can be completed on the basis of the evidence of **[1]**.

A chronological hint for **[1]** is provided by the fact that Eutychus was γρ(αμματεὺς) β(ουλᾶς) in the patronomate of Cascellius Aristoteles (LAC 214 [1]) (ll. 23-25), which dates about A.D. 150.

s. C. Iulius Brutus (LAC 431), grands. C. Iulius Damares (I) (LAC 449), great-grands. C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 450), great-great-grands. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499), cf. genealogy A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58.7

451. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜΟΚΛΗΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΕΙ[ΔΑ]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 216-17 E 31 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 537a, l. 4) [Trajanic].

Sparta; large block with catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of C. Iulius Charixenus, among whom is cited this man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 113 (4). For the eponymous *patronomos* see LAC 434 [1].

452. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

IG V 1, 152, l. 9 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 604) [presumably Trajanic].

Sparta, built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* to the right of the entrance in the area called *Mataleïka* near the river Eurotas; marble plaque with catalogue of officials of undeclared function, perhaps βίδεοι. Our man is cited as their γϱ(αμματεύς).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 118 (21). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 212 n. 48 dates the inscription due to prosopographical considerations.

453. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166 B 4 (γ), comment on pp. 184-85 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 517, l. 4) [Trajanic].

Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Damocles, among whom is Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Δαμόκϱιτος Δαμοκϱάτους.

[2a] The nomophylax Damocritus son of Damocritus attested in two approximate copies **[A, B]** of a catalogue of nomophylakes dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Cleander can be referred to the same person [end of 1st c. A.D.]:

[a.A] *IG* V 1, 79, ll. 6-7 (apographum *IG* V 1, 71 col. IV): Δαμόκϱιτος Δαμοκϱάτους and

[a.B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 11, 2 (H) 1. facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 539, l. 4): [Δα]μόκ[ϱ]ι[τ]ος Δαμοκϱάτους.

[b] He seems also to be meant by the patronymic [Δ]αμοκϱίτο[υ] cited in connection with a certain Γ[ά(ιος) Ἰ]ούλιος [- - -] in *IG* V 1, 98, a small fragment of a gerontic catalogue.

ephor **[1]**, νομοφύλαξ [**2a.A-B]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 121. For the date of **[1]** see LAC 505 [3]. The patronomate of C. Iulius Cleander in **[2a.A-B]** is dated by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 16 probably «in the first half of Trajan's reign», cf. *id.*, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 184. Judging from the style of the letters, the inscription **[2b]** is later in date than the texts **[1-2 a.B]**.

Most probably f. C. [I]ulius [- - -] (LAC 412)

454. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟ̣[Υ]Λ̣ΙΟ̣Σ ΔΑΜΟ[ΣΘΕ]Ν̣ΗΣ

IG V 1, 109, l. 6 with *add.* p. 301 (*apographum ap. IG* V 1, 80 face C, l. 6) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950,

588) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; marble stele inscribed on three faces, face C bearing a catalogue of the *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of Timomenes, among whom is this man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 126. For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210; *id.*, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire; some notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 236 n. 55.

455. (ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ) ΔΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΥΣ (I)

IG V 1, 141, col. II, l. 18 [*ca.* 30-20 B.C.].
Sparta; built into the Byzantine wall; marble block bearing a catalogue of [ἱ]εροθύται, dating the patronomate of Aristocratidas; Δεξίμαχος Εὐρυκλέους is mentioned among the παιδία associated with the college of [ἱ]εροθύται.

Remarks: On *hierothytai* see comment LAC 688. The same person is attested in *IG* II^2, 3926b, ll. 5-6 (*SIG*^{3} 788), a public statue dedicated in his honour from the last quarter of the 1st c. B.C. on a base being found in 1875 in the tower adjacent to the Propylaea of the Athenian Acropolis and now in the National Museum: [ὁ δῆμος | Γάιο]ν Ἰ[ο]ύλιον Δεξίμαχον | [Ε]ὐρυκλέους υἱόν. It was certainly set up by the Athenian demos at the same time as the dedication *IG* II^2, 3926a for his father, C. Iulius Eurycles (I) son of Lachares (LAC 461), cf. M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 134 M). He appears to have been granted Roman citizenship together with his father sometime between *IG* V 1, 141 and *IG* II^2, 3926b. Given that Eurycles was succeeded by Deximachus' younger brother C. Iulius Laco, Deximachus himself might have died before his father, *i.e.* sometime before the turn of the 1st c. B.C.
Various opinions have been expressed concerning his family's genealogy:
1.) W. Dittenberger - K. Purgold, *IvO* 426 thought that this C. Iulius Deximachus was the son of Eurycles and the brother of C. Iulius Laco and that Laco had two sons, C. Iulius Spartiaticus and C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus, the latter having a son in his turn named C. Iulius Laco; this hypothesis has since been partly rejected, as it has been established that C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus (*LAC 462, *ARC 105) lived at the time of Hadrian.
2.) Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 141 *app. crit.* doubted the identification of the person's father, Eurycles, with the Spartan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles; cf. also E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 578, *s.v. Iulius (Deximachos)* [208].
3.) Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 196-200, stemma 204 — ignoring the evidence of *IG* V 1, 141 — believed that C. Iulius Deximachus of *IG* V 1, 374 (LAC 456) was not a son of Eurycles by birth. Instead, he was only his adoptive son, being the natural son of P. Memmius Sidectas and the grandson of Pratolaus. In *IG* V 1, 374, ll. 4-5 she restored C. Iulius [C. f. Dexi]machus Pratola[i n.] and in ll. 9-10 [Γά]ιος Ἰούλιος [Γα(ΐου) ὑὸς (or Γ(αΐου) υἱὸς) Δε]ξίμαχος Πρα[τολάου ἔκγονος (or υἱωνός)]. She

proposed that his full name after the adoption was C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus also known as Deximachus. For a comment on Chrime's hypothesis, see the objection of Spawforth below 6.

4.) *PIR*[2] I 290, stemma p. 209: C. Iulius Deximachus was the son of Eurycles and the elder brother of C. Iulius Laco. His cognomen might derive from C. Iulius Deximachus son of Pratolaus, who might have been the maternal grandfather of C. Iulius Deximachus of *IG* V 1, 141 and *IG* II[2], 3926b.

5.) Bradford, 129 (1) identifies C. Iulius Deximachus son of Eurycles of *IG* V 1, 141 and *IG* II[2], 3926b with C. Iulius Deximachus, son of Pratolaus (LAC 456), by proposing that C. Iulius Deximachus was the (adoptive?) son of Eurycles and the natural son of Pratolaus.

6.) A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 257: *contra* Bradford (see above 5) and Chrimes (see above 3), Spawforth rightly argues that C. Iulius Deximachus son of Pratolaus of *IG* V 1, 374 (LAC 456) cannot have been the natural or adoptive son of Eurycles, because «his correct filiation would have been C. f. Lacharis n.» and hence cannot be identified with the C. Iulius Deximachus son of Eurycles of *IG* V 1, 141 and *IG* II[2], 3926b.

7.) A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 193 n. 9. 195 (date). 196 n. 16: he was the son of C. Iulius Eurycles, Spartan dynast under Augustus. From *IG* V 1, 141, col. II, l. 17 results that he had an elder brother named Rhadamanthys: Ῥαδάμανθυς Εὐρυκλέους. C. Iulius Laco, who succeeded his father, should be recognized as their younger brother. A relative of the person seems to have been C. Iulius Deximachus son of Pratolaus (LAC 456).

8.) *LGPN* III.A, 121 *s.v. Δεξίμαχος* (3): *ca.* 35 B.C.-A.D. 10: C. Iulius Deximachus was the son of C. Iulius Eurycles.

s. C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461), younger b. Rhadamanthys — not attested as a Roman citizen — elder b. C. Iulius Laco (I) (*LAC 468, MES 224, *ARC 107, *COR 345, *EL 236), through whom uncle C. Iulius Spartiaticus (*LAC 509, *ARG 154, *COR 353), who seems to have been a kinsman of C. Iulius Deximachus (LAC 456); see stemma Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 204; better *PIR*[2] I p. 209; M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 135; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261 from which, however, C. Iulius Deximachus is missing; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VIII.

456. [ΓΑ]ΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ [- - - (?) ΔΕ]ΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ (Ι) ΠΡΑ[ΤΟΛΑΟΥ] (Ι)/C(AIUS) IULIUS [- - - (?) DEXI]MACHUS (I) PRATOLA[I (I) F(ILIUS)]

[1] *IG* V 1, 374, ll. 4-5 and 9-11 = *CIL* III 494; republished in *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 256-57 and in J. Touloumakos, "Bilingue [griechisch-lateinische] Weihinschriften der römischen Zeit", *Tekmeria* 1, 1995, 96-97 ns 40-40a [16 B.C. or shortly afterwards].

Formerly in the garden of the church of *Hagios Michail* in Sparta, now lost; statue base with bilingual honorary inscription for M. Agrippa (*LAC 721 [1], for text) erected by the association of *Agrippiastai*. As senior member of the *Agrippiastai* our man was the head of this body.

The same Deximachus is to be recognized in two catalogues of cultic personnel **[2a. b]**, the former of which dates in the patronomate of Aristocratidas [*ca.* 30-20 B.C.]:

[2a] *IG* V 1, 141 col. II, l. 19: Δεξίμαχος Πρατόλα and

[b] *IG* V 1, 142 col. I, ll. 2-3: [Δεξίμαχος,] Σιδέκτας, [οἱ Πρατό]λα.

[c] Moreover the person is to be identified with Δεξίμαχος Πρατόλα and Πρατόλας Δεξιμάχου of *IG* V 1, 209, ll. 4 and 11 respectively, a sculpted marble stele with a list of diners associated with the Spartan cult of Helen and the Dioscuri dated by the patronomate of Nicocles [1st decade of the 1st c. A.D.].

twice παῖς associated with the college of [ἱ]εροθῦται **[2a. b]**, [πρ(έσβυς)]/[prince]ps **[1]**, one of the diners (σιτηθέντες) **[2c]**

Remarks: The *lacunae* between his gentilicium and cognomen in l. 5 (Latin version) and l. 10 (Greek version) of **[1]** have given cause for controversy: the suggestion by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 197 ns 3-4 that ll. 4-5 should read C. Iulius | [C · f · Dexi]machus · Pratola[i · n] and ll. 9-10 [Γά]ιος Ἰούλιος | [Γα(ΐου) ὑός *vel* Γ(αΐου) υἱὸς Δε]ξίμαχος Πρα[τολάου ἔγκονος *vel* υἱωνός] has been convincingly rejected for prosopographical reasons (Deximachus son of Eurycles (I) was the grandson of Lachares, not of Pratolaus) by Spawforth, *op. cit.* 1978, 256-57, who with U. v. Wilamowitz-Möllendorff has suggested that the *lacunae* in l. 5 and l. 10 contained a reference to Deximachus' tribe (cf. *SEG* 28, 1978, 411). Another explanation would be that the lacunae of 5 or 6 letters at the beginning of l. 5 and l. 10 contained a cognomen belonging to C. Iulius in l. 4 and l. 9 and that Deximachus son of Pratolaus in l. 5 and ll. 10-11 was a different person. In that case Deximachus son of Pratolaus, a *peregrinus* himself, should be identified with Deximachus (II) father of P. Memmius Pratolaus (III) (LAC 574). As to the identity of C. Iulius in l. 4 and l. 9, a possible candidate is a member of the prominent Spartan family of Euryclids who had already received Roman citizenship under Augustus. This hypothesis is, however, also not unproblematic: if two different persons (a C. Iulius and Deximachus son of Pratolaus) were cited, we should expect in l. 4 of the Latin text the plural *[princi]pes* instead of the singular form *[prince]ps*. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 197. 199. stemma 204 believes that C. Iulius Deximachus, grandson (and not son) of Pratolaus and son of Sidectas was adopted by C. Iulius Eurycles (I), thereby adopting the latter's full onomastic formula. Thus she identifies C. Iulius Deximachus (son of Pratolaus) of this lemma with C. Iulius Deximachus son of Eurycles (I) (LAC 455, cf. remarks 3). Bradford, 129 (1. 2), too, confuses the person discussed in this lemma with C. Iulius Deximachus son of Eurycles (I) [LAC 455, cf. remarks 5.)] and hence distinguishes Deximachus son of Pratolas of **[2a-c]** from the Deximachus in **[1]**. As suggested by the onomastic evidence in **[2c]** he is named together with some close relatives: in l. 5 we encounter his brother Sidectas (I) son of Pratolas (I) and in l. 11 his son Pratolas (II). The priestess Eurybanassa daughter of Sidectas in l. 2 of **[2c]** has been proposed as the wife of the two brothers' father Pratolas (I), hence their mother; the priest Tyndares son of Sidectas in l. 3 would consequently have been their maternal uncle, cf. *LGPN* III.A, 121 *s.v.* *Δεξίμαχος* (2): 1st c. B.C. It is

noteworthy that none of the cited persons in **[2c]** is attested with a Roman name. The date of **[1]** results from the title of Agrippa, cf. R. Hanslik, *RE* IX A.1 (1961) 1260, *s.v. M. Vipsanius Agrippa* [2]; J.-M. Roddaz, *Marcus Agrippa* (Rome 1984) 422 ns 12-13; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 193, 195-197 ns 15-17 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 331), cf. also comment *LAC 721. For the date proposed for **[2a-c]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 288 n. 143 [where late 1st c. B.C.]; *id., ABSA* 80, 1985, 195-96 and also *id.*, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire; some notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 234 n. 47. *Contra* Hanslik, *loc. cit.*, H. W. Pleket, *"The Greek inscriptions in the Rijksmuseum von Oudehen at Leyden"*, OMRL *Suppl.* 38 (Leiden 1958), 12 (cf. *SEG* 18, 1962, 156) and Roddaz, *op. cit.*, 446 ns 155-56 considers the *Agrippiastai* to be an association responsible for the honours granted by the polis to Agrippa in recognition of his benefactions, rather than as a cultic college. Cartledge and Spawforth, 99 n. 11 plausibly propose that the Spartan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles, a friend of the Emperor Augustus and his family, founded the association of *Agrippiastai* on the occasion of Agrippa's visit to Sparta in 16 B.C. as a token of their loyalty towards the emperor's son-in-law. J. Touloumakos, *Tekmeria* 1, 1995, 97 n. 40a, however, thinks that C. Iulius Deximachus himself might have been the founder and that the monument **[1]** was erected within the context of the foundation of the association. Moreover, Touloumakos argues that in **[1]** the use of Latin in the first place underlines the association's pro-Roman attitude; S. Zoumbaki, *Tekmeria* 4, 1998/99, 135 ns 99-100 believes that it may point to the participation in the association of members from the Latin-speaking Western regions of the empire. For **[1]** and **[2c]** see also the catalogue of the priests connected with the imperial cult in the province of Achaia in M. Kantiréa, *Le culte impériale en Achaïe sous les Julio-claudiens et les Flaviens* II (unpubl. Ph.D., Paris 2003) 276 P 48 testimonies I and II. The onomastic and chronological evidence allow us to postulate some sort of kinship with the Spartan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461), who himself had a son named C. Iulius Deximachus (LAC 455). Both, Deximachus son of Eurycles and Deximachus son of Pratolaus, are by the way mentioned in **[2a**, col. II, ll. 18-19**]**, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 257 and *id., ABSA* 80, 1985, 196. For the relationship with the Spartan *Memmii* see stemmata *id., ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 pl. 1 (Memmii) and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma I and VII.

457. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 1346, ll. 2-3 [A.D. 163 (l. 4: τὸ ϙqδ' ἔτος, Actian era)].

Laconia, of uncertain origin, «ex meridionali Peloponnesi plaga in museum Nanianum illatum»; honorary inscription for the ἀγρέτας C. Iulius Epaphrodeitus erected by the sacred *Oupesia*. He is praised as benefactor because he gave ten denaria to each member of the *gerousia* and banqueted them magnificently for nine days, and the whole polis on the tenth day:

Ἡ ἱερὰ Οὐπησία | Γ(άιον) Ἰούλιον Ἐπαφρό|δειτον ἀγρετεύ|σαντα τὸ ϙqδ' ἔτος |[5] καὶ δόντα ἑκάστῳ | γέροντι νομῆς δη|νάρια δέκα καὶ τὰς | ἐννέα οὐχὶ κατὰ τ[ὸ]ν | νόμον, ἀλλὰ

δειπν[ί]|[10]σαντα λαμπρῶς | καὶ τῇ δεκάτῃ τὴ[ν] | πόλιν ὅλην, τὸν | ἑαυτῆς εὐεργέτην, ἀνέστησεν. |[15] Ψ(ηφίσματι) γ(ερουσίας).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 148 (5). J. and L. Robert, *BullÉpigr* 1966, p. 379 no. 202 (extensive comment) reject, with good reason, the emendation of Οὐπησία in l. 1 of Biagi's copy by Böckh in *CIG* I, 1395 to <γερω>σία and by Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 1346 to <γερου>σία (cf. *SEG* 24, 1969, 283); for a parallel see the inscription from Messene *SEG* 23, 1968, 208, ll. 4. 7. 12. 15. 19. 24 dating to A.D. 42. The office of *agretas* (ἀγρετεύσαντα, *i.e.* ἀγρέταν γενόμενον) is to be interpreted according to Hesychius as ἡγεμών, probably of the ἀγρόται *(LSJ)*.

W. Kolbe assigned this inscription to Laconia because of the great number of persons named Epaphroditus attested in inscriptions from Sparta, cf. Bradford, 147-48 *s.v.* (1-4 and 6-13) and *LGPN* III.A, 144-45 *s.v.* (34-45). This is, though, not a conclusive argument because Epaphroditus is a name of very wide distribution.

458. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΕΥΔΑΜΟΣ (ΙΙΙ)

[1] *IG* V 1, 63, ll. 16-17 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 32A, ll. 16-17) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; large, tall marble plaque the front side (A) and the right narrow side (B) of which are inscribed; face A bears an extensive career inscription (*IG* V 1, 32A), a catalogue of ephors (*IG* V 1, 63) and a catalogue of ephors and nomophylakes (*IG* V 1, 69). *IG* V 1, 63 dates in the patronomate of Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Εὐδάμου.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 550, l. 2) [A.D. 140-50].

Sparta, found on the east spur of the acroplis outside the south terrace-wall of the Byzantine church; large mutilated marble stele with catalogue of officials, presumably *nomophylakes*, dating to the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Εὐδάμου (?)].

[3] He is to be identified with the eponymous *patronomos* Εὐδάμου in whose term Agio son of Artemisius was γερουσίας for the fifth time, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 163 A 9 and date on p. 179 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 490, l. 7) [early Antonine].

[4] Unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [*ca.* A.D. 136/37].

Now in Sparta Museum; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Neicephorus son of Marcus, attesting Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Εὔδαμος as senior ephor.

eponymous *patronomos* **[1-3]**, πρέσβυς ἐφόρων **[4]**

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford, 165 (6), A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 213 n. 77 following Kolbe (in *IG* V 1, 80 *app. crit.*) distinguishes him from the homonymous official C. Iulius Eudamus (II) son of Eudamus (I) (LAC 459), active under Trajan.

The date of **[2]** is based on prosopographical considerations, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210-11 n. 69. 246-47, which led Woodward to restore the lost name of the eponymous official by analogy with **[1]**. For the date of the patronomate of Neicephorus son of Marcus

in **[4]** see LAC 483 [7c].

According to the restoration of W. Kolbe (after M. N. Tod - A. J. B. Wace, *A Catalogue of the Sparta Museum* [Oxford 1906] 67 no. 464), *IG* V 1, 76A — a tiny fragment of a catalogue of ephors from Sparta — dates to the patronomate of [Ἰουλίου Εὐ(?)]|δάμ[ου - - -]; see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 178, who conflates this Eudamus with his Trajanic homonym (LAC 459). As a matter of fact, due to the lack of chronological evidence it cannot be decided whether the discussed individual in *IG* V 1, 76A — if his name has, of course, been restored correctly — should be referred to C. Iulius Eudamus (III) of this lemma or to LAC 459.

459. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΕΥΔΑΜΟΣ (II) (ΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ [I])

[1] *IG* V 1, 80B, l. 3 [Trajanic].

Sparta; marble stele inscribed on three faces (A-C), face B bearing a catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Philocratidas; here his homonymous patronymic is given in abbreviation.

[2] The same person might be Eudamus, obviously a *boagos*, to whom Nicagorus son of Sosidamus was κάσεν, cf. the sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia *IG* V 1, 296, ll. 1-3: Νεικάγορος Σωσιδάμου Εὐδάμῳ κάσεν.

νομοφύλαξ **[1]**, (*boagos*) **[2]**

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford, 165, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 213 n. 77 following W. Kolbe distinguishes him from an homonymous official, active under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius (LAC 458).

Presumably f.-in-law P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) (LAC 584) through whom maternal grandf. P. Memmius Eudamus (LAC 562) and great-grandf. (P. Memmius?) Spartiaticus (III) (LAC 586), see stemma in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) followed by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 436; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VII.

460. [ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ)] ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΗΣ (III)

[1] *IG* V 1, 287 ll. 3-4, *add.* p. 303; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 320 no. 44 facsimile. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 122 n. 3; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 29 n. 48, text in II, 75-76 no. 46 [first half of the A.D. 130s].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by M. Ulpius Aristocrates son of Callicrates (LAC 705, for text) for a victory of his in the patronomate of Claudius Atticus. Aristocrates was a συνέφηβος Ἰουλίου Εὐρυκλέους.

[2] *IG* V 1, 288 (*AnnÉpigr* 1904, 190); in ll. 1-2 the victor's name is restored by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 320-21 no. 45 and facsimile with the aid of text **[1]** (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 712 and *add.* 712); Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 74-75 no. 45 [first half of the A.D. 130s].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by the person for his victory in the contest of in the παιδικὸν καθθηρατόριον in the patronomate of Claudius Atticus:

[Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Εὐρ|υκλῆς βοαγὸς | μι]κιχιδδομέ|νων ἐπὶ πατρο|νόμου Τιβ(ερίου) Κλαυ|δίου Ἀττικοῦ |[5] νεικήσας τὸ | παιδικὸν καθ|θηρατόριον | Ἀρτέμιδι Ὀρ|θείᾳ ἀνέθ[η]|[10]κεν.

[3a] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-34 no. 4, l. 8, pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 8) identifies with him the patron of a *gerousias* listed in a catalogue dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus (LAC 562) [between A.D. 160 and 165]: Ἀλκυονεὺς Νίκωνος Ε(ὐ)ρ(υ)κλεῖ κ(ά)σ(εν) τ(ὸ) β'.

[3b] The individual should also be identified with the father of C. Iulius Ario in an unpublished honorary inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*; cf. *id.*, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 434 n. 17, [A.D. 150-160]: Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Ἀρείωνος Εὐρυκλέους ἐξεκγόνου Πομπωνίας Ἀρχιδαμίας, Ἑστία πόλεως καὶ ἐκγόνου Γαΐου Πομπωνίου Ἀλκάστου υἱοῦ πόλεως.

[βοαγὸς μι]κιχιδδομένων **[(1). 2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 180 (3); *PIR*² I *ap.* 302. For the date of **[1. 2]** see A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929 no. 44; Graindor, *Atticus*, 28 n. 2; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 190 n. 4. 202 n. 2. W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, *add.* 287 p. 303 considers him as son of C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius (*LAC 462). But due to the date of **[1. 2]** *PIR*² I *ap.* 302 and Bradford, 180 (3) suggest however that this Iulius Eurycles might have been the grandson of C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus. Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 126 *ap.* no. 29 more cautiously refers to him as descendant of Herculanus. Cartledge and Spawforth, 166-67 n. 9 stress that Herculanus apparently died without direct male heir and point to the possibility that the Iulius Eurycles of this lemma could therefore have been the descendant of an Euryclid freedman; this hypothesis would fit the fact that the cognomen of the person's son, C. Iulius Ario, is not otherwise recorded among the Spartan Euryclids.

For the date of **[3a]** see at LAC 562. For a comment on the expressions ἐξεκγόνου and ἐκγόνου used in **[3b]** see at LAC 425 [5].

I. C. Iulius Ario (LAC 425); in **[3b]** Ario is attested as ἔκγονος of C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641) and ἐξέκγονος of Pomponia Archidamia (LAC 637a); hence C. Iulius Eurycles (III) must have been married to a Pomponia; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XII.

461. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΛΑΧΑΡΟΥΣ ΥΙΟΣ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΗΣ (I) /C(AIUS) IULIUS LACHARIS F(ILIUS) EURUCLES (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 970, ll. 1-2; suggestions for a different reading of ll. 4-5 by Bourguet, 114-16 no. 32 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 901 and *add. et corr.* 904); republished by V. Ehrenberg - A. H. M. Jones, *Documents illustrating the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius* (Oxford 1955², revised repr. 1976) no. 351 (cf. *SEG* 14, 1957, 333) [Augustan].

Asopos; honorary inscription for Eurycles erected by the polis of Asopos praising him as an *euergetes* for his donation of oil (*i.e.* presumably for the gymnasium).

Ἁ πόλις Γάιον Ἰούλιον | Εὐρυκλέ[α τὸ]ν ἑαυ|τᾶς εὐεργέ[τ]αν ἀν|θέντα τὸ [ἔ]λαιον ε[ἰς (?)] |[5] τὸν αἰῶνα (W. Kolbe following B. Keil) *vel* ἀ<γ>ῶνα (see comment of E. Bourguet).

[2] *IG* V1, 1332, l. 2 [Augustan].
Kardamyle; badly mutilated inscription, apparently an honorary inscription for the person, in which his name is to be read [Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Εὐρυκλῆ]ς Λαχάρους υἱός.

[3] S. V. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 1, 1928, 8-16 figs 1-3 (considers assigning to this statue base a headless marble statue found on the same site as **[3]**); A. S. Arvanitopoulos, *Πολέμων* 1, 1929, 39; E. Kornemann, *Abh. d. Schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Kultur, Geisteswiss. Reihe I*, 1929, 5-6 no. 1. tab. I; for corrective remarks on the base see S. B. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 2, 1929, 210-12 n. 1 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 924; *BullÉpigr* 1966, 196; cf. *SEG* 23, 1968, 197); M. Šašel-Kos, *Arh. Vestnik* 28, 1977, 200; only the Greek text republished by V. Ehrenberg - A. H. M. Jones, *Documents illustrating the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius* (Oxford 1955², revised repr. 1976) no. 350; *ILGR* 40 (cf. *SEG* 31, 1981, 334) [Augustan].
Gytheion; marble statue base with a bilingual honorary inscription for Eurycles erected by the Roman tradespeople resident in the poleis of Laconia:

C(aium) Iulium Lacharis f(ilium) Euruclem | cives Romani in Laconica | qui habitant, negotiantur | benefici (!) ergo |⁵ Γάιον Ἰούλιον Λαχάρους | υἱὸν Εὐρυκλέα Ῥωμαῖοι | οἱ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν τῆς | Λακωνικῆς πραγματευό|μενοι τὸν αὑτῶν εὐεργέτην |¹⁰ ἐκ λευκοῦ μαρμάρου βάθρον.

[4] S. V. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 1, 1928, 16-38 fig. 4 (G. De Sanctis, *RFIC* 56, 1928, 586; *AnnÉpigr* 1929, 99); the inscription is re-edited and supplemented by L. Wenger, *ZRG* 49, 1929 Röm. Abt., 309-12 (with interesting remarks on juristic matters); E. Kornemann, *Neue Dokumente zum lakonischen Kaiserkult*, Abh. d. Schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Kultur, Geisteswiss. Reihe 1 (Breslau 1929) 6. 8-10 and 20-31 no. 3. tab. III; H. Seyrig, *RA* 29, 1929, 84-106 (with French translation of the text): all three editions are presented and discussed by S. B. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 2, 1929, the first two on pp. 207-11 and the third one on pp. 445-46; the article of E. Kornemann is also discussed by R. Herzog, *ZRG* 50, 1930 Röm. Abt., 628-633; see also M. Rostovtzeff, *RH* 143, 1930, 1-26; a presentation of the most important bibliography up to his day in M. N. Tod, *JHS* 51, 1931, 228 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 923 and *add.*); for ll. 10-16 see A. Wilhelm, *PragmAkAth* 17.1, 1951, 87-88 (only ll. 14-16 in *SEG* 13, 1956, 257; cf. also *BullÉpigr* 1953, 77); republished by V. Ehrenberg - A. H. M. Jones, *Documents illustrating the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius* (1955², revised repr. 1976) 87-89 no. 102a (cf. *SEG* 16, 1959, 273; cf. also *BullÉpigr* 1987, p. 407 no. 604) and by R. K. Sherk, *The Roman Empire: Augustus to Hadrian* (Cambridge 1988) no. 32; text re-edited by Oliver, *Greek constitutions*, 58-65 no. 15 I; P. Herz, "Herrscherverehrung und lokale Festkultur im Osten des römischen Reiches (Kaiseragone)", in: H Cancik - J. Rüpke (eds), *Römische Reichsreligion und Provinzialreligion* (Tübingen 1997) 239-64; M. Kantiréa, "Remarques sur le cult de la *domus Augusta* en Achaïe de la mort d'Auguste à Néron", in: O. Salomies (ed.), *The Greek East in the Roman context, Proceedings of a colloquium organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens*, May 21 and 22, 1999 (Helsinki 2001) 51-54 and *ead., Le culte impériale en Achaïe sous les Julio-claudiens et les Flaviens* I (unpubl. Ph.D., Paris 2003) 340-41 (the earliest known epigraphical document from the province of Achaia to testify the celebration of a cult of the imperial family) [A.D. 15].
Gytheion; *lex sacra* testifying the installation of a festival called *Caesarea* and *Euryclea*, one

day of which was named in honour of C. Iulius Eurycles (l. 19) and another one in honour of C. Iulius Laco (ll. 20-21)), celebrated as benefactors of the polis:

ll. 18-22 ... Ἐπεισαγέτω δὲ ὁ ἀγορανόμος μετὰ τὸ τὰς τῶν θεῶν καὶ ἡγεμόνων ἡμέρας τελέσαι τῶν θυ|μελικῶν ἀγώνων ἄλλα[ς δύ]ο ἡμέρας τὰ ἀκροάματα, μίαν μὲν εἰς μνήμην Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Εὐρυκλέου[ς] |[20] εὐεργέτου τοῦ ἔθνους καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἡμῶν ἐν πολλοῖς γενομένου, δευτέραν δὲ εἰς τειμὴν Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Λάκωνος κηδεμόνος τῆς τοῦ ἔθνους καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἡμῶν φυλακῆς καὶ σωτηρία[ς] | ὄντος ...

[5] A. Delivorrias, *AD* 24, 1969, *Chron.* B' 1, 140; text also in J.-P. Michaud, *BCH* 95, 1971, Chron. 888; M. Šašel-Kos, *Arh.Vestnik* 28, 1977, 200-01 (*AnnÉpigr* 1977, 781; *SEG* 29, 1979, 383) [Augustan].
Boiai, now in the Archaeological Collection of *Neapolis*; base of bronze statue bearing an honorary inscription for C. Iulius Eurycles. The monument was erected by the polis and the resident Romans:

Ἁ πόλις καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι | Γάιον Ἰούλιον Εὐρυκλῆ Λαχά|ρους υἱὸν τὸν αὐτᾶς σωτῆρα | καὶ εὐεργέταν.

[6a] The individual should be identified with the Eurycles honoured in an unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [late 1st c. B.C.].
Sparta, from the theatre; the text was erased and later reinscribed, a fact which G. Steinhauer connects with an uprising at the beginning of the 1st century (A.D. 6-11) at Sparta.

Ἁ πόλις | [Ε]ὐρυκλέα Λαχάρους | [φιλ]όπατριν ἀρετᾶς | ἕνεκεν.

[b] The same person is again designated by the patronymic Εὐρυκλέους of Rhadamanthys and Deximachus in *IG* V 1, 141 col. II, ll. 17-18, a catalogue of cult personnel dating to the term of Aristocratidas [*ca.* 30-20 B.C.].
[c] The patronymic Εὐρυκλέους of C. Iulius Laco (*LAC 468 [2], for text) attested in *IG* V 1, 1243, ll. 3-4, an honorary inscription for Laco by the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones* from Tainaron [mid-1st c. A.D.], refers to the same person.
[d] The honorary inscription *IG* V 1, 463, ll. 3-4 [mid-1st c. A.D.] from Sparta attests the person as grandfather of C. Iulius Spartiaticus (*LAC 509, for entire text):

Γά(ιον) Ἰούλ[ιον Σπαρτιατικόν], | Λάκων[ος υἱόν, ἔκγονον Εὐ]|ρυκλέ[ους].

[e] *IG* V 1, 971, ll. 4-5; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 222-25 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 902) [first half 2nd c. A.D.].
Asopos, *Plytra*; marble statue base erected by the polis for C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus son of C. Iulius Laco (*LAC 462 [8], for text), a descendant of Eurycles: ll. 4-5: ἔγγονον Εὐρυκλέους.
[f] *IG* V 1, 1172, *add.* p. 307 [Trajanic].
Gytheion; marble statue base bearing an honorary inscription for C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus son of Iulius Laco (*LAC 462 [9], for text), a descendant of Eurycles: ll. 3-4: ἔκγονο[ν Εὐρυκ]λέους.
[g] The stamp [Ε]ὔρυκλ[ῆς] on a tile from Sparta has been connected with the same person,

cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 237 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 883a).

[h] *BMC Peloponessus*, 127 nos 62-65 pl. XXV 5-6 and p. 128 no. 70, pl. XXV 11; Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, 63-72, 162-170 with pls 19-21; groups XXV-XXX; *RPC* I, 247-48 nos 1102-07 [issued between 31 and 7 B.C. on various occasions (*e.g.* visits to Sparta of Augustus and Livia in 21 B.C. and of Agrippa and Iulia presumably in 16 B.C., cf. Halfmann, *Itinera principum*, 23 ns 44 and 45, 158, 163)]. Bronze coins bearing on the reverse the legend ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΣ.

εὐεργέτης τοῦ ἔθνους καὶ τῆς πόλεως **[4]**, σωτὴρ καὶ εὐεργέτης **[5]**; [φιλ]όπατρις **[6a]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 178-79 (1) and *LGPN* III.A, 174 *s.v.* *Εὐρυκλῆς* (2): *ca.* 60-2 B.C. On this person in general see E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 580, *s.v.* *Iulius* [220]; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 169-97; *PIR*² I 301; G. W. Bowersock, "Eurycles of Sparta", *JRS* 51, 1961, 112-18; *id.*, "Augustus and the East: the problem of the succession", in: F. Millar - E. Segal (eds), *Caesar Augustus. Seven aspects* (Oxford 1984) 177-78, 184-85; Cartledge and Spawforth, 97-104.

His father Lachares was executed by M. Antonius on the pretext that he had supported piracy in the region. Hence Eurycles sided with Octavian even before Actium (Plut., *Vit. Ant.* 67, 2-4). As emperor, Augustus rewarded him with the Roman *civitas* (see below) and made him Λακεδαιμονίων ἡγεμόνα (Strab. VIII. 5, 1); on the occasion of his visit to Greece in 21 B.C., Augustus gave the island of Kythera to the Lacedaemonians (Strab. VIII. 5, 1; Dio Cass. LIV. 7, 2). It is very probable that Augustus did not transfer the actual land of Kythera to Eurycles, but rather the exploitation of the revenue from taxation derived from the island, cf. A. Rizakis, Grands domaines et petites propriétés dans le Péloponnèse sous l'Empire, in: *Du latifundium au latifondo. Un héritage de Rome, une création médiévale ou moderne?* (Bordeau 1995) 231; in general on the relationship between Augustus and Eurycles, see H. Lindsay, *RhM* 135, 1992, 290-97. Eurycles acquired considerable wealth and was responsible for the structural reorganisation of Sparta during the last quarter of the 1st c. B.C.; some public and private works are to be connected with this activity. Among these building works at the end of the 1st c. B.C. Eurycles had a bridge built over the river Eurotas just to the northeast of the modern town of Sparta, cf. A. Wilhelm, "Inschrift zu Ehren des Paulinus aus Sparta", *SPAW* 39, 1913, 858-63 and for further comment see *LAC 489 *adn.* The earliest *balneum* discovered so far at Sparta dates to the late 1st c. B.C. and was very probably a private bath of Eurycles, A. V. Karapanayiotou, *AD* 50, 1995, *Chron.* B' 1, 138 n. 35. The epigraphical sources suggest Eurycles also initiated a revival of cultic life in accord with Augustus' religious programme, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 99 n. 12, cf. text **[6b]**. Eurycles' position as *princeps* of the Lacedaemonians is also reflected in the autonomous Lacedaemonian coinage **[6h]**.

Shortly before 7 B.C. he paid a visit to Herod the Great, King of Judaea (Joseph., *AJ* XVI. 300-308 and Joseph., *BJ* I. 513-30) and to Archelaus, King of Cappadocia (Joseph., *AJ* XVI. 309 and Joseph., *BJ* I. 530). After his return, he imposed upon Augustus' friendship by causing disturbances in the Peloponnese (Strab. VIII. 5, 5;

Joseph., *AJ* XVI, 310 and Joseph., *BJ* I. 531) and was accused by a descendant of Brasidas (Plut., *Mor.* 207F 14). As a consequence, in 7 B.C. he was condemned and exiled by the emperor (Joseph., *AJ* XVI 310 and Joseph., *BJ* I 531) and died in 2 B.C. at the latest [Strab. VIII. 5, 5; cf. R. Baladié, *Strabon Géographie tome V (livre VIII)* (Paris 1978) 232-33], see G. W. Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 115; Chr. Böhme, *Princeps und Polis: Untersuchungen zur Herrschaftsform des Augustus über bedeutende Orte in Griechenland*, Quellen und Forschungen zur antiken Welt 17 (München 1995) esp. 153 ns 2-6, 154 ns 1-2. The most probable explanation for the break between Augustus and Eurycles is the latter's support for Tiberius (then residing on the island of Rhodes) against Caius Caesar who was Augustus' favourite in the competition for succession to the throne of the Roman empire upon the death of Agrippa in 12 B.C. This also explains the fact that after Tiberius' accession to the throne, Eurycles was immediately posthumously rehabilitated, as testified by the *lex sacra* from Gytheion **[4]**, see *ibid.*, 156, 159-60 n. 1 and esp. G. W. Bowersock, Augustus and the East: the problem of the succession, in: F. Millar - E. Segal (eds), Caesar Augustus. Seven aspects (Oxford 1984) 177-78 ns 43-46. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 172, however, arbitarily dates his death between A.D. 14-16.

In the public dedication of a statue from the Athenian Acropolis *IG* II^2, 3926a, ll. 2-3 (*Syll.*^{3} 787) [last quarter 1st c. B.C.] our person's onomastic formula follows exactly the Roman scheme: [Γάι]ον Ἰούλιον Λ[αχάρους υἱὸν] Εὐρυκλέα. It was certainly set up by the Athenian demos at the same time as the dedication for his son C. Iulius Deximachus *IG* II^2, 3926b, ll. 5-6 (*Syll.*^{3} 788), cf. M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 134 N. They seem to have been granted Roman citizenship sometime in the course of the last quarter of the 1st c. B.C., whereas in **[6b]**, a text dating to the decade 30-20 B.C., the youthful Deximachus still appears as a *peregrinus*. Already Eurycles' father, Lachares son of Eurycles, had been honoured by the Athenian boule and demos, cf. *IG* II^2, 3885 (*Syll.*^{3} 786). Given that Eurycles was succeeded by his son C. Iulius Laco (I), his other two elder sons, Rhadamanthys and C. Iulius Deximachus (LAC 455), must have died sometime before their father. Text **[4]** in its turn presupposes that C. Iulius Eurycles himself was already dead when Tiberius ascended the throne and that his son C. Iulius Laco (I) had been restored at Sparta under Augustus, after Tiberius rehabilitation at the death of C. Iulius Caesar in A. D. 4. In **[4]** Eurycles and Laco, both high-priests of the imperial cult, are referred to with a series of significant honorific titles. Eurycles is praised as "benefactor of our people (*i.e.* the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones*) and our city (*i.e.* Gytheion) on many occasions" (l. 20: εὐεργέτης τοῦ ἔθνους καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἡμῶν ἐν πολλοῖς γενομένου); Laco (*LAC 468 [1]) is called "patron of the safety and the welfare of our people and our city" (ll. 21-22: κηδεμὼν τῆς τοῦ ἔθνους καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἡμῶν φυλακῆς καὶ σωτηρία[ς] | ὄντος). These titles undoubtedly reflect their bearers' commitment to the protection of local interests against the background of Roman power politics. In the same way one has to interpret the honorific titles and predicates of C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus (*LAC 462 [3]), high-priest for life of the *Augusti*, which are attested in an inscription of A.D. 116 or 117 found on the

island of *Kythera*: "friend of the *Augusti*, friend of his native place and patron of the city (*i.e.* Sparta)" (ll. 6-7: φιλοσεβάσ[σ]του τε καὶ φιλ|οπάτριδος καὶ κηδεμόνος τῆς πόλεος). Another powerful Greek with excellent connections in ruling circles at Rome is praised as "patron of the people (*i.e.* the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones*) and saviour and founder of the city (*i.e.* Gytheion)" (ll. 4-6: κηδεμό|να τοῦ ἔθνους, ἑαυτῆς | δὲ σωτῆρα καὶ κτίστην) in a statue dedication by the Gytheates in his honor from the Athenian Acropolis dating to the end of the reign of Hadrian. The person in question is Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270 *adn.*: *IG* V 1, 1171), who was high-priest of the *Augusti*, too. Although not a Lacedaemonian by birth, Atticus had acquired Spartan citizenship and, as testified by the dedication mentioned above, had engaged himself in favour of the welfare of the entire region. For solicitude (κηδεμονία) as value of the urban élite in the Roman imperial period, as *e.g.* Plut., *Mor.* 823A, see C. Panagopoulos, *DHA* 3, 1977, 197-235. Similar honorific titles are also recorded for humblier citizens in inscriptions of the 2nd and early 3rd c. A.D., *e.g.* υἱός πόλεως (*LAC 462 [6], LAC 641 [1-4]), υἱός βουλῆς (LAC 147), υἱός πόλεως καὶ βουλῆς (LAC 170 [1-3]), θυγάτηρ πόλεως (LAC 232, 386, 652), πάτηρ νόμων καὶ πόλεως (LAC 139 [1]), μήτηρ εὐσέβειας καὶ δήμου και βουλῆς (LAC 219 [3, 4]) and προστάτης πόλεως (LAC 86, 187); for such honorific titles and there actual meaning, see also L. Robert, "Les inscriptions", in: J. Des Gagnières *et alii* (eds), *Laodicée du Lycos: Le nymphé; campagnes 1961-1963* (Lyon - Quebec 1969) 317-21 (with reference to previous bibliography). In summary, one can say that honorific titles of the type cited above were connected with the high-priesthood of the imperial cult or with the gymnasium of the city, if men bore them, and with priestesses of the city's cults, if they were borne by women. The bearers of such titles, of course, belonged to the Spartan élite who guided the fortune of public life and under Roman domination functioned as intermediaries between the Laconian *civitates liberae* and the Roman nomenclature, *i.e.* the senate and the emperor in particular.

C. Iulius Eurycles is honoured by the Roman *negotiatores* living in Laconia. The fact that they chose Gytheion as a place to erect the inscription **[3]** indicates the importance of this harbour for their trading business in the area. Paus. I. 27, 5 attests that already in the mid-5th c. B.C. Boiai together with Gytheion served as Laconia's harbour. It is therefore unsuprising that, just as Gytheion did, the polis attracted Roman tradespeople, as is to be deduced from **[5]**; on the activity of Romans in Laconia see also comment LAC 331.

As attested by *IG* IV² 1, 592 and 662 from the sanctuary of Epidauros, C. Iulius Eurycles son of Lachares (*ARG 146) and his wife Iulia daughter of Iulius (ARG 137) were honoured by the polis of the Epidaureans. The same individual is also meant by Eurycles, the grandfather of C. Iulius Spartiaticus son of Laco (I) (COR 341; cf. *COR 353 [2]) mentioned in the Latin honorary inscription *Corinth* VIII. 2, 68: *C. Iulio Laconis f. | Euryclis n. Fab(ia) Spartiati[co]*. The patronymic Εὐρυκλέους of the same C. Iulius Laco (I) attested in *IvO* 426 (from Olympia, about A.D. 40) refers to this Eurycles, too (see *EL 236; see also Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 50 n. 56, 68, 84, 152 n. 231, 170 ns 70-71, 216-17 no. 99 *adn.*).

h. Iulia (ARG 137), f. C. Iulius Deximachus (LAC 455) and C. Iulius Laco (I) (*LAC 468, MES

224. *ARC 107. *COR 345. *EL 236), through whom grandf. C. Iulius Argolicus [for whom see G. Labarre, *Les cités de Lesbos aux époques hellénistique et impériale* (Paris 1996) 153], C. Iulius Cratinus (ARC 99), Iulia Pantimia (ARC 92) and C. Iulius Spartiaticus (*LAC 509. *ARG 154. *COR 353), through whom most probably great-grandf. C. Iulius Laco (II) (LAC 469) and great-great-grandf. C. Iulius Fabia Eurycles (II) Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius (see [6e. f] and cf. Rémy, Carrières sénatoriales, 321 n. 77) (*LAC 462. *ARC 105) and of C. Iulius Laco (III) (LAC 470), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1172 *add.*; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 204; Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 118; *PIR*^{2} I p. 209; M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 135; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 125-27 nos 29. 29a. 29b; Puech, *Plutarque*, 4852 stemma no. 2; Labarre, *op. cit.*, 153; A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 240-43; *PIR*^{2} P p. 274; Settipani, 493-94 (born 55 and died 7/2 B.C.). For a discussion of the Euryclid's stemma see *LAC 462 *adn.*; see infra, Appendix, Stemma VIII.

***462. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΑΒΙΑ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΗΣ (II) ΗΡΚΛΑΝΟΣ ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ ΟΥΙΒΟΥΛΛΙΟΣ ΠΕΙΟΣ ΓΑΪΟΥ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΛΑΚΩΝΟΣ ΥΙΟΣ ΕΓΓΟΝΟΣ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΣ (I)**

[1] *IG* V 1, 32B, ll. 24-25 [*ca.* A.D. 110-25].

Sparta; large marble plaque the front side (A) and the right narrow side (B) of which are inscribed, the latter bearing an inscription with the detailed career of Damocles (son of Damocles) also known as Philocrates and of Meniscus (son of Meniscus) (LAC 481 [3b], for text). In the patronomate of Ἰο[υ]λίου Εὐρυκλέους, which is cited after that of P. Memmius Pius, the latter was ταμία[ς].

[2] *IG* V 1, 34, ll. 4-5; ll. 2-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 216 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 479) [Hadrianic].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; large, plain marble block bearing an inscription with the career of Sex. Ulpius Severus son of Phoebus, who was [γραμ]ματοφύλα[ξ] in the patronomate of [Ἰου(λίου) Εὐρυ]κλέους.

[3] *IG* V 1, 380, ll. 6-7; comment on the Dioscurid lineage in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 222-23. 225; after an examination of the stone in the Museo Nazionale in Rome text republished by *P. Lombardi, "Iscrizioni greche extra-urbane del Museo Nazionale Romano", *Tituli* 2, 1980, 182 no. 1 with ph. (cf. also *SEG* 30, 1980, 413) [A.D. 116 or first half of 117].

Found on the island of *Kythera;* inscription from an honorary monument for the Emperor Trajan dated by our man, high-priest of the Emperors for life and "patron of the polis". It seems that the monument was funded from the revenue of the polis and that Quintilius Maximus also contributed to the cost.

Αὐτοκράτορα Νέρουαν Τραιανόν | Αὐτοκράτορος Νέρουα Σεβασ{σ}τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Θεοῦ ὑὸν ἄρισ{σ}τον Καίσαρα | Σεβαστὸν Γερμανικὸν Δακικὸν Παρθικὸν Θεὸν Ἀνίκητον, πατέρα | πατρίδος, ἀ[εὶ] τιμητήν, ὕπατον τὸ [ς'], ἰνπεράτορα τὸ [ιβ'], σωτῆρα τοῦ παν[τὸς] |5 κόσ{σ}μου· ἐπὶ ἀρχιερέος διὰ βίου τῶν [Σε]β[α]σ{σ}τῶν φιλοσεβάσ{σ}του τε καὶ φιλ|οπάτριδος καὶ κηδεμόνος τῆς πόλεος [Γ(αΐου)] Ἰουλίου Εὐ[ρυ]κλέους Ἡρκλανοῦ Λου|κίο[υ] Βιβουλίου [Πείου· ἐπιμεληθέντος τῆς ἀναθέσεως] Κέρδ[ω]νος σὺν Ἀβασ|κάντῳ Παρθενίῳ

καὶ [- - - τὸ ἀνάλωμα π]οιη[σαμέ]νων ἐκ{κ} τῶν τῆς | πόλεος προσό[δων - - -] γυμνασίου καὶ [- - -ο]ντος Κυντι<λί>ου Μαξίμου κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα |[10] τὸ τῆς πόλεος βουλ[- - -].

[4] *IG* V 1, 489 + 575 united and emended by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 249-55, pls 34-35 figs a. b (*SEG* 28, 1978, 412, ll. 2-3) [A.D. 136/37].
Sparta, two blocks reused in the late Roman wall of the Spartan acropolis, to the west of tower "E"; they record a public building for the *heros* C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus of the *tribus* Fabia, *i.e.* a shrine for the prominent dead; it was funded by his cousin Iulia Balbilla, who also supervised the construction:

vac. Ἁ πόλ[ις τὸ μνημεῖον (?) *vac.*] | Γαΐῳ Ἰουλί[ῳ Φαβίᾳ Εὐρυκλεῖ Ἡρ]|κλανῷ ἥρω[ι· προσδεξαμένης τὸ] | ἀνάλωμα αὐ[τοῦ (?) καὶ τὰ ἔ]ργα ἐ[πι]|[5]μελουμένης [Ἰουλί]ας Βαλβίλ[λης] | *vac.* τῆς ἀνεψιᾶς αὐτοῦ *vac.*

[5] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 14, 2 (M) and facsimile. comment on pp. 18-19 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 518, ll. 1-2) [early 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλίου [Εὐρυ]κλέους.

[6] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 207-08 no. 5a, facsimile (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 16); *id.*, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 223 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 779; cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 643) [Trajanic-Hadrianic].
Sparta, from the theatre; statue base bearing an honorific inscription by the polis for "her own son":

Ἁ [π]όλις | [Γάι]ον Ἰούλιον Εὐρυ|κλέα, ἀρχιερέα τῶν | Σεβασ|τῶν, τὸν ἴδιον |[5] υἱόν.

[7] A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 437 no. 9, pl. 73c (*SEG* 44, 1994, 360; *AnnÉpigr* 1994, 1606) [Trajan-Hadrian based on palaeography].
Sparta, found at the west end of the Roman stoa in trench RSW 3; flat marble slab with two cuttings on the top surface which show that it was formerly joined to another block with clamps forming a monument of unknown shape; it bears a mutilated honorific inscription for our man: [Γά(ιον) Ἰούλιον Εὐρυ]κλέα Ἡρκλα[νὸν | Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Λ]άκωνος υἱόν *[vac.?]*. *SEG:* Ἡρκ<υ>λα[νόν].

[8] *IG* V 1, 971, ll. 2-5; comment on the Dioscurid lineage in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 222-23. 225 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 902) [first half 2nd c. A.D.].
Asopos, *Plytra:* marble statue base erected by the polis for the person:

[Ἁ πόλις | Γ(άιον) Ἰούλιον] Εὐρ[υκλέα] | Ἡρκλανὸν Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλίο[υ] | Λάκωνος υἱόν, ἔγγο|[5]νον Εὐρυκλέους, | τριακοστὸν καὶ ἕκ|τον ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων, | ἀρχιερέα διὰ βίου τῶν | Σεβαστῶν ἀπὸ προ|[10]γόνων, ἀρετᾶς χάριν | καὶ μεγαλοψυχίας, | τὸν [ἴδ]ιον ἐν ἅπα|σιν εὐεργέταν, | ἐπιμεληθέντος |[15] Ἀργέννου ταμία.

[9] *IG* V 1, 1172, ll. 3-4 and *add.* p. 307; comment on the Dioscurid lineage in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 222-23. 225; republished without alterations by Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 117-118 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 934); text reprinted in A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 237-38 [Trajanic].
Gytheion; marble statue base with an honorary inscription for the person with reference to his *cursus honorum:*

[Γ(άιον) Ἰούλι]ον Εὐ[ρ]υκλέα | [Ἡρκλα]νόν Γ(αΐου) Ἰ[ο]υλίου | [Λάκω]νος υἱόν, ἔκγονο[ν |

Εὐρυκ]λέους, λϛ' ἀπὸ |5 [Διοσκ]ούρων, ἱερέα κ[αὶ | ἀρχιερέα] τοῦ τῶν [Σ]εβαστῶν | [οἴκου δι]ὰ βίου, τα[μί]αν καὶ | [ἀντιστρ]άτηγον τ[ῆ]ς Ἀχαΐα[ς, | δήμου Ῥ]ωμαίων δήμαρχο[ν] |10 [καὶ στρατ]ηγόν, πρ[ε]σβευτὴ[ν | ἐπαρχεία]ς Ἱσπανί[α]ς Βαιτικῆ[ς, | πρεσβευ]τὴν το[ῦ] Σεβαστο[ῦ] | λεγιῶνος γ'.

[10] E. Lane, "An unpublished inscription from Laconia", *Hesperia* 31, 1962, 396-98, pl. 117 (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 191; *SEG* 22, 1967, 310) [1st c. A.D.].
Asopos, found near the village of *Pappadianika;* marble fragment bearing the funerary inscription of a certain Elater, who was the father of Elater and Oetylus. The gravestone was erected by Elater, Oetylus and Nedymus, who were agents of Eurycles:

[Ἐλ]ατήρ, Οἴτυλος, Νήδυμο[ς, | Ἰο]υλίου Εὐρυκλέους πραγμα|τευταὶ ζῶντες ἐποίησαν | [Ἐλατ]ῆρος καὶ Οἰτύλου πατρί· |5 [Ἐ]λατὴρ χαῖρε.

[11a] He should most probably be identified with the eponymous *patronomos* ἐπὶ Εὐ[ρυκλέ]ους, dating the agoronomate of [Εὐκρά]της Πασι[κράτ]εος, cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 680, ll. 3-4 [presumably Hadrianic].
[b] The same is true for ἐπὶ Εὐρυκλέους attested twice in *IG* V 1, 1315 (ll. 23 and 24), a list of civic magistrates of various functions from Thalamai dating to the early Hadrianic period.
[c] He is probably also mentioned in the inscription with the career of Lycinus (son of Lycinus) see *IG* V 1, 44, ll. 3-4 emended by analogy with **[11d]** by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 219-23 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 486) [Marcus Aurelius]: [πράκτωρ τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐ]|ρυκλέους *contra* Kolbe: [ἐπὶ Εὐ]|ρυκλέους (cf. Oliver, *Hesperia Suppl.* 23, 1970, 78-79 no. 3) and
[d] in the career of Nicaro son of Zelus in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166-67 B 9 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 494, ll. 2-3) [Hadrianic-early Antonine], where πράκτωρ τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐρυκλέους ἐπὶ Νεικηφόρου.
[e] In the catalogue of *gerontes IG* V 1, 103 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 568) two officials are mentioned as Εὐρυκλεῖ κάσ(εν), one whose name is lost (l. 4) and [Ἀρ]ιστομένης (Ἀριστομένους) (l. 8) [late Trajanic].

eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 3. 2. 5. 11a. b]**, [πράκτωρ τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐ]ρυκλέους **[11c. d]** ἐπὶ Νεικηφόρου **[11d]**; υἱὸς (*sc.* πόλεως) **[6]**, κηδεμὼν τῆς πόλεος **[3]**; λϛ' ἀπὸ [Διοσκ]ούρων **[9]** / τριακοστὸς καὶ ἕκτος ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων **[8]**, ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν **[6]** / ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ βίου τῶν [Σε]β[α]σ{σ}τῶν **[3]** / ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ βίου τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἀπὸ προγόνων **[8]** / ἱερεὺς κ[αὶ] [ἀρχιερεὺς] τοῦ τῶν [Σ]εβαστῶν [οἴκου δι]ὰ βίου **[9]**, τα[μί]ας καὶ [ἀντιστρ]άτηγος τ[ῆ]ς Ἀχαΐα[ς] **[9]**, [δήμου Ῥ]ωμαίων δήμαρχο[ς] [καὶ στρατ]ηγός **[9]**, πρ[ε]σβευτὴ[ς ἐπαρχεία]ς Ἱσπανί[α]ς Βαιτικῆ[ς] **[9]**, [πρεσβευ]τὴς το[ῦ] Σεβαστο[ῦ] λεγιῶνος γ' **[9]**; φιλοσέβασ{σ}τος καὶ φιλόπατρις **[3]**; posthumously ἥρως **[4]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 179-80 (2). On this person see E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 580-85, *s.v. Iulius* [221] [eponymous *patronomos* A.D. 125]; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 1929-30, 233 [eponymous *patronomos* at Sparta *ca.* A.D. 126]; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 117-18; *PIR*² I 302 [born probably *ca.* A.D. 70: *patronomos* shortly before the year A.D. 125; died shortly after A.D. 130]; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 188-89 n. 3 [born between *ca.* A.D. 60 and 70; died soon after A.D. 130]. 190 n. 2-3. 195. 201. 445. 465 [*patronomos* A.D. 117/18]; M. Wolloch, *Roman*

citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues (Amsterdam 1973) 134-36 O.). Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 38-39. 65. 73. 79. 125-26 no. 29 especially inscription [5] [*cursus honorum* under Trajan; *patronomos* shortly before A.D. 125]; Oliver, *EOS*, 594-95. 602; F. Quass, *Historia* 31, 1982, 191; Kennell, *Institutions*, 29 n. 26. 58 ns 136-37 [contemporary and presumably friend of Ti. Claudius Atticus]. 64-65 ns 155-58 [on his numerous benefactions to his home town and other Peloponnesian poleis]; Cartledge and Spawforth, 98-99. 102. 107. 110-12 [born in about 73 A.D.; entered the Roman senate probably through the sponsorship of Trajan; died about 136 A.D.; *patronomos* about A.D. 116-17]. 126. 129-30. 133-35. 150 [in possession of Kythera in A.D. 116/17]. 159 [senator under Hadrian]. 164. 178. 185-87 [Euryclean Games first celebrated at Sparta in A.D. 136/37]. 192. 218; Puech, *Plutarque*, 4850-55, *s.v.* **Herculanus* [born not after A.D. 80 and died in 131 or 132]; A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 237-44; Settipani, 491-93 [born *ca.* A.D. 95 and died 136/37].

For the date of texts **[1. 2]**, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 281 n. 110 [Trajanic]. Spawforth - Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 96 ns 70. 71; for **[1]** see also the remarks LAC 260 [1]. The date of **[3]** depends on the titulature of the Emperor Trajan, cf. Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 123; see also E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 581-82, *s.v. Iulius* [221], who mentions that after ἰν[π]ερἀτ[ορ]α τὸ there is space for a numeral consisting of two letters, probably [ιβ'], which means A.D. 116 or the first half of 117 and not, as proposed by Kolbe, A.D. 115. The polis which had the monument in honor of Trajan erected is to be identified, according to Groag, *loc. cit.*, with Sparta and not with Kythera, where the stone was found, the revenues of which were exploited by the Euryclides. The title «κηδεμὼν τῆς πόλεος» attested in text **[3]**, according to Groag, *loc. cit.*, is also with reference to Sparta, not Kythera; it is to be understood as an honorific title ("patron of the city", on which see LAC 461 *adn.*) and not as the Greek equivalent of *curator rei publicae*, as E. Groag considered, because the latter corresponds to the Greek λογιστής (cf. Mason, 60 *s.v.* *κηδεμών* = *curator*, but also *patronus*; for a comment on λογιστής, see *ARG 49). For the date of text **[4]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 249-60. For the date of **[5]** see *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 203 (where by misprint *SEG* XI 418). The phrase Ἁ [π]όλις ... τὸν ἴδιον υἱόν in text **[6]** allows us to postulate that the honorific title υἱὸς πόλεως was bestowed upon Herculanus in recognition of his services on behalf of the city of Sparta, see also comment LAC 461.

In texts **[8. 9]** Herculanus claims to be the 36th generation from the Dioscuri, which calls to mind the Dioscurid lineage of C. Iulius Spartiaticus (*LAC 509). His agnomen Herculanus is to be interpreted as an allusion to the claim of descent from Heracles, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 110. For a comment on heroic pedigrees in Sparta, Messenia and Argos see Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 196 n. 49. The terms ἔγγονος/ἔκγονο[ς] appearing in **[8]**: Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλίο[υ] | Λάκωνος υἱόν, ἔγγονον Εὐρυκλέους and **[9]**: Γ(αΐου) Ἰ[ο]υλίου | [Λάκω]νος υἱόν, ἔκγονο[ν | Εὐρυκ]λέους should not be translated as grandson, but rather as «descendant of»; Herculanus was the great-great-grandson of Eurycles, cf. Rémy, *Carrières sénatoriales*, 294 n. 116.

321 n. 77 and see also the discussion of the Euryclid's stemma below. On the inscriptions **[8]** and **[9]** see also Salomies, "Honorific inscriptions", 159 n. 80. 174 n. 206 with a list of the cities of the province of Achaia, in which inscriptions honouring senators are attested.

In text **[10]** A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 260 n. 78 prefers to recognize C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus and not C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461), as proposed «in all probability» by the first editor E. Lane, *Hesperia* 31, 1962, 397. The πραγματευταί in **[10**, ll. 2-3**]** indicate persons entrusted with the administration of the estates of a prominent provincial. The fact that the village *Pappadianika*, where text **[10]** was found, is not far from the site of the ancient polis of Asopos, suggests that Herculanus had estates in that area. Comparable is an inscription from Thyrea in Arcadia dated to the 3rd c. A.D. which attests Gellius Carpus (ARC 84, for text) as πραγματευτὴς τῆς Θυρεατικῆς χώρας. The πράκτωρ τῶν ἀπὸ Εὐρυκλέους mentioned in **[11c. d]** must have been a collector of the revenues from the property left by Eurycles, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 187 who, however, identifies the Eurycles of **[11c. d]** with C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461). The patronomate of Nicephorus of **[11d]** is assigned by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 to *ca.* A.D. 129/30. For a comment on the date of **[11e]** see *SEG* 11, 1950, 568.

For the nomenclature of this individual see Kajanto, *Cognomina*, 18. 214 *s.v. Herculanus*, 251 *s.v. Pius*; Solin and Salomies, 207 *s.v. Vibulius/Vibullius* (gent.). 341 *s.v. Herculanus* (cogn.). 379 *s.v. Pius* (cogn.). The nomenclature in **[3]** betrays ties to the Corinthian notable L. Vibullius Pius (COR 642), who seems to have appointed Herculanus as his heir not long before A.D. 116/17, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 258 n. 68. The father-in-law of the Athenian magnate Ti. Claudius Atticus (*LAC 270), L. Vibullius Rufus (cf. *COR 343 *adn.*), also belonged to the Corinthian *Vibullii*, cf. Kennell, *Institutions*, 58 ns 136-37. Hence the comtemporaries C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus and Ti. Claudius Atticus, by then the two mightiest Greek *hegemones* and the first Greeks admitted to the Roman senate, were both related to the prominent family of the Corinthian *Vibullii* and it is almost sure that they knew each other very well. From the evidence of the inscription **[4]** results that Herculanus was also related to an other illustrious contemporary, C. Iulius Antiochus Epiphanes Philopappus, who had become Roman senator already shortly before Herculanus and to whom Plutarch dedicated his discourse on flatters *Quomodo adulator ab amico internoscatur*. Herculanus' mother must have been the sister of Philopappus' father C. Iulius Antiochus Epiphanes and the daughter of the last King of Commagene Antiochus IV. Philopappus' sister, Iulia Balbilla (LAC 381), the ἀνεψιά, who funded the monument to which text **[4]** belonged, was consequently the maternal first cousin of Herculanus, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 259-60. Considering the onomastic affinities, a relationship between Herculanus and the *cos. suff.* of the year A.D. 108 Q. Roscius Sex. f. Quir. Coelius Murena Silius Decianus Vibull<i>us Pius Iulius Eurycles Herc<u>lanus Pompeius Falco (*PIR*^{2} P 602 and stemma of the Pompeii Falcones *ibid.*, p. 265) should be postulated, cf. Puech, *Plutarque*, 4854 n. 77. It is highly probable that Herculanus got to know Plutarch

personally on the occasion of the latter's stay at Sparta, cf. Puech, *op. cit.*, 4851. The importance of the family of the Spartan Euryclids went back to Eurycles son of Lachares (LAC 461). Herculanus' own political career is derived from the text **[9]**, cf. A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 244: Herculanus, born towards the end of the reign of Domitian, became eponymous *patronomos* while only in his early twenties. In several inscriptions **[3, 6, 8-9]** Herculanus is attested as high-priest of the imperial cult at Sparta, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277; for this priestly titulature from the reign of Nero onwards, see M. Kantiréa, "Remarques sur le culte de la *domus Augusta* en Achaïe de la mort d'Auguste à Néron", in: O. Salomies (ed.), *The Greek East in the Roman context, Proceedings of a colloquium organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens*, May 21 and 22, 1999 (Helsinki 2001) 58 n. 50. The sources do not report any wife and children. The hypothesis that Herculanus had no children is strengthened by the fact that the hereditary high-priesthood of the imperial cult after Herculanus' death passed over to C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641) and also by the fact that the erection of the monument belonging to **[4]** was taken on by Herculanus' first cousin Iulia Balbilla. For the link among Herculanus and the Spartan *Pomponii* see comment LAC 460. Grunauer-von Hoershelmann, 81-82 suggests that the revival of the coin types that had circulated under C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461 [6h]) might be explained by the fact that an Euryclid, probably C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius, was in charge of the Spartan mint under Hadrian. The reverse-types of groups XXV and XXVI of Eurycles' autonomous coinage under Augustus are copied by the Hadrianic groups XXXVII and XXXVIII (cf. *loc. cit.*, tabs 19 and 20 with tab. 24).

An unpublished inscription (Sparta Museum, inv. no. 6474) discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς* attests two events — to be connected, as it seems, with the provisions in the last will of C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus — in the patronomate of Neicephorus son of Marcus (LAC 483 [7c]), which therefore has to be dated to *ca.* A.D. 136/37: 1.) the quinquennial games of the Euryclea, so-called in memory of the benefactor, were celebrated for the first time; 2.) the donation of the island of Kythera to Sparta by the Emperor Hadrian on the death of Herculanus, who himself had apparently bequeathed the island to Hadrian, having inherited it from his far ancestor C. Iulius Eurycles (I) son of Lachares (LAC 461), who had in his turn been granted it by Augustus, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 252; Cartledge and Spawforth, 110-11; G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431 n. 9; generally on the introduction of new festivals in Sparta and other Peloponnesian poleis, see Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 199-200 n. 76.

A. V. Karapanayiotou-Oikonomopoulou, "A Roman portrait from Monemvasia of the early second century AD", in: W. G. Cavanagh - S. E. C. Walker (eds), *Sparta in Laconia. Proceedings of the 19th British Museum Classical Colloquium*, London 6-8 December 1995 (Nottingham 1998) 122-23 tentatively proposes to identify C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus (according to Karapanayiotou born not long after A.D. 72) with a bearded marble head of the so-called *Rollockenfrisur*-type from a portrait statue found in a private house in *Monemvasia*. She assigns the head to an Attic

workshop of the early Hadrianic period, most probably the same one which worked on the sepulchral monument of Philopappus at Athens. The statue was apparently originally set up in one of the poleis of the Eleutherolakones whence it was transferred to *Monemvasia*, as, for instance, in Asopos, which honours Herculanus for his services towards the city as *euergetes* **[8]**, or in the near Epidauros Limera.

Some constructions have been associated with the energetic activity of Herculanus in favour of his home town: the Roman stoa at the northwest end of the plateau called *Palaiokastro* was most probably built in the second quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. under C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus, see E. Kourinou, *Σπάρτη. Συμβολή στή μνημειακή τοπογραφία της* (Athens 2000) 109 n. 332; map 2 no. 13; fig. 1 no. 5; fig. 15. Pausanias (III. 14, 6) reports that two gymnasia were situated in the *dromos* at Sparta, one of which was a dedication of Eurycles: Πεποίηται δέ καί γυμνάσια ἐν τῷ Δρόμῳ, τὸ ἕτερον Εὐρυκλέους ἀνάθημα, ἀνδρὸς Σπαρτιάτου. Cartledge and Spawforth, esp. 111. 130. 133, Puech, *Plutarque*, 4851 n. 66 and Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 210 no. 35 convincingly associate this passage of Pausanias also with C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus *contra* Papachatzis II, 338-39 n. 3. 360 n. 1, who links it to the Augustan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (I) son of Lachares. Not only was C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus a benefactor to his home town of Sparta, but to other Greek cities as well. In return he was honoured with a great number of honorific statues. Consequently he should be recognized in two inscriptions from Mantinea, an inscription reporting only his name on a cylindrical base and a building inscription on an architrave attesting that he had erected a stoa for the polis of Mantinea and the ἐπιχώριος θεὸς Ἀντίνοος through his heirs, cf. Paus. VIII. 9, 7-8 (*ARC 105 [1. 2]). This act was designed by Herculanus to express to the Emperor Hadrian his sympathy for the loss of Antinous. His loyalty and closeness to Hadrian is also reflected by the title φιλοσέβαστος in text **[3]**. Paus. II. 3, 5 attests that the most famous of the baths in Corinth was built by the Spartiate Eurycles who had it lavishly decorated with prophyrite from the Laconian Croceai, cf. Papachatzis II, 71 n. 3. As Herculanus was connected with Corinth through family ties (see above) the mentioned Eurycles can again be identified with C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 104; Puech, *Plutarque*, 4851 n. 67 and A. J. S. Spawforth, "Roman Corinth: the formation of a colonial élite", in: *Roman onomastics*, 174. 179 no. 15 *contra* J. H. Kent, *Corinth* VIII. 3, no. 314.

As for his Roman *cursus honorum*, Herculanus entered the senate as *quaestor pro praetore (sc. provinciae) Achaiae* soon after the accession of the Emperor Hadrian (cf. Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 118; *PIR*² I 302, but a date for the entry already under Trajan must equally be considered, see among others Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 126; Cartledge and Spawforth, 110); he became *tribunus plebis ca.* in A.D. 123, *praetor (populi Romanorum:* δήμου Ῥωμαίων evidently by error set in front of δήμαρχον in l. 9 of **[9]** and not in front of στρατηγόν in l. 10) *ca.* in A.D. 125, *legatus provinciae Hispaniae Baeticae ca.* in A.D. 126/27, *legatus Augusti legionis III* in Syria *ca.* in A.D. 129/30 and died *ca.* in A.D. 136/37.

Herculanus' ancestry has been the object of controversy. Disagreement exists

especially concerning the number of homonymous relatives with the name C. Iulius Laco (see comment at *LAC 468) and concerning the position of the procurator C. Iulius Spartiaticus within the stemma of the Euryclids. As a result different stemmata have been offered, presented in an overall view by A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 240-43 and rediscussed by Settipani, 491-95 and Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, *Péloponnèse*, 349-51:

1.) Kolbe, *IG* V 1, *add.* 1172; E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 580-585, *s.v. Iulius* [221]; *PIR*[2] I p. 209 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261, whom we follow (see at the end of this lemma): C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus was the son of the *patronomos* C. Iulius Laco (II), grandson of the procurator C. Iulius Spartiaticus [who was the brother of C. Iulius Cratinus, (C. Iulius) Argolicus and Iulia Pantimia], great-grandson of the Claudian procurator and Spartan dynast C. Iulius Laco (I) [who was the brother of C. Iulius Deximachus] and great-great-grandson of the friend of Augustus and Spartan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (I) son of Lachares (II); he was the brother of the *patronomos* C. Iulius Laco (III).

2.) G. W. Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 118: C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus was the son of the *patronomos* C. Iulius Laco (III), grandson of the procurator C. Iulius Laco (II) [who was the brother of the procurator C. Iulius Spartiaticus, C. Iulius Cratinus, (C. Iulius) Argolicus and Iulia Pantimia], great-grandson of the Spartan dynast C. Iulius Laco (I) and great-great-grandson of the Augustan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (I) son of Lachares (II); he was the brother of C. Iulius Laco (IV).

3.) Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 125-27 nos 29. 29a. 29b (partly following Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 204): C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus was the son of the *patronomos* C. Iulius Laco (III), grandson of the *patronomos* C. Iulius Laco (II) [who was the brother of the procurator C. Iulius Spartiaticus, C. Iulius Cratinus, (C. Iulius) Argolicus and Iulia Pantimia], great-grandson of the Claudian procurator and Spartan dynast C. Iulius Laco (I) and great-great-grandson of the Augustan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (I) son of Lachares.

4.) A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 243: C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus was the son of the *patronomos* C. Iulius Laco (III), grandson of the *patronomos* C. Iulius Laco (II) [who was the brother of the procurator C. Iulius Spartiaticus (IV), C. Iulius Cratinus, (C. Iulius) Argolicus and Iulia Pantimia], great-grandson of the Spartan dynast C. Iulius Laco [who was the brother of Rhadamanthys and C. Iulius Deximachus] and great-great-great grandson of the Augustan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (I) son of Lachares (II).

5.) Puech, *Plutarque*, 4852 stemma no. 2; Settipani, 493: C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus was the son of the *patronomos* C. Iulius Laco (III), grandson of the *patronomos* and procurator C. Iulius Laco (II) [who was the brother of the procurator C. Iulius Spartiaticus, C. Iulius Cratinus, (C. Iulius) Argolicus and Iulia Pantimia], great-grandson of the Spartan dynast C. Iulius Laco (I) [who was the brother of Rhadamanthys and C. Iulius Deximachus] and great-great grandson of the Augustan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (I) son of Lachares (II).

s. C. Iulius Laco (II) (LAC 469), through whom presumably grands. C. Iulius Spartiaticus

(*LAC 509. *ARG 154. *COR 353), great-grands. C. Iulius Laco (I) (*LAC 468. MES 224. *ARC 107. *COR 345. *EL 236) and great-great-grands. C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461. ARG 146. COR 341), b. C. Iulius Laco (III) (LAC 470), cousin Iulia Balbilla (LAC 381); due to the name some sort of kinship has to be postulated between C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus and the younger C. Iulius Eurycles (III) (LAC 460), but the exact degree of relationship is unknown. C. Iulius Herac(- - -) (COR 343), *IIvir* under Augustus, has generally been regarded as a member of the Spartan family of the Euryclids; but this is rejected by Spawforth, in: *Roman onomastics*, 174. 179 no. 15 (also for previous bibliography); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VIII.

463. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧΟΣ

A. A. Themos, "Ἐπιγραφὲς ἀπὸ τὴ Σπάρτη", *Horos* 13, 1999, 57-58 no. 1, pl. 8, 1-2 (*AnnEpigr* 1999, 1458; *SEG* 49, 1999, 400, l. 5) [Hadrianic].

Sparta, from a private house; small circular dedicatory marble altar in honour of the Emperor Hadrian erected by this person:

Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος | Τραϊανοῦ Ἁδριανοῦ Σε|βαστοῦ, Τῷ σωτῆρι τῆς | Σπάρτης καὶ κτίστῃ. |⁵ Γ(άιος) Ἰού(λιος) Εὔτυχος.

Remarks: Eutychus is a very common name at Sparta, see Bradford, 183-185 (1-23). A comparable inscription is *IG* V 1, 404.

464. ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΓΡΑΠΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 149 (l. 7) united with *IG* V 1, 155 by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 600 [late Antonine]. The inscription *IG* V 1, 149 was found at Sparta, *IG* V 1, 155 at *Mystras*; two fragments of a marble stele with a catalogue of officials, perhaps *agoranomoi*. *IG* V 1, 149 mentions two ἔνσειτοι, a cook, an official ἐπὶ τοῦ μυχοῦ and another official (our man) ἐπὶ τοῦ μακέλλου, *i.e.* a person responsible of the μάκελλος, the trade market.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 100. For further comment see LAC 337.

465. (ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ [?]) [Ι]ΠΠΟΘΡΑΗΣ

IG V 1, 534, l. 4 [late Antonine].

Sparta, formerly in front of the theatre; base with civic honorary inscription for Γάιον Ἰού-λιον Ἀγαθοκλέ[α Ἱ]πποθράους.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 211 (2). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1980, 214 n. 59; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 208 n. 56 (date). If Spawforth's genealogy (see below) is correct, this individual too was a C. Iulius.

f. C. Iulius Agathocles (II) (LAC 414), descendant — perhaps s. C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 415) and hence grands. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499) (A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 ns 58-59), most probably f.-in-law Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542) (A. J. S. Spawforth,

ABSA 80, 1985, 208, 238), grandf. Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387), through whom great-grandf. Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219. *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 pl.1 (Memmii). 225 pl. 3 (Claudii); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata VI, VII and IX.

466. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 662, ll. 1-2 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1962, 4 and 146 for Οὐρανιάδα γ'); only ll. 3-4 reprinted in Th. Ch. Sarikakis, "Ἄκτια τὰ ἐν Νικοπόλει", *AE* 1965, 160 no. 25; *I.Smyrna* II.1, 143 no. 656; Stefanis, *Διονυσιακοὶ τεχνῖται*, no. 1272 [first half 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a civic honorary inscription by the polis of Smyrna for its citizen, the tragedian C. Iulius Iulianus, victor in the dramatic contests at the agonistic festivals of *Urania* (at the third Uraniad), of Pythia, Actia and 18 times at the *Koina Asias* and *Kreton* as well as 340 times at the other penteteric and trieteric contests; he was made citizen at many places all over Greece, Macedonia and Thessaly:

Ἡ πόλ[ις ἡ] Σμυρναίων Γ(άιον) Ἰούλιον | Ἰουλιανόν, τὸν ἴδιον πολείτην | νεικήσαντα τραγωδοὺς Οὐρανι|άδα γ' καὶ Πυθία καὶ Ἄκτια καὶ Κοινὰ Ἀσίας <καὶ Κρητῶν> |[5] ιη', καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀγῶνας πενταετη|ρικούς τε καὶ τριετηρικοὺς τμ', πολει|τευθέντα δὲ ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι καὶ Μακε|δονίᾳ καὶ Θεσσαλίᾳ. *hedera* {καὶ Κρητῶν}

From Smyrna, presumably made Spartan citizen

Remarks: The person is only known from this honorary inscription with a record of his victories that his fellow citizens had erected for him at Sparta, where the Uranian Games took place. Sarikakis, Petzl and Stefanis, *loc. cit.* date the inscription in the reign of Augustus or in the 1st c. A.D. A different *terminus post quem* is, though, provided by the institution of these games as τὰ Μέγιστα Οὐράνια Σεβαστὰ Νερουανίδεια at Sparta in A.D. 97/98, cf. Moretti, *IAG* II, 201-02; A. J. S. Spawforth, "Agonistic festivals in Roman Greece", in: S. Walker - A. Cameron (eds), *The Greek renaissance in the Roman empire. Papers from the tenth British Museum classical colloquium* (London 1989) 194 n. 12 and especially Cartledge and Spawforth, 185, 195-96. As they were celebrated quinquennially the third Uraniad fell in A.D. 109/10, cf. *ibid.*, 232 no. 4. The inscription is also mentioned in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 218. Generally on the introduction of new festivals in Sparta and other Peloponnesian poleis see Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 199 n. 72-200 n. 76.

For the person, see also J. B. O'Connor, *Chapters in the history of actors and acting in ancient Greece, together with a Prosopographia Histrionum Graecorum* (Chicago 1908) no 255 (with a reprint of the text according to Le Bas-Foucart); G. Cadoux, *Ancient Smyrna* (Oxford 1938) 234 n. 2 (with a reference to similar victors): he, too, tentatively proposes to date the inscription in the reign of Augustus, which is, of course, much too early; M. Bonaria, *RE Suppl.* X (1965) 332, no. 288a. For Aurelius Damas, another athlete from Smyrna, who won prizes at the Κοινὰ Ἀσίας at Sardis and elsewhere and thereby obtained several citizenships, see J. R. S. Sterrett, *MDAI (A)* 8, 1883, 326-28 no. 9.

467. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) Λ[- - -]

IG V 1, 156A, l. 1 [presumably mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; left lower corner of opisthogarphic marble stele with groove on the left; it bears a catalogue of uncertain nature; four lines with names in the nominative case are partly preserved.

Remarks: Bradford, 255 (3) proposes as alternative the reading Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) [- - -]; this is not very probable in view of the name in the following line, which reads Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) Κλεόφαντος (LAC 443, for comment on the date).

***468. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΛΑΚΩΝ (I) ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΥΣ (I) ΥΙΟΣ**

[1] S. V. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 1, 1928, 16-38 fig. 4. For text, extensive bibliography and comment, see LAC 461 [4] [A.D. 15].

Gytheion; *lex sacra* testifying the celebration of the imperial cult and the installation of a festival called *Caesarea* and *Euryclea*, one day of which was named in honour of C. Iulius Eurycles (l. 19) (LAC 461 [4], for text) and another one in honour of C. Iulius Laco (ll. 20-21), both men celebrated as benefactors of the polis.

[2] *IG* V 1, 1243, ll. 2-4 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 942: «*ca.* A.D. 10») [early 1st c. A.D.].

Tainaron; marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing an honorary inscription for Laco as *euergetes;* the monument was erected by the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones*:

Τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἐλευ|θερολακώνων Γάιον | Ἰούλιον Λάκωνα Εὐ|ρυκλέους υἱὸν τὸν |⁵ ἴδιον εὐεργέτην. | Δαμαρμενίδας στρα|τηγῶν ἐπεμελήθη.

[3a] The same person is attested as father of C. Iulius Spartiaticus (*LAC 509, for entire text) in the fragmentary civic honorary inscription *IG* V 1, 463, ll. 3-4 [mid-1st c. A.D.]:

Γά(ιον) Ἰούλ[ιον Σπαρτιατικόν], | Λάκων[ος υἱόν, ἔκγονον Εὐ]|ρυκλέ[ους].

[b] *BMC Peloponessus*, 127 no. 66 pl. XXV 7. Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, 73-77, 171-74 with pls 21-22: groups XXXII - XXXIV. *RPC* I, 248 nos 1109-12 [issued between 2 B.C. and A.D. 31]. Bronze coins bearing on the reverse the legend ΕΠΙ ΛΑΚΩΝΟΣ.

[c] *BMC Peloponessus*, 128 no. 72 pl. XXV 12. Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, 79-80, 174-78 with pls 22-23: groups XXXV and XXXVI. *RPC* I, 248 nos 1113-15. For another coin found in an excavation in Sparta, see A. A. Themos, *AD* 50, 1995, *Chron.* B' 1, 133, n. 19 (here by misprint a coin of Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Λάκωνος) [under Claudius]. Bronze coins bearing on the reverse the legend ΕΠΙ ΛΑΚΩΝΟΣ.

Remarks: Bradford, 256 (1) and *LGPN* III.A, 266 *s.v. Λάκων* (6) [*ca.* 20 B.C.-A.D. 50.]; in both **[3a]** is omitted. On this person see E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 658-660, *s.v. Iulius* [309]; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, especially 169-197; *PIR*² I, 372; Pflaum, *Carrières* I, 63 no. 24 bis.; G. W. Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 114-18; S. Démougin, *L'ordre équestre sous les Julio-Claudiens*, Collection de l'École Française de Rome 108 (Rome 1988) 837 no. 503; Cartledge and Spawforth, esp. 101-04; S. Démougin, *CJC*,

pp. 415-17 no. 503 (C. Iulius C. f. Fab. Laco).

Literary and numismatic **[3b]** evidence testify that C. Iulius Laco was restored to rule Sparta after the death of his father C. Iulius Eurycles son of Lachares (died at latest in 2 B.C.), who had been condemned by Augustus in 7 B.C. So **[1]** presupposes that C. Iulius Eurycles himself was already dead when Tiberius ascended the throne and that his son C. Iulius Laco (I) had been restored at Sparta either after Tiberius was rehabilitated by the Emperor Augustus and had returned from Rhodes to Rome or at latest at the beginning of the reign of Tiberius. But then Laco was himself exiled by the Emperor Tiberius in A.D. 33 as a consequence of his family ties with the Pompeii Macrini and his possessions were confiscated, cf. Tac., *Ann.* VI. 18, 2: *Etiam in Pompeiam Macrinam exilium statuitur, cuius maritum Argolicum, socerum Laconem e primoribus Achaeorum Caesar adflixerat. Pater quoque inlustris eques Romanus ac frater praetorius, cum damnatio instaret, se ipsi interfecere. Datum erat crimini, quod Theophanen Mytilenaeum proavum eorum Cn. Magnus inter intimos habuisset, quodque defuncto Theophani caelestis honores Graeca adulatio tribuerat.* Tacitus mentions only the exile of Pompeia Macrina, her husband Argolicus and her father-in-law (C. Iulius) Laco (I), but it is clear that the whole family of the Spartan dynast was affected by the banishment, cf. K. Buraselis, "Two notes on Theophanes' descendants", in: O. Salomies (ed.), *The Greek East in the Roman context, Proceedings of a colloquium organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens,* May 21 and 22, 1999 (Helsinki 2001) esp. 61 and see also Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 33. 39; Puech, *Plutarque*, 4853-54 n. 74; A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 242.

Under Caius or more probably under Claudius, C. Iulius Laco (I) was pardoned and returned to Sparta as is testified by the numismatic testimonies **[3c]**. Claudius raised him and his son C. Iulius Spartiaticus to the equestrian order and made Laco a *procurator*, cf. Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 39. An imperial subscript dated to *ca.* A.D. 42 which might be connected with Laco's reestablishment at Sparta is presented by G. Shipley - A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 90, 1995, esp. 432-34 with ns 19 and 26, pl. 43a-b. According to the Latin inscription *Corinth* VIII. 2, 67 in honour of C. Iulius C. f. Fab(ia) Laco (*COR 345), he then held the position of procurator to the Emperor Claudius and assumed a series of local colonial offices and liturgies, being attested as *augur, agonothetes Isthm(ieon) and Caesareon, duumvir quinquennalis, curio, flamen Augusti.* A. B. West, *Corinth* VIII. 2, 67; *PIR*² I 372; Bradford, 256 *s.v. C. Iulius Laco* (1); Démougin, *CJC* 415-16 no. 5; Cartledge and Spawforth, 102; A. J. S. Spawforth, *Hesperia* 63, 1994, 218 and *id.*, "*Roman Corinth: the formation of a colonial élite*", in: *Roman onomastics*, 174 convincingly connect the Corinthian inscription with this Laco, whereas G. W. Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 117 n. 47 and Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, 73 ns 73-74, argue that the inscription does not refer to this Laco, but to an homonymous cousin or nephew of his, because his filiation *(Euryclis f.)* is not cited. A. J. S. Spawforth, *Hesperia* 63, 1994, 219 and *id.*, in: *Roman onomastics*, 174 n. 33 suggests assigning Laco's quinquennial duovirate to A.D. 41/2.

The same individual should be recognized in the private statue dedication *IvO* 426

from Olympia in his honour by the Elean M. Antonius Alexio dated about A.D. 40 (*EL 236), see Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 152 n. 231. 170 ns 70-71. 214 no. 91 [1]. 216-17 no. 99 *adn.* Also noteworthy is an inscription on the three central metopes of the facade of the monumental Doric propylon at the north end of the gymnasium's west stoa in the polis of Messene, in which probably the same person is mentioned (MES 224 and comment *ad. loc.*).

The chronological distance between the governship by a Laco over Sparta in the 2nd decade of the 1st c. A.D. and the colonial career under Claudius of a Laco, however, does not exclude the possibility of the existence of two separate homonymous persons named Laco. If this is the case, the dynast of Sparta will have been C. Iulius Laco (I) (*LAC 468), father of the Caii Iulii Spartiaticus, Argolicus, Cratinus and of Iulia Pantimia and the procurator will have been C. Iulius Laco (II) (*COR 345), brother of the Caii Iulii Spartiaticus, Argolicus, Cratinus and of Iulia Pantimia, cf. G. W. Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 118. Puech, *Plutarque*, 4852 stemma no. 2 identifies the procurator C. Iulius Laco (II) with the homonymous *patronomos* of the 2nd half of the 1st c. A.D. and continues the pedigree from her C. Iulius Laco (II) rather than from the dynast C. Iulius Laco (I) and from C. Iulius Spartiaticus.

Moreover C. Iulius Laco (I) should be recognized in the patronymic Λάκωνος of C. Iulius Spartiaticus in the honorary inscription *IG* IV, 1469 from the sanctuary of Asclepius at Epidauros (ARG 154). The Latin honorary inscription in *Corinth* VIII, 2, 68, ll. 1-2 (*COR 353 [2]) also attests C. Iulius Spartiaticus as son of Laco: *C. Iulio Laconis f. Euryclis n. Fab(ia) Spartiati[co].* Two inscribed statue bases from the sanctuary of Despoina at Lykosoura (*IG* V 2, 541A, ll. 6-8 and *IG* V 2, 542B, ll. 6-8) testify the same Λάκων as father of C. Iulius Cratinus (*ARC 99. *ARC 107) and of Iulia Pantimia (ARC 92. *ARC 107). The Athenian decree *IG* II², 1069, l. 2 is dated by the eponymous archontate of a Λάκων, priest of Drusus, who, according to E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 660, *s.v. Iulius (Laco)* [309]; P. Graindor, *Athènes de Tibère a Trajan* (Le Caire 1931) 49 n. 5; *Corinth* VIII. 2, 67 (p. 49); *PIR*² I, 372; Cartledge and Spawforth, 101. 104 and S. Follet *(per litt.)*, is with great probability identical with the Spartan dynast, cf. P. Graindor, *Chronologie des archontes Athéniens sous l'empire* (Bruxelles 1922) 59-62 no. 26. 292, who (*contra* Groag) places his term between 9/8 B.C. and A.D. 13/14.

s. C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461. ARG 146. COR 341), b. C. Iulius Deximachus (LAC 455), f. (C. Iulius) Argolicus, through whom f.-in-law Pompeia Macrina daughter of Cn. (?) Pompeius Macer [see Tac., *Ann.* VI 18; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 100 *ad* no. 1; G. Labarre, *Les cités de Lesbos aux époques hellénistique et impériale* (Paris 1996) 148-49], also f. C. Iulius Cratinus (ARC 99), f. Iulia Pantimia (ARC 92) and f. C. Iulius Spartiaticus (*LAC 509. *ARG 154. *COR 353); through the last most probably grandf. C. Iulius Laco (II) (LAC 469) and great-grandf. C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius (*LAC 462. *ARC 105) and C. Iulius Laco (III) (LAC 470), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1172 *add.*; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 204; G. W. Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 118; *PIR*² I p. 209; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 125-27 nos 29. 29a. 29b; Puech, *Plutarque*, 4852 stemma no. 2; Labarre, *op. cit.*, 153; A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 240-43; *PIR*² P, p. 274; Settipani, 493 (born

about 20 B.C.). For a discussion of the Euryclid's stemma see *LAC 462; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VIII.

469. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΛΑΚΩΝ (II)

[1] *IG* V 1, 480, ll. 13-14 [late 1st/early 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, «at the east tower»; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for Ti. Claudius Harmonicus (LAC 296 [2], for text), honoured by the phyle of the *Kynosoureis* through the *synarchia* in the second patronomate of this person: ... διὰ συναρχίας, ..., | ... τῆς ἐπὶ Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλίου Λάκωνος τὸ β'.

[2] *IG* V 1, 971, ll. 2-3 [first half 2nd c. A.D.].
Asopos, *Plytra;* marble statue base erected by the polis for the person's son, C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus (*LAC 462 [8], for text): [Γ(άιον) Ἰούλιον] Εὐρ[υκλέα] | Ἡρκλανόν, Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλίο[υ] | Λάκωνος υἱόν, ἔγγο|⁵νον Εὐρυκλέους.

[3] *IG* V 1, 1172, ll. 3-4 and *add.* p. 307; republished without alterations by Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 117-18 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 934); text reprinted in A. R. Birley, "Hadrian and the Greek senators", *ZPE* 116, 1997, 237-38 [Trajanic].
Gytheion; marble statue base with an honorary inscription for the person's son, C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus (*LAC 462 [9], for text): [Γ(άιον) Ἰούλι]ον Εὐ[ρ]υκλέα | [Ἡρκλα]νόν Γ(αΐου) Ἰ]ο[υλίου | [Λάκω]νος υἱὸν ἔκγονο[ν | Εὐρυκ]λέους.

[4] A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 437 no. 9, pl. 73c (*SEG* 44, 1994, 360; *AnnÉpigr* 1994, 1606) [Trajan-Hadrian, based on palaeography].
Sparta, found at the west end of the Roman stoa in 1990; flat marble slab with two cuttings on the top surface, which indicate that it was formerly joined to another block with clamps, forming a monument of unknown design; it bears a mutilated honorary inscription for the person's son, C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus (*LAC 462 [7], fot text): [Γά(ιον) Ἰούλιον Εὐρυ]κλέα Ἡρκλα[νὸν | Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Λ]άκωνος υἱόν *[vac.?]*.

[5a] He should be identified with Laco son of Laco dating a victory of Thrasyboulus son of Callicrates, as is clear from the latter's dedication to Artemis Orthia *IG* V 1, 280, ll. 3-4; cf. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 312 no. 29; by then his patronomate was exercised by his homonymous son Laco [late 1st/early 2nd c. A.D.]: ... ἐπὶ Λάκωνος, | πατρονομοῦντος δὲ ὑπὲ|⁵ρ αὐτὸν Λάκωνος τοῦ ὑοῦ | ...

[b] The same person is meant by the patronymic of Λάκωνος τοῦ (Λάκωνος) dating a victory of Damio son of Antestius Philocrates, as reported by the latter's dedication to Artemis Orthia *IG* V 1, 281, ll. 1-2, pl. 5 (where by misprint no. 280 instead of 281), cf. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 314-15 no. 34, ph. fig. 139 [late 1st/early 2nd c. A.D.]: ... ἐπὶ Λάκωνος, | πατρονομοῦντος δὲ ὑπὲ|⁵ρ αὐτὸν Λάκωνος τοῦ ὑοῦ | ...

eponymous *patronomos* for the second time **[1]**. Laco was substituted in his eponymous patronomate by his son Laco **[5a]**

Remarks: Three C. Iulii Lacones, members of the family of C. Iulius Eurycles son of Lachares, should be distinguished, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 72; E. Groag,

RE X 1 (1918) 660-661, *s.v. Iulius* [310] and Bradford distinguish **[1]** [= Bradford, 257 (3)] from **[2-3. 5a-5b]** [= Bradford, 256 (2)] considering **[1]** as C. Iulius Laco (III) son of C. Iulius Laco (II) and brother of C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus and presumbaly great grandson of the Augustan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 457 n. 4 no. 3. 463 identifies the eponymous patronomos of **[1]** with C. Iulius Laco (III) and dates his second term to *ca.* A.D. 82/83; cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 105 n. 1. The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 266 s.v. Λάκων (7) [1st c. A.D.] refer to Laco discussed here as C. Iulius Laco (I) son of C. Iulius Spartiaticus and father of C. Iulius Laco (II) and C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius.

Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 480 *app. crit.* followed by Jones, *Public organization*, 21 dates the acme of Laco (II) to the early 2nd c. A.D., whereas Groag, *loc. cit.* dates **[1]** in the Hadrianic period. Settipani, 493 dates his patronomate to *ca.* A.D. 75. For honours conferred by the polis on individuals through the body of the *synarchia*, as in text **[1]**, see A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 416.

Most probably s. C. Iulius Spartiaticus (*LAC 509. *ARG 154. *COR 353), through whom grands. C. Iulius Laco (I) (*LAC 468. MES 224. *ARC 107. *COR 345. EL *236) and great-grands. C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461. ARG 146. COR 341), f. C. Iulius Laco (III) (LAC 470) and C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius (*LAC 462. *ARC 105); as his son Herculanus is attested (see *LAC 462 [4]) to have been the cousin of Iulia Balbilla (LAC 381), Herculanus' mother must have been Balbilla's aunt. Balbilla's father was C. Iulius Antiochus Epiphanes, the son of Antiochus IV, King of Commagene, and of Iotape, cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1172 *add.*; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 204; G. W. Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 118; *PIR*[2] I, p. 209; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 125-27 nos 29. 29a. 29b; Puech, *Plutarque*, 4852 stemma no. 2; A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 240-43; Settipani, 493 (born 20 and died *ca.* A. D. 75). For a discussion of the Euryclid's stemma see *LAC 462; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VIII.

470. (Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ) ΛΑΚΩΝ (III)

[1] He is to be identified with Laco, who exercised the patronomate of his homonymous father, thereby dating a victory of Thrasyboulus son of Callicrates; this is attested by the latter's sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia *IG* V 1, 280, l. 5; cf. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 312 no. 29 [late 1st/early 2nd c. A.D.]: ἐπὶ Λάκωνος, πατρονομοῦντος δὲ ὑπέ[ρ] αὐτὸν Λάκωνος τοῦ ὑοῦ....

[2] The same person is also referred to by the eponymous *patronomos* Laco (son of Laco) who dates a victory of Damio son of Antestius Philocrates. The victory is reported by the latter's sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia *IG* V 1, 281, ll. 1-2. pl. 5 (where by misprint no. 280 instead of 281), cf. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 314-15 no. 34. ph. fig. 139 [late 1st/early 2nd c. A.D.]: ἐπὶ Λάκωνος τοῦ (Λάκωνος).

Remarks: E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 661, s.v. Iulius [311] and Bradford, 257 (3) identify him also with C. Iulius Laco of *IG* V 1, 480, ll. 13-14 (LAC 469 [1]), who — due to the date — is most probably to be identified with his homonymous father C. Iulius Laco (II).

Contra Groag, *loc. cit.* and Bradford, *loc. cit.*, our man is to be identified, according to the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 266 *s.v. Λάκων* (8), with C. Iulius Laco (II) son of C. Iulius Laco (I), which is to be rejected for chronological reasons, see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 72. Settipani, 493 dates his patronomate to *ca.* A.D. 80/85.

s. C. Iulius Laco (II) (LAC 469), through whom most probably grands. C. Iulius Spartiaticus (*LAC 509. *ARG 154. *COR 353) and great-grands. C. Iulius Laco (I) (*LAC 468. MES 224. *ARC 107. *COR 345. *EL 236), through whom great-great-grands. C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461. ARG 146. COR 341): b. C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius (*LAC 462. *ARC 105), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1172 *add.*; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 204; G. W. Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 118; *PIR*² I, p. 209; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 125-27 nos 29. 29a. 29b; Puech, *Plutarque*, 4852 stemma no. 2; A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 240-43; Settipani, 493 (born about 50 and died after *ca.* A. D. 80/5). For a discussion of the Euryclid's stemma see *LAC 462; see infra, Appendix, StemmaVIII.

471. [Γ]ΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΛΑΜ[ΠΙ]Σ

[1] *IG* V 1, 137, l. 16 [Trajanic/Hadrianic].

Sparta, at the east tower, now missing; list of [βίδ]υοι dating to the patronomate of this person: ἐπὶ [πα]ἰτ(ρ)ọν(όμου) (?) Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Λά[μπι]δος.

[2] He seems to be identical with the eponymous *patronomos* [Λ]άμπιδος of *IG* V 1, 33, l. 4 [Hadrianic], who dates a post in the career of a certain [Γά(ιος) Ἰο]ύλιος [- - -].

Remarks: Following Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 137 *app. crit.*, Bradford, 258 (3) identifies **[2]** with **[1]**. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 197 considers an identification of **[2]** with Λάμπις Ἀριστο[δά]μου attested in a catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of Gorgippidas [about A.D. 100], cf. Bradford, *loc. cit.* The post mentioned next in the career inscription **[2]** dates ἐπὶ Καίσ[αρος] (l. 5), *i.e.* in the eponymous patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian, for the date of which see comment LAC 212. For the date of **[1]** see Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 137 *app. crit.* and G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 430.

472. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΛΥΚΟΣ

[A] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10. 193; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 236-37 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 6) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; on two adjoining blocks with various writings, catalogue of the *gerontes* in the patronomate of Biadas, among whom is Ἰούλιος Λύκος.

A fragmentary duplicate of **[A]** has been recognized in:

[B] *IG* V 1, 182, l. 6; restored by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 237. 249 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 586, l. 6) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta ; fragment from the left margin of a marble plaque, here Ἰọύλ[ιος Λύκος].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 266 (1). The person's cognomen points to a servile

origin of this family of *Iulii*, Cartledge and Spawforth, 166; cf. Solin, *Namenbuch* II, 1057-58.

According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 and 469 C. Avidius Biadas (LAC 199 [5b.A-B]) held the eponymous patronomate *ca.* A.D. 150/51, cf. A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59. 422. For the date see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 45. 208.

473. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ ΚΛΕΩΝΟΣ

The person appears in two approximate copies of a catalogue of *nomophylakes* **[A. B]** dated by the patronomate of Damocles (son of Damocles):

[A] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 220-21 E 33 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 546a, l. 3) [about A.D. 100].

Sparta theatre, on a fallen block from the east *parodos* wall: Νομοφύλακες ἐπὶ ΔαμοΙκλέους· Ι Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) Λυκοῦργος Κλέωνος.

[B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 12 J. 17 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 546b, l. 3) [about A.D. 100]. Sparta theatre, on a block of the orchestra drain: Νομοφύλακες ἐπὶ Δ̣α̣μοκλέΙους τοῦ (Δαμοκλέους), ὧ[ν π̣ρ]έ[σβυ]ς (?) Ι Γά(ιος) [Ἰο]ύ̣(λιος) Λυκ̣ο̣ῦ̣[ργος Κλέωνος].

Remarks: Bradford, 267 (2) identifies him with the eponymous *patronomos* Λυκοῦργος of *IG* V 1, 66, l. 13. 67, l. 2 and *SEG* 11, 1950, 497, l. 2. This has to be rejected because the afore-mentioned inscriptions commemorate the first patronomate of the deified Lycurgus to be dated to the reign of Antoninus Pius, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92 n. 34. For **[A. B]** see also LAC 330.

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 220 n. 1 proposes to identifiy with this person a Lycurgus mentioned in a late Trajanic catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates, for which see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 164 A 3-5, comment p. 175 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 569, l. 1): Γέροντες ἐπὶ Λο(υκίου) Οὐ[ο]λοσσηνοῦ Ἀριστοκράτους, ὧν πρέσβυς ὁ ἀπὸ Λυκούργου τὸ ς' γεροντεύων· Μελήσιππος Εὐκλήτου· ...

According to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 220 a descendant (grandson?) of his might have been C. Iulius Cleo (LAC 442)

474. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 275, ll. 3-4; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 312-13 no. 30 with facsimile [Flavian].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental marble stele with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by Γάιος Ἰούλιος Χαρίξενος Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Λυσικράτους υἱός (LAC 437, for text) for a victory of his in the patronomate of Sicleidas, who was substituted by Ti. Claudius Harmonicus.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 165 B 2 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 534, l. 5) [late 1st c. A.D.]. Sparta, found in the theatre; catalogue of νομοφύλακες in the patronomate of Cleodamus; here

Γάιος Ἰούλιος Λυσικράτης.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166 B 6 completed by *id., ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 2 B 6*, facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 594) [Trajanic].

Sparta, found in the theatre; inscription attesting Cleo son of Sosicrates as secretary of the boule in the year of C. Iulius Lysicrates: Γραμματεὺς βουλῆς | τὸν ἐπὶ Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Λυσικρά|τους ἐνιαυτὸν Κλέων | Σωσικράτους. | βφς (?).

νομοφύλαξ **[2]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[3]**

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 183, followed by Bradford, 268 (1) does not distinguish the person from a later homonym (LAC 476). Kolbe identifies him with Λυσικράτης Χαριξένου of *IG* V 1, 274, victor in the contest of παιδιχὸν [κ]αθθηρατόριν in the patronomate of Aristocles, but no eponymous *patronomos* Aristocles is known as early as the mid-1st c. A.D.; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 313 dates **[1]** «about A.D. 100 or slightly earlier»; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 463 dates the patronomate of Sicleidas/Harmonicus of **[1]** in *ca.* A.D. 70, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197. The patronomate of Cleodamus in **[2]** is placed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 183 «to the reign of Trajan» and by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 «*ca.* A.D. 93/4». Text **[3]** contains at the end the unexplained ligatured abbreviation $\overline{\mathrm{B}\Phi\Sigma}$, which is also encountered in *SEG* 11, 1950, 578, l. 5, the end of a catalogue of *gerontes*, which lists also a certain Polyxenus (son of Polyxenus), who is known to have been ephor in the patronomate of Atticus, cf. *IG* V 1, 62, l. 6 [early 130s A.D., see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 217]. The same enigmatic abbreviation is to be found at the end of *SEG* 11, 1950, 564 col. II, l. 26, another catalogue of *gerontes*. Text **[3]** as well as *IG* V 1, 283 (LAC 476 [5b]) contain the expression τὸν ἐπὶ Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Λυσικράτους ἐνιαυτόν. The identification of the homonyms of **[2, 3]** is proposed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 185, who places his activity in the reign of Trajan.

f. C. Iulius Charixenus (LAC 437) through whom presumably grandf. C. Iulius Lysicrates (II) (LAC 476)

475. [ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛ]ΙΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ [-*ca.* 5-]ΡΟΣ

IG V 1, 167, ll. 8-9; cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 245-46 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 623) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragmentary marble plaque attesting a dedication in an unknown patronomate; at the end of the inscription two [σπον]δοφόροι are cited, one of whom is the individual discussed here.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 268 (3). M. N. Tod has interpreted the remaining letters after his cognomen as [ἔφο]ρος, Kolbe as the person's patronymic, whereas Woodward followed by the editors of *SEG*, Bradford and *LGPN* III.A, 283 *s.v. Λυσικράτης* (18) restore [νεώτε]ρος. If the last is the case, his father must have been a C. Iulius Lysicrates, too.

476. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ (ΙΙ) ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 53A, ll. 6-9 [shortly before mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, near the theatre; block inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a catalogue of ephors in the term of Callicrates son of Rufus; here Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Λυσικράτης Χαριξένου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 55, l. 2 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Formerly in the village of *Parori*; fragmentary marble stele with relief decoration in the pediment and acroteria bearing a catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Λυσικράτους.

[3] A. M. Woodward 26, 1923-25, 168 C 8. 193 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 629) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; C. Iulius Boeotius was γυναικονόμος in the patronomate of Ἰου(λίου) Λυσικράτους. There is no need to add <Γ(αΐου)> as proposed by Woodward and the editors of *SEG*.

[4] Only face A, ll. 9-13 published by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 no. 3; fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 435-36 no. 5A, ll. 7-8, pl. 73a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 459, l. 7) [shortly after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Found reused as the cover of a late Roman grave west of the modern Spartan stadium; fragment of opisthographic marble slab, each face bearing in a frame a catalogue of *gerontes;* on face A the indication of the dating official is lost; here [γραμματε]ὺς βουλᾶς | [Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Λ]υσικράτης | [Χαριξένου], φιλόκαισαρ | [καὶ φιλόπατρι]ς.

[5a] He is to be identified with the [Λυσικ]ράτους in the inscription with the career of C. Iulius Boeotius (LAC 430, for text) published by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 208-09 no. 6 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 498 l. 4) [after mid-2nd c. A.D.]; he dates Boeotius' post as [γυν]αικονόμος (cf. text **[3]**).

[b] The same is true for Lysicrates of *IG* V 1, 283, l. 4, who dates the victory of Ti. Claudius Sosicrates son of Polyeuctus (LAC 325, for text) in the contest of παιδικὸν καθθηρατόριων [mid-2nd c. A.D.]: τὸν ἐπὶ Λυσικράτους ἐναυτόν.

πρέ(σβυς) ἐφόρων **[1]**, eponymous patronomos **[2-3. 5a. b]**, [γερουσίας] and [γραμματε]ὺς βουλᾶς **[4]** φιλόκαισαρ [καὶ φιλόπατρι]ς **[4]**

Remarks: Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 53, *app. crit.* identifies the person with the father and not the son of C. Iulius Charixenus (II), who was eponymos *patronomos* «*ca.* 126»; he places C. Iulius Lysicrates' term as *patronomos* at the end of the 1st c. A.D. More precisely Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 assigns his patronomate to *ca.* AD 96/97. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 186; *id.*, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 195 ns 8-9 followed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 35, however, dates **[1]** in (or shortly before) the mid-2nd c. A.D. (see comment LAC 669 [1]) and — *contra* Bradford, 268 (1) — distinguishes the person from an earlier homonymous relative (LAC 474). G. Steinhauer dates Lysicrates' post in **[1]** «*ca.* 140» and his patronomate in **[2-3. 5a. b]** «in the decade 140-50, before Titianos».

The date of **[4]** results from prosopographical considerations and is confirmed by palaeography, see Spawforth, *loc. cit.* («150s or 160s») followed by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 435-436 n. 18 (face A: «A.D. 150-55»). Text **[5b]** contains the expression τόν ἐπι (Γαΐου Ἰουλίου) Λυσικράτους ἐνιαυτόν as *SEG* 11, 1950, 594

(LAC 474 [3]); for the date of **[5b]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219 n. 3, where he identifies the *patronomos* in **[5b]** «almost certainly» with the homonymous *patronomos* in **[5a]**.

Presumably s. C. Iulius Charixenus (LAC 437); if so, grands. C. Iulius Lysicrates (I) (LAC 474)

477. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΠΠΟΣ (II) [ΛΥΣ]ΙΠ[ΠΟΥ] (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 34, ll. 9-10; ll. 2-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 216 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 479) [Hadrianic].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; large, plain marble bearing an inscription with the career of Sex. Ulpius Severus son of Phoebus, who was [ἐπιμελητής] Κορωνείας in the patronomate of [Ἰουλίου Λυ]σίππου.

He is also cited as senior *nomophylax* in three copies **[2A-C]** of the same inscription [first half 130s]:

[2A] *IG* V 1, 61, ll. 8-9; his name restored by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 204; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226 and better by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 547a.

Sparta; fragmentary catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus: in *SEG* [ὧν πρ]έ<σβ>[υ]ς | [Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) Λύσιππος Λυσ]ίπ[που] *contra* Woodward, where [πρ]έ(σβ)[υ]ς [Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος | Λύσ]ιπ[πος].

[2B] *IG* V 1, 157, l. 1 + *IG* V 1, 187, l. 1 (= new fragment from ll. 1-3) united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 242-43 thanks to **[2C]** (*SEG* 11, 1950, 547c, only ll. 1-3).

Sparta, *IG* V 1, 157: near the south tower; catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of [Μ(άρκου Οὐλπίου Ἀφθονήτου] (ll. 1-4) followed by a catalogue of ephors in the term of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου] Θεοφράστου (*IG* V 1, 157, ll. 5-10); here [Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος] Λύσιππο[ς].

[2C] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 201, 2 (γ) with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 547b, l. 3).

Sparta; catalogue of the *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus: ὧν πρ(έσβυς) Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Λύσιππος.

[3] *IG* V 1, 102, l. 4; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 232-33 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 579, l. 4) [about A.D. 130].

Informations about the place of discovery are contradictory (found at *S(k)lavochori* [today *Amykles*], or at Sparta «*iuxta turrim ad septentrionem*»); badly mutilated catalogue (no information about the stone given) of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Ti. Claudius Aristoboulus among whom is Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Λύσιππος.

[4] *IG* V 1, 486, l. 4 [A.D. 128/29].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont in front of the theatre; statue base decorated with cymatium on top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person:

Ἡ πόλις | κατὰ τὴν τοῦ | δήμου βούλησιν | Γά(ιον) Ἰούλιον Λύσιππον |[5] γυμνασιαρχ<ή>σαντα καλῶς ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ μεγ[ί]στου Αὐτο<κρ>άτο[ρος] | Καίσαρος {ι} δευτέρ[ᾳ] | ἐπιδημίᾳ ἀρετᾶς [χά]|[10]ρι<ν> καὶ εὐνοίας | τᾶς εἰς αὐτό[ν].

eponymous *patronomos* **[1]**, πρ(έσβυς) νομοφυλάκων **[2A-C]**, γερουσίας **[3]**, γυμνασίαρχος **[4]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 270-71 (3). A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 204 (with dates), without good reason, believes that C. Iulius Lysippus was γερουσίας (τὸ β') in **[3]**. As results from **[1]**, Lysippus' patronomate apparently fell after that of Sipompus (Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465: A.D. 125/26) and before that of (Ti. Claudius) Aristoboulus (*ibid.*: A.D. 130/31) [cf. text **3**], *i.e.* at the end of the 120s, cf. Chrimes, *op. cit.*, 468: A.D. 127/28; for the attribution of Messenian Coroneia to Sparta under the Emperor Hadrian **[1]** see A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 96 n. 71.

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 231 and Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465, 468-69 assign the patronomate of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus in **[2A-C]** to *ca.* A.D. 132/33 or 133/34 (cf. Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 79 no. 51), whereas Bradford, 85 (2) dates it to A.D.131/32 or 132/33.

An assured *terminus ad quem* for the person's term as gymnasiarch in **[4**, ll. 5-9**]** is provided by the reference to Hadrian's second visit to Sparta, which can be assigned to A.D. 128/29, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 204; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 47; A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 96 n. 69; Halfmann, *Itinera principum*, 137 n. 518, 192; Cartledge and Spawforth, 108.

478. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ (II) (ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ [I])

The person is mentioned in a catalogue of (*gerontes*), ephors and *nomophylakes* **[B]** and in a catalogue of *gerontes* **[A]** consisting of three columns, col. II and III being a slightly more detailed version of the catalogue of *gerontes* of text **[B]** [both Trajanic]:

[A] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 168 C 7 192-93 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 565) + A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211 C 6-7; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 203 n. 1 (*SEG* 30, 1980, 403).

Sparta; inscribed on two blocks; here Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Μένανδρος (Μενάνδρου).

[B] *IG* V 1, 20B, l. 5.

Sparta, square block inscribed on two adjacent sides; here for the sake of conciseness only Μένανδρος (Μενάνδρου).

Remarks: For the date of **[A, B]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 196 n. 17 and also remarks *LAC 270 [6d]. Against this chronological evidence Bradford, 279 (2) identifies him with Μένανδρ[ος (Μενάνδρου)] of *IG* V 1, 676, l. 17, one of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the Limnaian *oba* in the patronomate of Agathocles son of Cleophantus.

479. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ

IG V 1, 667, ll. 8-9; for the text see *CIG* I, 1424 [shortly after A.D. 97].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east gate»: plain square block attesting the holding for the first time of games in honour of Nerva in the patronomate of Menecles. The person is one of the three *agonothetai* (LAC 254 [2], for text).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 279 (4). For a comment see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 218. For the *terminus post quem* A.D. 97 see comment at LAC 254. Hence the eponymous patronomate of Menecles mentioned in *IG* V 1, 667, ll. 7-8 (ἐπὶ Μενεκλέους) is to be assigned to the same year. This Menecles seems to be a different person than the *agonothetes* C. Iulius Menecles of the present lemma, cf. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464. Also Bradford, 279 (4) distinguishes them and identifies the eponymous *patronomos* with the homonymous patron of Primus son of Nireus in *IG* V 1, 277a, ll. 2-3 and b, l. 7 and with the patron of Quintus in *SEG* 11, 1950, 511, l. 4 and 559, l. 3. Nevertheless an identification of the eponymous *patronomos* Menecles and the *agonothetes* C. Iulius Menecles cannot be totally excluded.

480. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΜΕΝΙΠΠΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 169, l. 1; restored by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 632) [presumably early Trajanic].
Sparta; marble fragment with a catalogue of names; our man's name has been restored by Woodward by analogy with **[2]** as [Γά(ιος) Ἰούλι]ος Μένιππ[ος].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166 B 3, comment on pp. 183-84 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 608, l. 7) [early Trajanic (?)].
Sparta; catalogue of βίδυοι in an unknown patronomate, among whom is Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Μένιππος.

Remarks: Bradford, 281 (4) and (5) distinguishes between **[1]** and **[2]** and proposes a second possibility of restoration for **[1]**, *i.e.* [- - -]ος Μενίππ[ου], but — unlike C. Iulius Menippus — an [- - -]us son of Menippus is not attested in Spartan epigraphy. On the letter combination $\overline{\text{TK}\Delta}$ in l. 4 of **[1]** and the date see LAC 297. Strangely enough it seems that the name of the *patronomos* in **[2]** was never cut on the stone.

481. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ (II) (ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ (I) [?])

[1A] *IG* V 1, 59 [l. 1] (*SEG* 11, 1950, 521a) [late Hadrianic].
Sparta, formerly at the great tower situated at the east area of the town; square block with catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Μενίσκου]. Here the lost indication of the dating official has been restored by analogy with an approximate copy of the list of the ephors **[1B]** dated by the patronomate of the same person:
[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 13, 2 L. facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 521b, l. 1) [late Hadrianic].
Sparta, on a block of the orchestra drain of the theatre; here Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Μενίσκου.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 168 C 5, comment on pp. 191-92 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 496, l. 3) [Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].
Sparta; block bearing an inscription with the career of a man whose name is lost; he was ἐπὶ τῶν | [δικῶν ἐ]πὶ Γ(αΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Μενίσκου.

[3a] He is evidently to be identified with the eponymous *patronomos* Meniscus in whose patronomate Neicaro son of Zelus was ephor, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166-67 B 9, comment on pp. 188-89 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 494, l. 4) [*ca.* A.D. 125-45]: ἔφορος ἐπὶ Μενίσκου καὶ στεφανίτης.

[b] It is very probable that he is also the same person as Meniscus (son of Meniscus), whose extensive career is preserved in *IG* V 1, 32B, ll. 18-32 [*ca.* A.D. 110-125]:

Μενίσ[κ]ος (Μενίσκου) βίδεος ἐπὶ | πατρο[ν]όμου Λυσίππου | τοῦ Φιλ[ο]χαρείνου, χρεο|φύλ[αξ] ἐπὶ πατρονό|μου Π[ο(πλίου)] Μεμμίου Πίου, | ταμία[ς] ἐπὶ πατρονό|μου Ἰο[υ]λίου Εὐρυκλέ|ους, γερουσίας ἐπὶ πα|τρονόμου Σειπόμ|που τ[ο]ῦ Κλέωνος, | ἐπὶ τῶν δικῶν ἐπὶ | πατρ[ο]νόμου Σειτεί|μου [τ]οῦ (Σειτείμου), ἔφορος | ἐπὶ πατρονόμου Τιβ(ερίου) | Κλαυδίου Ἀριστοβούλου.

[c] He should also be identified with Meniscus (son of Meniscus) in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 237-39 no. 29a with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 575b, l. 10), presumably a catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Seipompus son of Cleo [*ca.* A.D. 126]: Μενίσκος (Μενίσκου) [cf. text **3b**, ll. 25-27].

βίδεος **[3b]**, χρεοφύλ[αξ] **[3b]**, ταμία[ς] **[3b]**, γερουσίας **[3b, c]**, ἐπὶ τῶν δικῶν **[2, 3b]**, ἔφορος **[3b]**; eponymous *patronomos* **[1A-3a]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 281 (1). In the first line preserved of text **[1A]**, a person whose name stood in the missing line above, is indicated as υἱὸς Αὐτοκράτορος Ἀδρια[νοῦ]; according to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224 no. 59 this person should be identified with L. Aelius Caesar, whom Hadrian had chosen as his successor but who had died suddenly on January 1st A.D. 138; hence A. M. Woodward proposes to restore the first three lines of the text: [Ἔφοροι ἐπὶ Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Μενίσκου | ἐφ' οὗ ἀπεβίωσεν (?) - - - | Λούκιος Αἴλιος Καῖσαρ]. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465, 469 places the patronomate of C. Iulius Meniscus after that of Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes and — following H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 211 (n. 8) — assigns it to A.D. 135/36, whereas A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277 assigns it to A.D. 137/38.

The date of **[3b]** depends on the date of the eponymous *patronomoi* cited, see *LAC 462 [1], LAC 572 [1], LAC 260 [1]. The name of the *patronomos* in **[3c]** has been restored here by Woodward, *loc. cit.*, because Seipompus dates the post of *gerousias* in the career-inscription of Meniscus (son of Meniscus) **[3b]**. The eponymous patronomate of Seipompus son of Cleo is assigned by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 to *ca.* A.D. 125/26.

If Meniscus (son of Meniscus) of **[3b, c]** is indeed the same person as the *patronomos* C. Iulius Meniscus of **[1A-3a]**, he must still have been a *peregrinus* at the time of **[3b, c]**; considering the chronological evidence provided especially by **[1A]** and **[3b]**, he must have received Roman citizenship approximately between A.D. 125 and 138, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 239. As an alternative Woodward proposes that C. Iulius Meniscus of **[1A-3a]** might have been the son of the *peregrinus* Meniscus (son of Meniscus) of **[3b, c]**.

482. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΝΕΑΣ [Σ]ΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 68, l. 17 (*apographum ap. IG* V 1, 34, l. 17) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 525) [about mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; large plain block with two holes on the top side; it bears a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Claudius Aristoteles; among the former is Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Νέας.

[2] *IG* V 1, 111, l. 7; restorations by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 193-94 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 235-37 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 584, l. 7); new edition by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 423 with the addition of a new fragment published in J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 296 no. 52a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 410, l. 7) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Found at Sparta «near the mills in the village of *Matala*»; marble base with catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Claudius Seianus among whom is Ἰου(λίος) Νέας [Σ]ωσικράτους.

[3A] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10. 193; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 236 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 5) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; on two adjoining blocks with various writings catalogue of the *gerontes* in the patronomate of Biadas, among whom is Ἰούλιος Νέα{σμο}ς.

A fragmentary duplicate of **[3A]** has been recognized in:

[3B] *IG* V 1, 182, l. 4; restored by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 237. 249 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 586) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragment from the left margin of a marble plaque, here Ἰούλι[ος Νέας (?)].

ἔφορος **[1]**, [γερουσίας] in the patronomate of Claudius Seianus **[2]**, γερουσίας in the patronomate of C. Avidius Biadas **[3A. B]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 206 (12) [only **3B**] and p. 288. By analogy with the person's cognomen in **[1. 2]**, Νέασμος in text **[3A]** has been recognized as an error of the engraver, see *LGPN* III.A, 312 *s.v. Νέας* (1), cf. Dornseiff and Hansen, 130.

For the date of the patronomate of Claudius Aristoteles of text **[1]** see LAC 263 [1]. According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466. 469 Claudius Seianus mentioned in text **[2]** held the eponymous patronomate *ca.* A.D. 149/50, C. Avidius Biadas cited in texts **[3A. B]** *ca.* A.D. 150/51, cf. A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59. 422. For the date see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 45. 208. In **[2]** the praenomina are omitted, see Bradford, *op. cit.* 1980, 423, cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 180-82.

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 435-36 no. 5B, l. 4. pl. 73b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 460, l. 4) [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D.] tentatively identifies with the individual of this lemma an eponymous *patronomos* attested on a fragment of opisthographic marble slab found reused as the cover of a late Roman grave west of the modern Spartan stadium; each face has a catalogue of *gerontes* in a frame; on face B the indication of the dating official is lost: Γέροντ[ες ἐπὶ πατρονό]μου Γα(ΐου) Ἰ[ουλ(ίου) Νέα(?)].

483. [ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) (?) ΝΕΙΚ]Η̣ΦΟΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 59, l. 16; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 225 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 548, l. 16) [late Hadrianic].

Sparta, formerly at the great tower situated at the east area of the town; square block with catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Μενίσκου]; among the latter is [Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) (?) Νεικ]ηφόρος Μάρκου | [ὁ ἀγαθό]ς.

[2] *IG* V 1, 157, l. 6 + *IG* V 1, 187 (= new fragment from ll. 1-3) united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 242-43 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 522, only ll. 5-10); cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 229 [mid-130s A.D.].

Sparta, *IG* V 1, 157: near the south tower; catalogue of *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Μ(άρκου Οὐλπίου Ἀφθονήτου] (ll. 1-4) followed by a catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου] Θεοφράστου (*IG* V 1, 157, ll. 5-10); in the latter [ὧν πρ(έσβυς) | Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος (?) Νεικηφόρ]ος Μάρκου.

[3] *IG* V 1, 1315, l. 22; (*apographum ap. IG* V 1, 1312c) [early Hadrianic].

Thalamai, discovered in the village of *Koutifari;* on the same stone as *IG* V 1, 1312; list of civic magistrates of various functions, among whom is cited προτενοιτε[ύ]οντος Νικηφόρου τοῦ Μάρκου.

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 237-39 no. 29a with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 575b, l. 10) [*ca.* A.D. 126].

Sparta, found in the ruins of the church of *Hagios Nikon* within the fortification; mutilated opisthographic marble stele presumably with a catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Seipompus son of Cleo, among whom is [Νικηφόρ]ος Μάρκου.

[5] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431-32 no. 3, l. 3, pl. 72a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 457, l. 3) [*ca.* A.D. 136/37].

Provenance unknown, now in Sparta Museum; fragmentary rectangular marble slab bearing part of a catalogue of *gerontes* in the patronomate of Νικη[φόρου τ]οῦ [Μάρκου].

[6] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446-47 no. 14, pl. 78a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 470, l. 4) [presumably 2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Found during excavations near the west side of the modern stadium of Sparta. The left margin of the inscription is preserved; the right half has, however, been chiselled away. It bears a list of officials of unknown function, among whom Νεικη[[φόρος Μάρκου, - - -]].

[7a] He seems to be identical to the father of Marcus (LAC 534) attested in two different catalogues of *gerontes* of the mid-2nd c. A.D.: in *IG* V 1, 111, l. 15: Μᾶρκος Νεικη[φόρου] and **[b]** in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10, p. 193 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 11): Μᾶ̣ρ̣κ̣ο̣ς̣ Νεικηφόρου.

[c] He should also be recognized in an unpublished catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Νεικηφόρου τοῦ Μάρκου discussed by Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς* [*ca.* A.D. 136/37]. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer.

νομοφύλαξ **[1]**, [πρ(έσβυς) ἐφόρων] **[2]**, [γερουσίας] **[4]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[5, 7c]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 296 (4). Due to his characteristic patronymic, a

Roman praenomen (cf. *e.g.* LAC 148), his cognomen — fragmentary in **[1-2. 4-6]** — has been restored on the basis of the evidence of **[3]**. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 225. 243, without any obvious reason, regards the person as a "C. Iulius" [cf. **1-2**], which is adopted by Bradford, 296 (4) and G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431, but this is speculative.

W. Kolbe restores in **[1**, l. 17] [ἔνσιτο(?)]ς; this is rejected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 225 n. 2, who reads [ὁ ἀγαθό]ς and refers it to C. Iulius Neicephorus. Woodward observes the occurrence of this predicate among others in connection with the name of the last ephor in four further inscriptions and suggests that it was a title conferred for particular services. Bradford unconvincingly takes it as part of his name formula, *i.e.* as agnomen [ὁ Ἄγαθο]ς, the καί having been omitted, cf. Dornseiff and Hansen, 221; Kajanto, *Supernomina*, 9. There is attested at Sparta a M. Aurelius Agathus (LAC 84), but he was active in the early Severan period.

Woodward, *op. cit.*, 226 proposes that the [σπονδοφ(όρος) Ἀρι]στονεικί[δας] mentioned in **[1**, l. 20] is likely to be identical with the γραμματεὺς βουλῆς Ἀριστο{σ}νικίδας Νικηφόρου of *IG* V 1, 116, l. 7 [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D.], who might well have been the son of C. Iulius Neicephorus of **[1]**.

For the eponymous patronomate of C. Iulius Meniscus in **[1]** see LAC 481 [1A]. For the patronomate of C. Iulius Theophrastus in **[2]** see LAC 510 [1]. For a comment on **[3]** see LAC 207 and cf. the evidence of LAC 213. For the date of **[3]** see *LAC 462 [11b]. For the patronomate of Seipompus son of Cleo in **[4]** see LAC 481 [3c]. An unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς* testifies that C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus (*LAC 462. *ARC 105) died in the patronomate of Neicephorus son of Marcus [cf. **5. 7c**], which hence has to be dated to *ca.* A.D. 136/37, see G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431 n. 9.

s. Marcus (LAC 527), apparently f. Marcus (LAC 534)

484. [Γ(ΑΙΟΣ)] ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΗΦ[ΟΡΟΣ ΦΙ]ΛΟΝΙΔΑ

The person appears as ephor in a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* **[A]** and a copy of the catalogue of ephors alone **[B]** (of which only the last line is preserved). In both cases the name of the *patronomos* is missing, but on the same stones as **[A. B]** there is another catalogue dating to the patronomate of the god Lycurgus [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.]:

[A] *IG* V 1, 66, l. 6 the inscription has been emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226-27 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 524).

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the south tower»; square marble block; here mentioned as [Γ(άιος) Ἰούλ(ιος)] Νεικη[φόρος Φι]λονίδα.

[B] *IG* V 1, 67, l. 1.

Sparta; badly mutilated marble block; here [Γ(άιος)] Ἰούλιος Νεικηφ[όρος].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 297 (8). Although Fourmont's *apographum* of l. 6 of text **[A]** shows clearly ΝΕΙΚΙ......ΛΟΝΙΔΑ, W. Kolbe restores our man's patronymic with *omega*: [Φι]λωνίδα; this is accepted by Bradford, 443 (8) and

LGPN III.A, 46 *s.v.* *Φιλοωνίδας.* (35); cf., however, the variant with *omicron* in *op. cit.*, 459 *s.v.* Φιλονίδας. (1. 2).
Inscriptions dated on prosopographical grounds, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 36. The (first) patronomate of the god Lycurgus has been dated shortly before the mid-2nd c. A.D., cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 191; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466: «*ca.* A.D. 140/41»; A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker. *JRS* 76, 1986, 92 n. 34.

485. [ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ)] ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 89, ll. 13-14; ll. 3-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 230 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 556) [about A.D. 200].
Sparta; marble plaque, broken at top bearing a catalogue of various Spartan officials, the second part being a list of *nomophylakes* in an uncertain patronomate; here Ἰοὺλ(ιος) Νίκανδρος Νεικοκράτους.

[2] *IG* V 1, 116, l. 9 [after 166 A.D.].
Copied by Fourmont in the village *Tseramio;* marble block with the lower part of a catalogue of *gerontes.* The person became secretary of the boule in place of Aristonicidas son of Nicephorus, who died while holding this office:

Ll. 6-9: Γραμματεὺς βουλῆς· | Ἀριστο{σ}νικίδας Νικηφόρου, οὗ | τελευτήσαντος ἐπιμελήθη τῆς | ἀρ[χῆς Γά(ιος)] Ἰούλιος Νίκανδρο<ς> (*in apographo:* ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟΥ).

βοαγός **[1]**, νομοφύλαξ **[1]**, (substitute) γραμματεὺς βουλῆς **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 292 (3). For the function of the officials in **[1]** see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 n. 1; for the date A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 61: «between 197 and 205».
For a similar case of substitution due to death as in **[2]** see LAC 447. For a comment on the date of **[2]** see LAC 335.

486. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟ(Υ)ΛΙΟΣ ΟΝΑΣΙΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ

[1] Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron.* B' 1, 84: only first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327); first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-35 no. 4, l. 9. pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 9; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1241) [between A.D. 160 and 165].
Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern stadium in 1961; large rectangular marble slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus, among whom Γά(ιος) Ἰο(ύ)λιος Ὀνασικλείδας.

[2] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 435-36 no. 5B, ll. 6-7. pl. 73b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 460, ll. 6-7) [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Found reused as the cover of a late Roman grave west of the modern Spartan stadium; fragment of opisthographic marble slab, each face bearing a catalogue of *gerontes* in a frame;

the catalogue on face B dates in the patronomate of Γα(ΐου) Ἰ[ουλ(ίου) Νέα(?)]; here the person is cited as [Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος)] | Ὀνασ[ικλείδας].

γερουσίας τὸ β' **[1]**, γ(ρ)αμμα(τεὺς) βο(υ)[λᾶς] **[2]**

Remarks: Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 437 restores his name in **[2]** on the basis of text **[1]**. For the date of **[1]** see comment LAC 562.

487. ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΩΡΕΙΩΝ̣

IG V 1, 685, l. 7; better A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 256-57 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 845 and *add.*) [shortly after A.D. 212].
Sparta, fragment of a mutilated marble stele bearing a catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the ὠβά of Pitana dating to the patronomate of M. Aurelius Philippus (LAC 170, for text). This man is cited as [διαβέτη]ς.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 456. For a comment see LAC 170 [2].

488. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΠΑΝΘΑΛΗΣ ΕΥΗΝΟΡΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 45, ll. 5-6 and 14 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 74B) [late 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, at the so-called temple of Lycurgus: opisthographic block, face B bearing two career inscriptions separated from each other by a space: the career of Ti. Claudius Neicias (LAC 307, for entire text), who was *syndikos* in the second patronomate of the god Lycurgus (σύνδικος ἐπὶ θεοῦ Λυκούργου τὸ β') and a member of the *gerousia* in the patronomate of <Ἰ>ου<λ>(ίου) Πανθάλους, is followed by the career of Corinthas son of Neicephorus, a *synephebos* of Ἀττικοῦ τοῦ Ἡρώδου, who was for the first time γερουσίας in the patronomate of <Ἰ>ου(λίου) Πανθάλους (ll. 5-6 *in apographo:* ΤΟΥΑΠ ΑΝΘΙΑΛΟΥΣ and l. 14: ΤΟΥΠΑΝΘΑΛΟΥΣ).

[2] *IG* V 1, 46, ll. 4-5; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 225-26 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 487) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D].
Copied by Fourmont at «Sparta at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*»; marble base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing an inscription with the career of Pratylus son of Pratonicus. In the patronomate of Ἰουλίου [Πα]νθάλους Pratylus was a member of the *gerousia*.

[3] *IG* V 1, 171 [2nd half 2nd c. A.D. (?)].
Sparta; tiny marble fragment the upper margin of which is intact, belonging perhaps to a career inscription. It provides the badly mutilated name of a *patronomos*, read by W. Kolbe on the basis of the remaining letters [Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλ(ίου)?] Π̣αν[θάλους (?)].

[4] *IG* V 1, 956 [2nd c. A.D. ?].
Boiai; marble statue base erected by his son-in-law C. Iulius Thraseas:

Γ(άιον) Ἰούλιον | Πανθάλη Εὐήνορος | Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Θρασέας | τὸν πενθερόν.

[5] *IG* V 1, 957b [2nd c. A.D. ?].

Boiai; marble statue base erected by Iulius Thraseas (LAC 511 [2], for text) for his daughter, Iulia Philocratis (a), and for his wife, Iulia Cleaeneta daughter of Iulius Panthales (b); here Ἰουλίαν Κλεαιν<έ>ταν Ἰουλίου Πανθάλους θυγατέρα.

eponymous *patronomos* [**1. 2. 3**(?)]

Remarks: In Bradford, 332 (3) [**4-5**] are omitted, although the identification of the Iulius Panthales of [**1-5**] seems very probable, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *GRBS* 15, 1974, 295-303 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1976, 250 and 272). The person's cognomen is usually associated at Sparta with the family of *Pomponii* (LAC 646-648) but none of them is known as *patronomos* and the period of their acme is placed later under the Severan dynasty. For further comment on [**1**] see LAC 272. In [**2**] the person's patronomate is listed before that of Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274 [1]). Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 assigns it to *ca.* A.D. 154/55, but A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 226 dates it before the mid-2nd c.; *LGPN* III.A, 349 *s.v. Πανθάλης* (4), where text [**3**] is missing: «*ca.* 160-175 A.D.». Kolbe's date for [**5**] is based on palaeography.

f. Iulia Cleaeneta (LAC 383), through whom f.-in-law C. Iulius Thraseas (LAC 511) and grandf. Iulia Philocratis (LAC 392), see stemma *IG* V 1, 957, *app. crit.*

***489. ΙΟΥ[Λ]ΙΟΣ ΠΑΥΛΕΙΝΟΣ**

[**1**] *IG* V 1, 538, l. 4; A. Wilhelm, "Inschrift zu Ehren des Paulinus aus Sparta", *SPAW* 39, 1913, 858-63 (*AnnÉpigr* 1913, 244) [shortly afterA.D. 217] (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 796 and *add.* [2nd c. A.D.]); Pflaum, *Carrières* II, 879-80 no. 337; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 274 VII. (*cf. SEG* 34, 1984, 315; *BullÉpigr* 1987, 65) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Formerly at *Mystras* in the *Perivleptos* church; headless portrait herm bearing a civic honorary inscription for the *diorthotes* Iulius Paulinus, who was *praefectus praetorii* and *urbi* at the same time. He had acted as benefactor to the city, because he had repaired [ἐ]κ θείας προνοίας the third arch on the bank towards the city and the [π]αραπύλια (*i.e.* small openings between the arches) on both sides over the Eurotas. These were in a bad state due to the passsage of time and (the current) of the river and had lain in ruin for many years. Memmius Aurelius Eutychus (son of Eutychus) had been appointed *epimeletes* of these works by a civic decree. The portait-herm of Paulinus was a work of the sculptor Demetrius son of Demetrius:

[Ἀγα]θῇ τύχῃ. | [Τὸν] ἁγνότατον | [καὶ δικ]αιότατον | [Ἰούλι]ον Παυλεῖνον |5 [ἄρξ]αντα τὴν ἀρ|[χὴ]ν τῶν ἐξο[χωτά|τω]ν ἐπάρχων, [εὐδο|κιμ]ήσαντα καὶ τ[ῇ | τιμ]ῇ τοῦ Ῥώμης |10 [ἐπ]άρχου, μετὰ | [πολλ]ὰς καὶ ἄλλας [Ῥω|μαί]ων ἀρχὰς ἡ[γ]ε[μό|να] καὶ διορθωτὴν [τῆς | Ἑλλ]άδος, τῆς γε[φύρας |15 τ]ὴν τρίτην ἀψεῖ[δα πα|ρι]όντων εἰς τὴν [πόλιν | κ]α[ὶ τ]ὰ ἑκα[τέ]ρωθεν | [π]αραπύλια διεφθαρ[μένα | ὑπ]ό τε τοῦ χρόνου [καὶ |20 τῶν τ]οῦ ποταμοῦ ῥευ[μάτων κ]αὶ π[ολλ]ῷ χρόνῳ [σύν|π]αντα κατερηρειμ|[μένα] καὶ συνπεπτω[κότα ἐ]κ θείας προνοίας |25 [ἄπ]αντα τῇ πατρίδι | [κα]τασκευάσαντα διά | [τῶ]ν τῆς πόλεως | [δογμ]άτων Μέμμιος [Αὐ|ρή]λιος Εὔτυχος (Εὐτύχου) |30 [ἐπι]μελητὴς αὐτῶν | [τὸν κ]αὶ ἐν τούτῳ | [εὐερ]γέτην τῆς πόλεως. | *vac.* | Δημήτριος | Δημητρίου |35 ἐποίει.

[**2**] Unpublished inscription cited in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 275 n. 72, 287 n. 139

(cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 314). Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.]. Sparta, from the orchestra of the theatre; base from a statue dedication in honour of the ἐπανορθωτὴν Ἰούλ[ιον] Παυλε[ῖ]νον, whose statue was erected on behalf of the polis by M. Aurelius Nicander son of Arcas, M. Aurelius Cleanor (II) (son of Cleanor [I]) and M. Aurelius Rufus son of Symphorus.

praefectus praetorii and *urbi, praeses* and *corrector Achaiae* **[1]**

Remarks: His lost nomen gentile in **[1]** can be restored according to **[2]**. The formulation of Paulinus' title in ll. 5-7 of **[1]** [ἄρξ]αντα τὴν ἀρ[χή]ν τῶν ἐξο[χωτάτω]ν ἐπάρχων is unique, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 320 n. 9 and see also Mason, 39 *s.v.* *διορθωτής*, p. 45 *s.v.* *ἔπαρχος*; on the meaning of ἔπαρχος see also comment at *LAC 366. Due to the expression τῇ πατρίδι in l. 25 of text **[1]**, A. Wilhelm, *SPAW* 39, 1913, 863 regarded Paulinus as Lacedaemonian; he dated his *cursus* to the reign of Elagabalus and believed that Paulinus was eager to become *corrector Achaiae* in order to be useful to his home town Sparta. The same view was expressed by A. Stein, *Hermes* 60, 1925, 98 and V. Ehrenberg, *RE* III A. 2 (1929) 1450 *s.v. Sparta (Geschichte)*; Pflaum, *Procurateurs*, 192, too, believed that Paulinus was a Lacedaemonian. This was, however, doubted by Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 86 n. 347 who pointed out that, if he had indeed been a Lacedaemonian, one would expect τῆς πατρίδος in l. 25.

On this Roman magistrate see also F. Bölte, *RE* III A. 2 (1929) 1358, *s.v. Sparta (Topographie)*; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 84-86; G. Barbieri, *RFIC* 69, 1941, 294-95; L. L. Howe, *The pretorian prefect from Commodus to Diocletian (A.D. 180-305)* (Chicago 1942) 91 n. 13 dates this official rather to the second half of the 3rd c. A.D.; Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 7; J. H. Oliver, *AJPhil* 69, 1948, 434-41; Barbieri, no. 2071 dates text **[1]** to the first half of the 3rd c. A.D.; Pflaum, *Carrières* II, 879-80 no. 337 proposes to date Paulinus' career to the first half of the 3rd c. A.D.; J. H. Oliver, "Imperial commissioners in Achaia", *GRBS* 14, 1973, 404; Thomasson I, 199 no. 79; Leunissen, *Konsuln und Konsulare*, 194-95, 296 n. 439. According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 274-76 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 131 n. 5, 150-51 the term of Iulius Paulinus as *corrector* is to be dated not before the reign of Caracalla and not after A.D. 254, most probably towards the mid-3rd c. A.D., cf. Shipley, *The Laconia survey* II, 221 q n. 21 and for the site of the bridge p. 368 J5008.

For the localization of the bridge see also Cartledge and Spawforth, 261 no. 5; P. Armstrong - W. G. Cavanagh - G. Shipley, "Crossing the river: observations on routes and bridges in Laconia from the Archaic to Byzantine periods", *ABSA* 87, 1992, 307 J ns 567-60 [to be identified with the "Roman" bridge below the so-called *Kopana* bridge of the eighteenth century (cf. *ibid.*, 304 A; Cavanagh, *The Laconia survey* I, 433-34) or less probably with the bridge that was constructed on the site of the so-called bridge of Xenophon (cf. *ABSA*, 87, 1992, p. 306 G)]; E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 10-12, 1992-98, 267-268 n. 28. 272 ns 49-50. 275-76 and E. Kourinou, *Σπάρτη. Συμβολὴ στὴ μνημειακὴ τοπογραφία της* (Athens 2000) 79 ns

200-04. 81-84 ns 217-23. 84. map 2 no. 3: as already suggested by A. Wilhelm, *SPAW* 39, 1913, 858-63, the bridge in question was built by the Augustan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461 *adn.*) at the end of the 1st c. B.C. and was repaired by Iulius Paulinus. It was located on the site of the later so-called bridge of the monk Nicodemus of A.D. 1027, northeast of the modern town of Sparta and most probably also on the same site as the earlier so-called bridge of Xenophon. The site of the bridge is marked by a milestone, as noted by G. Steinhauer, "Τρία μιλιάρια ἀπό τή Λακωνία", *Horos* 10-12, 1992-98, 281 n. 11 [bridge repaired under the Severans, probably in the reign of Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-35)]. 293-94. pl. 43, 1-2. pl. 46. According to Cartledge and Spawforth, 151 in the third century especially, *correctores* were sent to the provinces to exact the resources needed for Roman warfare. They argue that at the time taxes were often paid in kind and that the repair of the bridge would have improved «communications between rural producers and urban storage-depots».

490. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΕΙΔΙΑΣ

Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron.* B', 84: only first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327); first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-34 no. 4, l. 28. pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 28; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1241) [between A.D. 160 and 165].

Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern stadium in 1961: large rectangular marble slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus. The individual died while he was secretary of the boule and was replaced by Iulius Damaenetus, one of the *gerontes*.

Ll. 27-31: Γραμματεὺς βουλῆς | Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Φειδίας, οὗ τε|λευτήσαντος διεδέ|[ξα]το τὴν διοίκησι[ν] | *vac.* Δαμαίνετος.

Remarks: A similar case of substitution due to death is reported in *IG* V 1, 116, ll. 6-9, see LAC 485 [2]. For the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus see LAC 562.

491. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΕΡΩΣ ΘΕΟΞΕΝΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 68 l. 15 (*apographum IG* V 1, 34 l. 15) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 525) [about mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; large plain block with two holes on the top side; it bears a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Claudius Aristoteles; among the former is Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Φιλέρως Θεοξένου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 112, l. 2 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 577) [late Hadrianic-Antonine].

Sparta; marble column broken at top with catalogue of *gerontes* of uncertain year; the category of this catalogue results from the mention of a secretary of the boule in l. 11; here cited Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Φιλέρως.

πρ(έσβυς) ἐφόρων **[1]**, *gerousias* **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 423 (2). On his cognomen cf. H. Solin, "Zur Geschichte der Namensippe φίλος in der antiken Anthroponymie", in: M. Peachin (ed.), *Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte*, Heidelberg, on 10-11 June, 2000 (Portsmouth, Rhode Island 2001) esp. 59. For his family see H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 206 n. 6. 207 n. 2. In **[2]** there is mentioned in l. 15 among the σπονδοποιοί a certain Θεόξενος Φιλέρωτος; he might well be the son of C. Iulius Phileros son of Theoxenus. H. Box suggests that the nomen has been omitted in the case of Theoxenus, but it is also probable that Theoxenus was born before his father became a Roman citizen. For the date of the patronomate of Claudius Aristoteles **[1]** see LAC 263 [1].

492. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΦΙΛΗΤΩΡ ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA*, 27, 1925-26, 221-22 E 35 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 609, l. 4) [Trajanic].
Sparta; catalogue of βίδυοι in the patronomate of C. Iu(lius) Cleander; here Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) Φιλήτωρ Σωσικράτους.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA*, 26, 1923-25, 165 B 1 (β). 182 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 626, l. 4) [beginning 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; catalogue of the board of γυναικονόμοι in the patronomate of Nicostrates; here Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) Φιλήτωρ Σωσικράτου[ς].

βίδυος **[1]**, σύναρχος of the γυναικονομία **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 425. For the date of **[1]** see LAC 440.

493. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ (I)

N. B. Drandakis - N. Gioles - E. Dori *et alii*, "Ἔρευνα στὴν Ἐπίδαυρο Λιμερά", *PAAH* 1982, 387; E. P. Zavvou, "Εντοπισμοί αρχαίων. Νομός Λακωνίας. Επίδαυρος Λιμηρά", *AD* 50, 1995 [2000], *Chron.* B' 1, 150-51 n. 67 (cf. *SEG* 48, 1998, 480); A. G. Kalligas - H. A. Kalligas - R. S. Stroud, "A church with a Roman inscription in Tairia, Monemvasia", *ABSA* 97, 2002, 487 and comment p. 489 [*ca.* A.D. 61-138].
From *Teria* (NE of the village *Lira* in Laconia), built into the top front of the altar in the sacristy of the cemetery church of the *Kimisis Theotokou*; rectangular plaque-like marble slab bearing a dedication of a *macellum* to the emperors and the polis by three persons at their own expense, C. Iulius Philippus, C. Iulius Chryseros and Iulia Cedne (LAC 382, for text and comment).

Remarks: On the cognomen Philippus see H. Solin, "Zur Geschichte der Namensippe φίλος in der antiken Anthroponymie", in: M. Peachin (ed.), *Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte*, Heidelberg, on 10-11 June, 2000 (Portsmouth, Rhode Island 2001) esp. 59. R. S. Stroud, *ABSA* 97, 2002, 489 proposes an identification of this C. Iulius Philippus either with the Spartan homonym LAC 494 or less probably with the

Argive Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλ(ίου) Φιλίππ[ου | ἱπ]πέως Ῥωμαίων υἱός known from an inscription on a statue base from Methone (*MES 227); if the latter is the case, this individual was the father of C. Iulius L[- - -] (*MES 225). R. S. Stroud also considers an identification with a namesake from Tralles attested in the statue dedication *IvO* 455 from Olympia of the 232nd Olympiad, *i.e.* A.D. 149 (*EL 239).

494. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ (II)

[1] *IG* V 1, 71a col. II, ll. 7-8 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43, ll. 5-6 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 227 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526) [about A.D. 150].
Sparta, found between theatre and south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. II providing a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the term of Callicrates (son of Callicrates) son of Aristocles; among the ephors is Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) Φίλιππος, νεανισκ(ά)ρχ(ης).

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 550, l. 8) [A.D. 140-150].
Sparta, found on the east spur of the acropolis outside the south terrace wall of the Byzantine church; large mutilated marble stele with catalogue of officials, presumably *nomophylakes*, dating to the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Εὐδάμου (?)]; among the officials is Γ̣ά(ιος) Ἰ̣ο̣ύ̣λ̣ι̣ο̣ς̣ Φίλ[ι]ππος, ν̣ε̣α̣ν̣ι̣σ̣κ[ά]ρ̣χ̣η̣ς̣.

νεανισκάρχης **[1. 2]**, ἔφορος **[1]**, [νομοφύλαξ (?)] **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 427 (12). Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467 assigns the patronomate of Callicrates in **[1]** to *ca.* A.D. 160/61, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18. The date of **[2]** is based on prosopographical considerations, which has led A. M. Woodward to restore the lost name of the eponymous official by analogy with *IG* V 1, 63A, ll. 16-17, a catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Εὐδάμου, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 23-25 no. 43 and Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 1985, 210 n. 69, 246-47

It is noteworthy that the term νεανισκάρχης of **[1. 2]** is not otherwise attested in Spartan epigraphy. Uniquely comparable is *IG* V 1, 159 from Sparta, presumably a catalogue of ephebes, at the end of which there are listed the names of twelve νεανίσκοι. As can be deduced from the evidence from other places, the *neaniskarches*, as he appears in imperial testimonies, was an official connected with the training of the *neaniskoi*, young men of (post-?) ephebic age, cf. C. A. Forbes, *Neoi. A Contribution to the study of Greek associations* (Middletown, Connecticut 1933) 61 n. 18. 62 n. 31. 63 with tab. (with a list of the epigraphical evidence in and outside Greece). 67 n. 43. The literary reference Plut., *Vit. Cim.* XVI. 5 (Ἐν δὲ μέσῃ στοᾷ γυμναζομένων ὁμοῦ τῶν ἐφήβων καὶ τῶν νεανίσκων ...) allows the conclusion that, at least originally, the ephebes and the *neaniskoi* at Sparta were two different age categories in the gynmic training. It remains, though, an unsolved problem why the term *neaniskarches* is — at least to the best of our knowledge — testified in connection with this person alone. It is also not clear whether the *neaniskarches* was

of the same age as the fellow-members of this age-class, as was the case in Sparta from the late first to the first half of the 3rd c. A.D. with the *boagos*, the leader of the ephebes, or whether the title of *neaniskarches* marked a function held by an adult at an early stage of his career. The fact that C. Iulius Philippus is in both catalogues **[1. 2]** additionally cited with the title of *neaniskarches* manifests that it was considered highly honorific and substantiates the hypothesis that the function of the *neaniskarches* comprised not simply the training of the *neaniskoi*, but was connected with a particular liturgy covering expenses that arose during that training in order to ease the polis' financial burden. This is assured for the gymnasiarchy, a prestigious post, which is cited in the honorary inscriptions for those who had held it; in cases of great generosity even the honorific title of «eternal gymnasiarch» could be bestowed on a gymnasiarch by the polis as a sign of appreciation (cf. LAC 633).

An identification or kinship with the homonymous person (LAC 493) has to be considered possible.

495. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙ<Ο>Σ ΦΙΛΟΧΑΡΕΙΝΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΠΠΟΥ (?)

[1] *IG* V 1, 294, l. 1; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 325 no. 52 with facsimile; reprinted in Kennell, *Gymnasium*, 90 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental marble stele with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by the person as victor in the hunting contest of *paidikon kasseratorion* as well as in the musical competition of *moa* dating to the patronomate of Avidius Biadas:

Γά(ιορ) Ἰούλι<ο>ρ Φιλοχαρεῖνορ, βουαγὸρ μικκι|χιδδομένων ἐπὶ πατρονόμω Ἀβιδίω | Βιάδα νεικάαρ τὸ παιδικὸν κασσηρατόριν καὶ | μῶαν Ἀρτέμιδι Βωρθέᾳ |[5] ἀνέσηκε.

[2] According to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 193; *id.*, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 323-24 no. 50 with facsimile and p. 325 no. 52 as well as to Bradford, 441 (1) the person is to be identified with a victor mentioned in *IG* V 1, 292, ll. 3-4, another pedimental stele with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia dating to the patronomate of Claudius Seianus [mid-2nd c. A.D.]:

Ἐπὶ πατρονό|μω Κλαυδίω | Σεϊανῶ Φιλο|χαρεῖνορ Λυ|[5]σίππω βοαγὸρ μι|κιχιδδομέ|νων νεικάα[ρ] | κατθηρατόριν |[10] Ἀρτέμιδι | Βωρθέᾳ.

Remarks: According to Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 294 *app. crit.* followed by *LGPN* III.A, 462 *s.v.* *Φιλοχαρῖνος* [3]. [4] the person of **[1]**, a Roman citizen, has rather to be distinguished from the one of **[2]**, a contemporaneous *peregrinus* whose father, Lysippus son of Philochareinus, was eponymous *patronomos*, see *IG* V 1, 32B, ll. 19-20 and 65, ll. 19-20, cf. stemma *IG* V 1, 292. This is rejected by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 325 no. 52 and Bradford, 441 (1). Texts **[2]** and **[1]** belong to two consecutive years about the mid-2nd c. A.D. as it is otherwise attested that Seianus preceded Biadas in the patronomate (for the chronology of their patronomates see LAC 199 [2], LAC 320 [2]). Hence it is indeed difficult to explain why in **[2]** the person appears without praenomen and gentilicium, especially because the practice of using the cognomen instead of the full Roman onomastic formula is encountered mainly with eponymous *patronomoi* in extensive catalogues of officials in order to save space.

For linguistic archaism, as in **[1. 2]**, see comment LAC 196. Ἰούλιϱ in l. 1 of text **[1]** is expained by Bourguet, 121 n. 1 as «une faute d'iotacisme»: -ιϱ<-ις<-ιος. For the agonistic *termini* see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 119. 123-24.

496. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΚΛ(Ε)ΙΔΑΣ

The person is mentioned among others as eponymous *patronomos* in two approximate copies of a catalogue of *gerontes* **[1A. B]** [ca. A.D. 105-10]:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 97, l. 1; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 thanks to **[1B]** (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 564b).

Sparta; marble stele broken into three pieces; here [ἐπ]ὶ Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λιου) Φιλοκλίδα.

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 1, p. 195; *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211-12 E 1 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 564a, l. 1).

Sparta, on a complete block found in front of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre; here ἐπὶ Γ(αΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Φιλοκλείδα.

He also dates two copies of a catalogue of σειτη{ι}θέντες ephors and *nomophylakes* **[2A. B]**, a duplicate of the catalogue of ephors alone **[2C]** and an approximate duplicate of the catalogue of *nomophylakes* alone **[2D]** [first quarter 2nd c. A.D.]:

[2A] *IG* V 1, 51, ll. 4-5 and 25-27.

Sparta; very large stele; here attested as ἐπὶ Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Φιλοκλείδα and ἐπὶ Ἰουλίου Φιλοκλείδα.

In **[2B]** *IG* V 1, 52, l. 1 and in

[2C] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 6 facsimile; comment on p. 197 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 506) the lost name has to be restored by analogy with **[2A]**: [Ἔφοροι ἐπὶ Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Φιλοκλείδα].

[2D] In A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 218 E 32 with a comment on the chronology on pp. 219-20 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 538, l. 1) we have [Νομ]οφύλακες ἐ[π]ὶ Φιλοκλείδα.

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 161, E 1 assigns **[1A, B]** and hence the patronomate of C. Iulius Philocleidas to the reign of Trajan (*ca.* A.D. 105/10). This is adopted by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 564, by Bradford, 431 (3), by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 203 n. 3; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18 and by the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 456 *s.v.* *Φιλοκλείδας* (9), whereas Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465. 468 proposes as date *ca.* A.D. 120/21.

497. ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΦΙΛ<ΟΚ>ΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ (Ι?) [ΙΠ]ΠΟΔΑΜΟΥ

IG V 1, 116, ll. 14-15 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 238 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 590) [after A.D. 166].

Copied by Fourmont in the village *Tseramio;* marble block with part of catalogue of *gerontes*. The individual is cited among the ἔν<σιτ>οι and is called φιλόσοφος.

Remarks: Kolbe's reading of ll. 14-15 Ἰού(λιος) Φιληϱατίδας [Ἱπ]ποδάμου (based on Fourmont's *apographum* ΦΙΛΗΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ) is adopted by Cartledge and Spawforth,

180. 263 n. 6, who consider the possibility of his being a Spartan of curial rank and propose a date about A.D. 165-170; it is also adopted in *LGPN* III.A, 449 *s.v. Φιληρατίδας* (1). On the other hand Woodward, *loc. cit.* followed by Bradford, 424 (3) and 434 (3) prefers Ἰού(λιος) Φιλ<οκ>ρατίδας [Ἱπ]ποδάμου, presumably because of the name in l. 3 Φιλοκρατίδας Ἀγαθοκλέους, the reading of which is confirmed by both the *apographum* of Cyriacus of Ancona and that of Fourmont. A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1253, l. 14, however, proposes Ἰού(λιος) Φιλοκρατίδας, | [....... Ἱπ]ποδάμου, although in the *apographum* of Cyriacus of Ancora we read ΦΙΛΗΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ. Neither a name Φιληρατίδας nor Φιληκρατίδας is attested in Dornseiff and Hansen and from *LGPN*, *loc. cit.* it appears that it is not attested otherwise in the Peloponnese. Cartledge and Spawforth, 263 n. 6 cite the «kindred name Phileratis» attested in *Anth. Pal.* VI 347.

According to the inscription's copies offered by A. Böckh and W. Kolbe, this individual is cited among the ΕΝΕΓΓΟΙ, which is emended by both editors ἔν<σιτ>οι. For the inscription's date see LAC 335.

Most probably f. Iulius (Philocratidas [II]) (?) (LAC 498)

498. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ (ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ [II?]) ΦΙΛ<Ο>ΚΡΑΤΙΔΑ (I?)

IG V 1, 116, l. 13 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 238 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 590) [after A.D. 166].

Copied by Fourmont in the village *Tseramio;* marble block with part of catalogue of *gerontes*. The individual is cited among the three σπονδοφόροι.

Remarks: Kolbe reads in l. 13 Ἰούλιος Φιλ[η]ρατίδα[ς] (although the *apographum* of Fourmont has ΦΙΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑ). Böckh, *CIG* I, 1253 reads Ἰούλιος Φιλοκρατίδα[ς] (although the *apographum* of Cyriacus of Ancona has ΦΙΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑ). A. Böckh's reading is adopted by Bradford, 424 (5) and 435 (5): ΦΙΛ-[Ο]-ΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ and in *LGPN* III.A, 458 *s.v. Φιλοκρατίδας* (5). Woodward, *loc. cit.*, however, argues for Ἰούλιος Φιλ<ο>κρατίδα, *i.e.* Iulius son of Philocratidas.

Most probably s. Iulius Phil<oc>ratidas (I) (LAC 497)

499. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΠΟΛΥΕΥΚΤΟΣ ΣΙΜΗΔΟΥΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 507, ll. 2-4 [Trajanic].

Sparta, at the south tower; civic statue dedication in honour of the person's son, C. Iulius Seimedes (LAC 505 [1], for text), funded by the person's daugther-in-law, Memmia Eurybanassa; here Γά(ιον) Ἰούλιον Σειμήδη Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Πολυεύκτου υἱόν.

[2] *IG* V 1, 607A + B, ll. 25-26 and p. 304 *add.* no. 607; A, ll. 6-7, 10 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 254-55 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 819); only A, l. 17-B, l. 30 re-edited by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 55 [Hadrian - Antoninus Pius]. Two fragments built into the ruins of the church of *Hagia Sophia* at *Kalyvia Sochas;* marble statue base inscribed on two adjacent sides with a civic honorary inscription for Claudia Neicion daughter of Ti.

Claudius Damocrates (LAC 225, for text); among her grandparents is cited Ἰουλίου Πολυ[εύ]κτ[ου].

[3a] He has to be identified with Πολύευκτος Σιμήδους mentioned as γ(ρ)α(μματεὺς) βουλᾶς in a catalogue of *gerontes*, in which the indication of the patronomate is missing, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 1, comment on p. 189 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 558 col. III, l. 14) [about A.D. 100].

The eponymous *patronomos* ἐπὶ Πολυεύκτου who figures in three career inscriptions **[3b-d]** refers to the same official; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 56:

[b] The career inscriptions of Agathocles son of Aristocles, *IG* V 1, 40, ll. 13-14 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 482) [early Hadrianic],

[c] of Cn. Caninius Pollias (LAC 212, for text), *SEG* 11, 1950, 489, l. 3 [Hadrianic] and

[d] of Agio son of Artemisius, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 163 A 9 and date on p. 179 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 490, l. 3) [early Antonine].

[e] According to Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 214 ns 56-57 he is also meant by the patronymic of C. Iulius Seimedes (II) (LAC 505 [3]) in *SEG* 11, 1950, 517, l. 2: Πολυεύκτου [Trajanic] and

[f] of C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 415) in *SEG* 11, 1950, 609, l. 5: Πολυ[εύκτου] [Trajanic].

γ(ρ)α(μματεὺς) βουλᾶς **[3a]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[3b-d]**

Remarks: Bradford, *s.v. Πολύευκτος* distinguishes many homonyms: **[3a]** = Bradford, 349 (2); **[3b-d]** = Bradford, 349 (5); **[3f]** = Bradford, 349 (6); **[1. 2]** = Bradford, 350 (7); **[3e]** is omitted by Bradford and *IG* V 1, 283 cited on p. 350 (7) should be placed in p. 350 (8). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 ns 56-57 considers the secretary of the boule of text **[3a]** to be (C. Iulius) Polyeuctus, the father of C. Iulius Seimedes (II) and of C. Iulius Agathocles (I) and identifies him with the eponymous *patronomos* Polyeuctus of **[3b-d]**; cf. *LPGN* III.A, 368 *s.v. Πολύευκτος* (6). Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 assigns his patronomate to *ca.* A.D. 105/06. For the date of **[3c]** see LAC 212.

s. (C. Iulius) Seimedes (I) (LAC 504), h. Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) (Kolbe, *IG* V 1, *add.* 607; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215) or h. Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) and b. Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380), through whom b.-in-law Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (I) (LAC 261), f. C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 415) and C. Iulius Seimedes (II) (LAC 505), through whom f.-in-law Memmia Eurybanassa (LAC 540) (Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 216; Settipani, 496); apparently also father of an unattested Iulia, through whom grandf. Claudia Nicion (LAC 225) (Spawforth); through C. Iulius Agathocles (I) grandf. C. Iulius Damares (I) (LAC 449) and great-grandf. C. Iulius Brutus (LAC 431) and great-great-grandf. (C. Iulius) Damares (II) (LAC 450), cf. stemmata Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 214-15 ns 55-60, 216, 219; Settipani, 496 [born about A.D. 50 and died after *ca.* 100]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and IX.

500. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟ(ΥΛΙΟΣ) ΠΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 42, ll. 15-16 (*apographum IG* V 1, 57b); the name of the person in l. 15 is restored by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 204-05, 2δ (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 484) [Trajanic].

Sparta, at the great tower; small marble base with two holes on the upper surface with

catalogue of *nomophylakes* followed by the entry νομοφύ[λαξ] | ἐπὶ Γα(ίου) Ἰο(υλίου) Πρατο|νίκου [*pro* ἐπὶ Πο(πλίου) Πρατονίκου: Böckh, *CIG* I, 1250 and ἐπὶ πατρο(νόμου) Πρατονίκου: Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 42] Φιλο|κράτης (Φιλοκράτους). | Σπαρτιάτη[ς Δα]|μαρίστο[υ νο]|μοφ(ύλαξ) ἐπὶ Πε[ρι]|κλέους, γ[ε]|ρουσίας ἐπ[ὶ Πρα]|τονείκου.

[2a] He might be identical with the eponymous *patronomos* ἐπὶ Πρατονίκου of *IG* V 1, 40, ll. 9-10, dating a post in the career of Agathocles son of Aristocles [early Hadrianic].

[b] The same is true for *IG* V 1, 298, l. 7; better in A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 315-16 no. 35 with facsimile, a dedication to Artemis Orthia by Charixenus son of Damocratidas, victor in the contest of παιδικὸν κατθηρατόριν dating ἐπὶ πατρονόμου Πρατονίκου [A.D. 110-20 *pro* mid-2nd c. A.D., Kolbe].

[c] Agio son of Artemisius was γερουσίας in the patronomate of Πρατονίκου, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 163 A 9 and date on p. 179 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 490, l. 2) [early Antonine].

[d] He is perhaps also identical with the eponymous official Pratonicus on the marble statue base *IG* V 1, 123 [1st/2nd c. A.D. based on palaeography]: ἐπὶ Πρατονίκου πεδιανόμοι.

[e] The chronological evidence also allows with some probability the identification of the person of this lemma with an eponymous *patronomos* dating a catalogue of *nomophylakes* (as **[1]**), the reading of whose cognomen is problematic, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 202 δ with facsimile and comment on pp. 204-05 and *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 11, 2F (*SEG* 11, 1950, 541, l. 1): Νομοφ(ύλακες) ἐπὶ Γ(αΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Πρατ[ο]{το}[νίκου] (?).

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 204 tries to explain the confusing writing of the *patronomos'* cognomen in **[2e]** as «abbreviation or dittography». Bradford, 361 (20) alone identifies the person also with [- - - Πρατο]νείκῳ κάσ(εν) of *IG* V 1, 66, l. 5, a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in an unknown patronomate followed by a similar catalogue in the patronomate of the god Lycurgus [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.], see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226-27 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 524). A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 178 accepts only the identification of **[1]** with **[2a. c]** and perhaps with **[2b. e]**. Pratonicus is a very common name in imperial Sparta (cf. Bradford, *s.v.)* and therefore the identification of **[1]** with **[2a-d]** and especially with **[2e]** remains uncertain; it is only based on the fact that all of them were eponymous *patronomoi* in more or less the same period.

501. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10. 194 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 13) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; on two adjoining blocks with various writings catalogue of *gerontes* in the patronomate of Biadas, among whom is cited this man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 363. According to the restoration of A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 423 (*SEG* 30, 1980, 410) the lost name in *IG* V 1, 111, l. 23 — a catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Claudius Seianus [mid-2nd c. A.D.] — has to be read by analogy with *SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 13 [Ἰούλιος Πρόκλος].

According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466. 469 Claudius Seianus held the eponymous patronomate *ca.* A.D. 149/50, C. Avidius Biadas A.D. 150/51, cf. A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59, 422. For the date see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 45. 208.

502. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΣΚΥΘΕΙΝΟΣ

N. Drandakis, "Ἀνασκαφὴ ἐν Κυπαρίσσῳ", *PAAH* 1960, 236-237, pl. 172β (*BullÉpigr* 1967, 274; *SEG* 23, 1968, 199, l. 19) [presumably between A.D. 209 and 212].

Tainaron-Cainopolis at the village *Kyparissos*, built in secondary use into the doorway of the early Christian church of *Hagios Petros*; stele bearing a civic honorary inscription for the Empress Iulia Domna erected by the five ephors of that year and the *tamias*; the person is cited among the ephors (for text and comment see LAC 278).

503. [Γ]ΑΙ(ΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ ΜΥΡΩΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 603 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 816) + *IG* V 1, 168, l. 7 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 625) joined by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, l. 13) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Provenance uncertain; fragmentary marble stele with the right part of a catalogue of *hieromnemones* preceded by a list of other officials (ll. 1-8), including a woman (cf. ll. 1-2), in an unknown patronomate concerned with agonistic matters. Our man is attested among the [ἱερ]ομνήμονες (for the text see LAC 152).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 371 (2). His identification with Σεκοῦνδος Γαΐου of *IG* V 1, 117, l. 5, proposed by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 168 *app. crit.*, is rightly rejected by Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 287 n. 140. For the date of the inscription, see LAC 152.

504. (ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ [?]) ΣΕΙΜΗΔΗΣ (Ι)

He has to be recognized in the patronymic of Polyeuctus, one of the *gerontes* mentioned in a catalogue, in which the term of the dating official (*patronomos*) is missing, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 1, comment on p. 189 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 558 col. III, l. 14) [about A.D. 100]: Πολύεθκτος Σιμήδους.

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 375 (5).

f. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 449) and also of Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) and through Polyeuctus f.-in-law Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) (Kolbe, *IG* V 1, *add.* 607; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215) or f. Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) and through Polyeuctus f.-in-law Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) (A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 216); by C. Iulius Polyeuctus grandf. C. Iulius Seimedes (II) (LAC 505) and C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 415); by Iulia Apatarion f.-in-law Ti. Claudius Aristocrates (I) (LAC 261) and grandf. Ti. Claudius Damocrates (LAC 284), cf. stemmata Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 214-16 and 219; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma IX.

505. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΣΕΙΜΗΔΗΣ (ΙΙ) ΓΑ(ΪΟΥ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΠΟΛΥΕΥΚΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 507, ll. 2-4 [Trajanic].

Found in Sparta, at the south tower; civic statue dedication in honour of C. Iulius Seimedes in recognition of his virtue and munificence; it was erected at the expense of his wife Memmia Eurybanassa:

Ἁ πόλις | Γά(ιον) Ἰούλιον Σειμή|δη Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Πο|λυεύκτου υἱόν, ἀρε|[5]τᾶς καὶ μεγαλοψυχί|ας χάριν, προσδεξα|μένας τὸ ἀνάλω|μα τᾶς γυναικός | αὐτοῦ Μεμμίας Εὐ|[10]ρυβανάσσης.

[2] *IG* V 1, 588, ll. 1-2 [1st half 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble base from private statue dedication in honour of Iulia Panthalis (?) (LAC 391, for text), whose statue was funded by [Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιο]ς Σειμή[δ]ης.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166 B 4 (γ), comment on pp. 184-85 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 517, l. 2) [Trajanic].

Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Damocles, among whom is also Γ(άιος) Ἰο(ύλιος) Σειμήδης Πολυεύκτου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 374 (2). Following the restoration of text **[2]** by Kolbe in *IG*, Bradford, 374 (2) identifies the person with C. Iulius Seimedes (II) and considers Iulia Panthalis as his mother; this is rejected by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 55 and 215 n. 60 on the grounds of the contradictory evidence of *IG* V 1, 607B, ll. 25-28 (see LAC 499 [2]) according to which the wife of C. Iulius Polyeuctus and hence the mother of Seimedes of the present lemma was Iulia Apatarion. Therefore Settipani, 495 n. 5 suggests that Panthalis and Seimedes were cousins rather than mother and son.

For the inscriptions' date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 57; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 203 n. 39.

s. C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499) and of Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) (Kolbe, *IG* V 1, *add.* 607; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215) or of Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) (Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 216), grands. (C. Iulius) Seimedes (I) (LAC 504), h. Memmia Eurybanassa (LAC 540), b. C. Iulius Agathocles (I) (LAC 415), through whom uncle C. Iulius Damares (I) (LAC 449), b. of an unattested Iulia, through whom uncle Claudia Nicion (LAC 225), cf. stemmata and discussion of genealogy in Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 214 ns 55-57, 215 n. 60 and 216. According to Settipani, 495 n. 5 and stemma on p. 496 [born about A.D. 75] Iulia Panthalis (LAC 391) was a cousin of the person; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and IX.

506. ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 1314A col. I, ll. 5-6 [age of Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].

Thalamai, built into the small church of *Panagia* in the village *Nomitsis*; marble plaque bearing a record which lists three different groups of persons consisting of civic magistrates (their function and number varies from group to group), who came to Thalamai to the goddess

Δαμοία: 1.) on face A col. I there is a list dating to the patronomate of Iulius Charixenus and 2.) on face A col. II a list dating to the patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian and 3.) one to the term of Memmius Damares. The person discussed here is mentioned in the first list as member of the *gerousia*.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 390 (2). For comment see LAC 213.

507. [ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ (?) ΣΩΣΙ]ΒΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΟΔΑΜΟΥ

IG V 1, 157, l. 8 + *IG* V 1, 187 (= new fragment from ll. 1-3) associated by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 242-43 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 522, only ll. 5-10); cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 229 [mid-130s A.D.].

IG V 1, 157: Sparta, copied by Fourmont «near the south tower»; catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of [Μ(άρκου) Οὐλπίου Ἀφθονήτου] (ll. 1-4) followed by a catalogue of ephors in the term of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου] Θεοφράστου (ll. 5-10). Our man is mentioned among the ephors.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 393 (1). The person's praenomen and gentilicium are not assured, and neither is his cognomen; the name Σωσίβιος is attested in Spartan epigraphy, cf. Bradford, 393-94 *s.v.*; a C. Iulius Sosibius son of Petronius Serenus, a youthful Lacedaemonian, is named in *IG* XIV 1691, a gravemarker of imperial time from Rome, see Bradford, 393 (2). A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 243 asserts that the person is the brother of the senior ephor [- - -]ς Κλεοδάμου in *IG* V 1, 61, l. 2, a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of [Μ(άρκου) Οὐ]λπίου Ἀφθονή[του] (LAC 704 [1A]), who held office either in the term before C. Iulius Theophrastus (LAC 510) or not long before that. It could, though, be one and the same person.

508. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΣΩΖΑΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 14, 2 N with facsimile, comment pp. 19-20 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 516, l. 5) [2nd decade 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, theatre; block from the orchestra drain bearing a catalogue of ephors, among whom is this person, dating to the patronomate of Aristocrates.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 388 (2). For the identity of the eponymous *patronomos* and the date of his term, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 219 n. 94 and LAC 730.

A. M. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 20 considers an identification of the person with the ἔνσειτος Ζωσᾶς Ἀρίωνος in the catalogue *IG* V 1, 65, l. 29 [late Hadrianic-early Antonine]. He also suggests that the person might have been the father of the σπονδοφόρος Σωζᾶς [(Σωζᾶ)] appearing in *IG* V 1, 116, l. 12 [after A.D. 166]. These identifications, although chronologically not impossible, are not adopted by *LGPN* III.A, 190 *s.v.* Ζωσᾶς (1) and 408 *s.v.* *Σωζᾶς* (2) and (4).

***509. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛ[ΙΟΣ (ΦΑΒΙΑ) ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΣ] (ΓΑΙΟΥ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ) ΛΑΚΩΝ[ΟΣ (I) ΥΙΟΣ ΕΓΚΟΝΟΣ ΕΥΡ]ΥΚΛΕ[ΟΥΣ] (I)**

IG V 1, 463, ll. 2-4 [mid-1st c. A.D.].

Sparta, at the great east tower; left part of a civic honorary inscription associated with the person:

Ἁ [πόλις] | Γά(ιον) Ἰοὐλ[ιον Σπαρτιατικόν], | Λάκων[ος υἱόν, ἔκγονον Εὐ]|ρυκλέ[ους, (numeral) ἀπὸ Διοσ]|[5]κούρω[ν, ἀρχιερέα τῶν Σεβ(αστῶν)?] | παντά[πρωτον - - -].

Remarks: This inscription is omitted in Bradford, 380 (4). Generally on the person see E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 839-840, *s.v. Iulius* [495]; *id.*, *RE* III A.2 (1929) 1537-38, *s.v. Spartiatikos; PIR*[2] I 587; *Pflaum*, Carrières, 63-65 no. 24bis; Devijver, I 128, pp. 488-89; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 20. 35. 38-39 and esp. pp. 126-27 no. 29a; B. Puech, *REA* 85, 1983, 25-26 (with bibliography); S. Démougin, *L'ordre équestre sous les Julio-Claudiens*, Collection de l'École Française de Rome 108 (Rome 1988) p. 534 n. 46. p. 839 no. 564; Cartledge and Spawforth, esp. 103-04; S. Démougin, *CJC*, p. 469-70 no. 564, esp. 3 (C. Iulius Laconis f. Euryclis n. Fab. Spartiaticus); M. Kantiréa, *Le culte impériale en Achaïe sous les Julio-claudiens et les Flaviens* II (unpubl. Ph.D., Paris 2003) esp. 277-78 P. 50 testimony III. Settipani, 496 believes that C. Iulius Spartiaticus was born *ca.* A.D. 5 and died after A.D. 65. On the later Euryclids see esp. A. R. Birley, "Hadrian and the Greek senators", *ZPE* 116, 1997, 237-44.

In *IG* V 1, 463, ll. 4-5 W. Kolbe proposes to restore [λε' ἀπὸ Διοσ]κούρω[ν], because Spartiaticus' presumed grandson, C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus, is known to have been τριακοστὸν καὶ ἕκτον ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων/λς' ἀπὸ [Διοσκ]ούρων (*LAC 462 [8-9]). It is noteworthy that, among others, a Dioscurid lineage was also claimed by the following Spartan notables who were all Publii Memmii: Pratolaus (III) (LAC 574 [2]), Spartiaticus (I) (LAC 583 [1]) and Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561 [2]) (for a comment on such heroic pedigrees in Sparta, Messenia and Argos see Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 196 n. 49). As to P. Memmius Spartiaticus (I), the common cognomen comes to confirm a kinship with the older C. Iulius Spartiaticus, see comment LAC 583.

His *cursus honorum* can be reconstructed thanks to the Latin inscription *Corinth* VIII. 2, 68 (*COR 353 [2]). As his father C. Iulius Laco (I) was raised to the equestrian order after his rehabilitation by the Emperor Claudius, Spartiaticus himself was granted the *equus publicus* by the same emperor. Pflaum, *Carrières* I, p. 63 n. 2, however, suggested that Spartiaticus was already pardoned by Calligula and was raised to the equestrian order after A.D. 54. Between A.D. 54 and 59 he became *procurator Caesaris et Augustae Agrippinae*, evidently a *procurator* of the imperial property (of Nero and his mother Agrippina Minor). According to Corinth VIII. 2, 68, Spartiaticus held also a series of colonial offices and liturgies: he was twice *duumvir quinquennalis* in the reign of Claudius (according to A. J. S. Spawforth, *Hesperia* 63, 1994, 219 and *id.*, "Roman Corinth: the formation of a colonial élite", in: *Roman onomastics*, 174 n. 34 in A.D. 46/7), *flamen divi Iuli, pontifex*,

agonothetes Isthmieon et Caesareon Sebasteon, archiereus domus Augustae in perpetuum, primus Achaeon. For the term "domus Augusta" in this priestly titulature from the early reign of Nero, see M. Kantiréa, "Remarques sur le culte de la *domus Augusta* en Achaïe de la mort d'Auguste à Néron", in: O. Salomies (ed.), *The Greek East in the Roman context, Proceedings of a colloquium organised by the Finnish Institute at Athens*, May 21 and 22, 1999 (Helsinki 2001) 57-58 ns 48-50; "*primus Achaeon*" was merely an honorific title which was bestowed by the Achaean League, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *Hesperia* 64, 1995, 225 (cf. *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1395), where he corrects his previous literal understanding of "*archiereus domus Augustae in perpetuum, primus Achaeon*" in *Hesperia* 63, 1994, 218-20 suggesting that Spartiaticus was the first of the Achaeans to hold the office of high-priest for life of the imperial cult of the Achaean League.

Even though no coins with his name were issued at Sparta (cf. Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, 80), C. Iulius Spartiaticus seems to have followed his father as ruler of Sparta, see Démougin, *CJC* p. 470 and Devijver, p. 489 *contra* E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 839, *s.v. Iulius* [495]. To the phase of his Spartan rule must be assigned the inscription *IG* V 1, 463. E. Groag, *RE* III A.2 (1929) 1537-38, *s.v. Spartiatikos* and *id.*, *Reichsbeamten*, 37-38 relates two ancient literary testimonies with this Spartiaticus and his brother, to be indentified — according to him — most probably with Iulius Cratinus (see below), whereas C. P. Jones, "Towards a chronology of Plutarch's works", *JRS* 56, 1966, 70 considers more likely to identify the brothers with Laco and Spartiaticus: 1.) On one hand Philostr., *VA* IV 33 reports that the emperor addressed a letter to the Lacedaemonians reproaching them for abusing their liberty (due to the chronology that results from the life of Apollonius of Tyana this episode has been set in the year A.D. 61): ἐπιστολὴ ἐκ βασιλέως Λακεδαιμονίοις ἧκεν ἐπίπληξιν ἐς τὸ κοινὸν αὐτῶν φέρουσα, ὡς ὑπὲρ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ὑβριζόντων, ἐκ διαβολῶν δὲ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἄρχοντος ἐπέσταλτο αὐτοῖς ταῦτα. 2.) On the other hand Plut., *Mor.* 487F-488A speaks of fraternal discord among «the most powerful of the Greeks in our (*i.e.* Plutarch's) time» and of their being exiled by «the tyrant»: ὥσπερ Ἑλλήνων οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς δυνατώτατοι περὶ σπουδὰς ὀρχηστῶν εἶτα κιθαρῳδῶν διαστάντες ... οὕτως ἐξηγριώθησαν καὶ διεφθάρησαν, ὥστε πάντων ἀφαιρεθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου, καὶ φυγάδες καὶ πένητες καὶ (ὀλίγου δέω λέγειν) ἕτεροι τῶν πρότερον γενόμενοι, μόνῳ διέμειναν οἱ αὐτοὶ τῷ μισεῖν ἀλλήλους, cf. C. P. Jones, *Plutarch and Rome* (Oxford 1971) 43 n. 11. Further, E. Groag approaches a passage of the Epicurean philosopher Musonius [*ap.* Stob., *Floril.* 40, 9 p. 750 L (Hense)], which has already been associated with Spartiaticus by F. Bücheler, "Miscellen", *RhM* 53, 1898, 166-67; it speaks of a Lacedaemonian named Spartiaticus, who had been in poor health due to his voluptuous life style, but regained his health while living in exile: Σπαρτιατικὸς οὗτος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, ὃς ἀπὸ πολλοῦ ἔχων τὸ πλευρὸν κακῶς, κἀκ τούτου πολλάκις νοσῶν, διὰ τὴν τρυφήν, ἐπειδὴ ἐπαύσατο τρυφῶν, ἐπαύσατο καὶ νοσηλευόμενος.

From the combined evidence of these three testimonies, Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 37-38 deduced that the local animosities might have led Nero to exile Spartiaticus, just

as he did, incidentally, with Musonius in A.D. 65.; Pflaum, *Carrières* I, p. 64 n. 12 proposes that Spartiaticus was exiled under Nero before A.D. 65; Cartledge and Spawforth, 103. 107 believe that he was exiled no later than A.D. 61. These interpretations are rejected by Puech, *Plutarque*, 4853-584, according to whom there is no safe proof of Spartiaticus' exile under Nero. She proposes to refer the evidence in the period when, in their youth, the two brothers C. Iulius Laco (II) and C. Iulius Spartiaticus, both later procurators, lived in exile together with their father, the Spartan dynast C. Iulius Laco (I), who had been banished on the order of the Emperor Tiberius at the end of his reign. Puech, *op. cit.*, 4853 n. 73 brings together Plutarch's expression ὥσπερ Ἑλλήνων οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς δυνατώτατοι with a passage of Tacitus (Ann. VI. 18) who speaks of (C. Iulius) Laco and his son Argolicus as *e primoribus Achaeorum*.

For his munificence C. Iulius Spartiaticus was honoured with statues at Corinth (*COR 353 [1]. [2]), Epidauros (*ARG 154) and Athens [*IG* II^2, 3538 = *Syll.*^{3} 790: Γά(ιον) Ἰούλιον Σπαρτια|τικόν, ἀρχιερέα θε|[ῶν] Σεβαστῶν κ[αὶ γέ]νους Σε[β]αστῶν | ἐκ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆ[ς] | Ἀχαΐας διὰ βίου πρῶ|τον τῶν ἀπ' αἰῶνος; cf. M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 137 W.

s. C. Iulius Laco (I) (*LAC 468. MES 224. *ARC 107. *COR 345. *EL 236), grands. C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461. ARG 146. COR 341), paternal nephew C. Iulius Deximachus (LAC 455), b. C. Iulius Cratinus (ARC 99) and Iulia Pantimia (ARC 92), most probably f. C. Iulius Laco (II) (LAC 469), through whom grandf. C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius (*LAC 462. *ARC 105) and C. Iulius Laco (III) (LAC 470), perhaps maternal grandf. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (I) (LAC 583), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1172 *add.*; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 204; Bowersock, *JRS* 51, 1961, 118; *PIR*^{2} I, p. 209; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 261; M. Wolloch, *Roman citizenship and the Athenian elite A.D. 96-161. Two prosopographical catalogues* (Amsterdam 1973) 135; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 125-27 nos 29. 29a. 29b; Puech, *Plutarque*, 4852 stemma no. 2; A. R. Birley, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 240-43; Settipani, 493. 496. For a discussion of the Euryclid's stemma see *LAC 462; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VIII.

510. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΦΡΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΚΛΥΜΕΝΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 157, l. 5 + *IG* V 1, 187 (= new fragment from ll. 1-3) associated by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 242-43 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 522, only ll. 5-10); cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 229 [mid-130s A.D.].

Sparta, 157: near the south tower; catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of [Μ(άρκου Οὐλπίου Ἀφθονήτου] (ll. 1-4) followed by a catalogue of ephors in the term of [Γαΐου) Ἰουλίου] Θεοφράστου (157, ll. 5-10) (restoration of Woodward, *loc. cit.*, *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 157: [- - -τ]οῦ Θεοφράστου); the catalogue of ephors is preserved in full length, but is badly mutilated.

[2] *IG* V 1, 167, l. 4; cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 245-46 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 623) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragmentary marble plaque attesting a dedication in an unknown term: προσστάτη̣ς [τῆ]ς̣ ἀναθέσεος [Γά(ιος) Ἰού]λιος Θεόφραστος.

[3] *IG* V 1, 506, ll. 2-3 [*ca.* A.D. 132].
Sparta, «at the south tower»; base decorated at the bottom with cymatium bearing a civic honorary inscription for [Γά(ιον) Ἰούλ]ιον Θεό[φ]ραστον in recognition of his generosity as gymnasiarch.

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 227-34 F 3 ph. (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 20; *SEG* 11, 1950, 492 col. I, l. 1); Ameling, *Herodes* Atticus I, 29 n. 49, text in II, 79-80 no. 51 [Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].
Sparta; block bearing an inscription with the detailed career of our man:

Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ̣ι̣ος Θεόφραστος Θεοκλυμένου, | βουαγός, διαβέτης, ἱερεὺς Διὸς Ὀλυμπίου, ἐν | ῷ καιρῷ ἀνέθηκα ἀνδριάντας β', ἕνα μὲν τοῦ ἐν θε|οῖς Ἀδριανοῦ, τὸν δὲ ἕτερον τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Λακεδαιμο|νίων, ἀγορανόμος ὅτε ὁ ἐν θεοῖς Ἀδριανὸς πρώτως | ἐπεδήμησεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, πρέσβυς νομοφυλά|κων, σειτώνης ἐν σπάνει ὅτε ὁ μέδιμνος ἐγένετο * μ', καὶ | ἔδωκα διανομὴν πᾶσιν ἡμίεκτον * α', ἔφορος ὅτε ὁ ἐν θε|οῖς Ἀδριανὸς τὸ β' ἐπεδήμησεν, γυμνασίαρχος ἐπὶ Ἀφθο|νήτου, ἀγοράσας τὴν ὑδρίαν * λ' καὶ θεὶς τὸ ἔλαιον ἐν | γυμνασίῳ, ἐν ταῖς θέρμαις ἑλκυστόν, ἐν τοῖς Μαχανί|δαις, καὶ παρέσχον ὅλον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν πᾶσιν λέντια ξύστρα, | πατρονόμος, ἵππαρχος, Κυθηροδίκας ὑπὲρ Ἀττικοῦ, γυμνασίαρ|χος ἐν τοῖς ιβ', βίδεος δ', γραμματεὺς βουλῆς, πρεσβευτὴς εἰς Ῥώμην β' | προῖκα καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πολλάκις, καὶ παραπράσεις ποιησάμε|νος πολλάκις ἐν τοῖς ἐπείγουσιν καιροῖς, ἄρξας τὴν τῶν γερόν|των ἀρχὴν δ', καὶ δὶς γενόμενος πρέσβυς συναρχίας, θεοῖς εὐχαρι|στήριον.

[5] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 168 C 5, comment on pp. 191-92 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 496, l. 4) [Hadrian - Antoninus Pius].
Sparta; block with the career of a man whose name is lost; he was ταμίας ἐπὶ | [Γ(αΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Θεο]φράστου.

[6a] The same person is to be recognized in the eponymous *patronomos* Θεοφραστ[- - -] of *SEG* 2, 1924, 62, a marble plaque found at the fortifications of Sparta within the north gate.
[b] He is also to be recognized in the eponymous *patronomos* Theophrastus dating a post in the career of Neicaro son of Zelus, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166-67 B 9, comment on p. 189 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 494, ll. 4-5) [Hadrianic-early Antonine]: ἐπὶ Θεοφράστου.

βουαγός **[4]**, διαβέτης **[4]**, while ἱερεύς of Zeus Olympius, he erected a statue of Hadrian and another one of the demos of the Lacedaemonians **[4]**, cf. προσστάτης [τῆ]ς ἀναθέσεος **[2]**, during his agoronomate Hadrian visited Sparta for the first time **[4]**, πρέσβυς νομοφυλάκων **[4]**, as σειτώνης he provided cheap grain in a period of shortage **[4]**, during his ephorate Hadrian visited Sparta for the second time **[4]**, while gymnasiarch in the term of (M. Ulpius) Aphthonetus he provided free oil, which he had acquired at thirty *denarii* the *hydria*, for the gymnasium, the hot baths and for the Μαχανίδαι **[4**, cf. **3]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[1, 4, 5, 6a, b]**, hipparch **[4]**, Κυθηροδίκας on behalf of Atticus **[4]**, gymnasiarch ἐν τοῖς ιβ' **[4]**, βίδεος four times **[4]**, γραμματεὺς βουλῆς **[4]**, πρεσβευτής to Rome twice at his own cost and to Greece many times **[4]**, πρέσβυς γερόντων four times **[4]**, πρέσβυς συναρχίας twice **[4]**

Remarks: Whereas A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 189 n. 1 initially doubted the identification of C. Iulius Theophrastus with the homonymous person of text **[3]** because of the expression ἀξίως τῶν εὐτυ[χ]εστάτων και[ρῶν] in ll. 6-8, which seems to him to indicate a date of **[3]** under M. Aurelius or L. Verus, in *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 229 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 789) he correctly argues for an identification of C. Iulius Theophrastus of **[3]** with the homonymous official of the other inscriptions presented above.

C. Iulius Theophrastus was not only one of the wealthiest Spartan notables of Roman Sparta, holding the most important posts, but also one of the most generous ones as emerges from **[4]**. His career extended from the reign of Hadrian to that of Antoninus Pius, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 245. Text **[4]** is not in strict chronological order but contains two important chronological *termini*, namely the two visits of Hadrian to Sparta (for which see comment LAC 5). At the time of the emperor's first visit in A.D. 124/25 the person is reported to have been *agoranomos* (col. I, ll. 5-6), on Hadrian's second visit in A.D. 128/29 he was ephor (col. I ll. 8-9). In the patronomate of (M. Ulpius) Aphthonetus he was gymnasiarch (col. I, l. 9-col. II, l. 12) [cf. **3**]. For his munificence especially in this function, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 109-10. 130. 134. 153. 158. 161; for the *Machanidai*, a building for athletic or balneutic use, see *ibid.*, 134. 218 no. 22. In col. II, l. 13 he is attested as *patronomos*, hipparch and governor of the island of Kythera instead of Atticus: «Κυθηροδίκας ὑπὲρ Ἀττικοῦ». The patronomate of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus has been assigned to A.D. 132/33 or 133/34 (cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 231; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465. 468-69; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 79 no. 51) or to A.D. 131/32 or 132/33 (cf. Bradford, 5 *s.v.* [2]); the patronomate of C. Iulius Theophrastus himself has been dated to A.D. 136/37 (cf. A. M. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 232; Chrimes, *loc. cit.*; Bradford, 199 *s.v.*; Ameling, *loc. cit.*) or A.D. 138/39 (cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 232). For a comment on his patronomate in **[4. 5. 6b]**, see N. M. Kennell, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 135 n. 13. 137 n. 20.

Given that Atticus' son Herodes succeeded Atticus in the office of ἀρχιερεύς τῶν Σεβαστῶν before Antoninus Pius became emperor in A.D. 138 (cf. *IG* II^2, 3296), Atticus himself must have died shortly before Hadrian in A.D. 138, a fact that explains the expression «Κυθηροδίκας ὑπὲρ Ἀττικοῦ». Atticus seems hence to have been appointed Κυθηροδίκας for the official year A.D. 138/39 (presumably after having held the post of hipparch in A.D. 137/38), but to have died before the assumption of the office or at least while already in office; he was then replaced by Theophrastus, cf. Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 79-80 no. 51 convincingly *contra* A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 233 (Κυθηροδίκας A.D. 135/36), Bradford, 200 *s.v. C. Iulius Theophrastus* (Κυθηροδίκας A.D. 137/38) and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 207 n. 27. 217-18 («A.D. 136/37 Sparta offers Atticus the post of Cytherodikes»).

Of interest is also the mention of the cult of Zeus Olympios of which he was priest; the expression ἱερεὺς Διὸς Ὀλυμπίου, ἐν ᾧ καιρῷ suggests that his priesthood lasted longer than a one-year's term, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, "Spartan cults under the

Roman Empire; some notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 231 n. 25. It has been recognized that Hadrian had identified himself with the supreme god of the Greeks. According to Cartledge and Spawforth, 109-10 n. 8 the above-mentioned cult was introduced by the Spartans under Antoninus Pius to honour the late Hadrian who had shown so much interest for their polis. On the basis of the evidence of text **[4]** A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 234 presumes that C. Iulius Theophrastus' career comprised approximately forty years and proposes to assign his career inscription to about A.D. 160.

Contra W. Kolbe's interpretation Cartledge and Spawforth, *loc. cit.* (following the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 623) convincingly referred the phrase προσστάτης [τ]ῆς ἀναθέσεος in **[2**, ll. 2-3] to the erection of statues supervised by C. Iulius Theophrastus as attested in **[4**, ll. 2-5].

As in text **[4]**, a *terminus post quem* for the person's patronomate is provided also in **[1]** by the preceding catalogue of *nomophylakes* **[1**, ll. 1-4] dated by the eponymous *patronomos* M. Ulpius Aphthonetus which dates to *ca.* A.D. 133 (LAC 704).

511. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΘΡΑΣΕΑΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 956 [2nd c. A.D. ?].

Boiai; marble statue base erected by the person for his father-in-law C. Iulius Panthales son of Euenor:

Γ(άιον) Ἰούλιον | Πανθάλη Εὐήνορος | Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Θρασέας | τὸν πενθερόν.

[2] *IG* V 1, 957a. b [2nd c. A.D. ?].

Boiai; marble satue base erected by the person for his daughter, Iulia Philocratis (a), and for his wife, Iulia Cleaeneta daughter of Iulius Panthales (b):

a: Ἰουλίαν Φιλοκρατίδα Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος | Θρασέας ὁ πατὴρ τῆς ἐν βίῳ κοἰσμιότητος καὶ τῆς εἰς γονεῖς | εὐσεβείας ἕνεκεν.

b: Ἰουλίαν Κλεαιν<έ>ταν | Ἰουλίου Πανθάλους θυγατέρα Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος | Θρασέας ὁ ἀνὴρ φιλάνδρου σωφροσύνης | καὶ φιλοτέκνου διαθέσεως ἕνεκεν.

Remarks: A. J. S. Spawforth, *GRBS* 15, 1974, 295-303 (*BullÉpigr* 1976, 250 and 272) identifies the person with one of the *hellanodikai* in the Corinthian inscriptions *Corinth* VIII. 1, 15, l. 10, where [- - -] Θρασέα [latter part 2nd c. A.D.] and *op. cit.*, 18, l. 5 (Γ. Ἰουλίο[υ - - -]). Kolbe's date for **[2]** is based on palaeography.

h. Iulia Cleaeneta (LAC 383), through whom son-in-law C. Iulius Panthales (LAC 488), f. Iulia Philocratis (LAC 392), see stemma *IG* V 1, 957, *app. crit.*

512. ΙΟΥΛΛΙΟ[Σ] (?)

IG V 1, 62b, l. 17 and *add.* p. 301 [first half of the A.D. 130s].

Copied by Fourmont «at the spring at *Godena*»; two marble fragments from a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dated by the patronomate of Atticus (a, ll. 1-13) followed by a list

of *gerontes* (a, l. 14-b, l. 19). The individual discussed here is cited as member of the *gerousia*.

Remarks: W. Kolbe, postulating an engraver's error, proposes Ἰού{λ}λιο[ς] (*apographum:* ΙΟΥΛΛΙΟ). A. Wilhelm in *IG* V 1, 62b, *app. crit.* unconvincingly gives as alternative restoration of the person's gentilicium [Τ]ούλλιο[ς]. Both interpretations are considered as possible by Bradford, 207 (16). The orthographic variant Iullius is, in any case, attested, cf. Solin and Salomies, 99.

Contra Kolbe in *IG*, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 520) believes ll. 14-19 to have been engraved at a later time due to the difference in the letter styles (*e.g. sigmas* and *deltas*). The eponymous *patronomos* of the catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* is Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270 [6b], for a comment on the date).

513. ΙΟΥΣΤΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΟΜΑΧΗΣ

IG V 1, 1256 [2nd c. A.D.].

Tainaron, discovered in a private house; plaque bearing the funerary inscription of the deceased: Ἰοῦστος | Ἀνδρο|μάχης | Τιβεριεύς.

Τιβεριεύς (from Tiberias in Palestine?)

Remarks: The name of this person is attested as gentilicium and as cognomen, see Solin and Salomies, 99. 347. L. Robert, *Hellenica* 3, 1946, 100 points out that the name Iustus was not rare among the Judaeans. M. Schwabe - B. Lifshitz, *Beth She'arim II. The Greek inscriptions* (Jerusalem 1974) 97-98. 108. 145. 211 confirm that the name Iustus was commonly used by Jews, being the translation of the Hebrew name *Zadok*. The name of the deceased is accompanied by his matronymic rather than his patronymic. This is noteworthy, because it was not a common usage neither among the Jews nor among the Greeks and Romans. The fact that the deceased is cited by a nomen simplicium only might be interpreted as evidence that he was not a Roman citizen and that he used the genuine Roman name Iustus only because it was in fashion with non-Romans also all over the Roman empire. This man is not the only person of evidently Jewish origin attested in Spartan epigraphy; there is the case of Maronius (LAC 535a), indicated also only by a nomen simplicium. For relations between Sparta and Judea in the mid-2nd c. B.C., see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, esp. 176. Besides two Roman citizens of Jewish origin, both named Aurelius Ioses (MES 66 and 67), are attested in an ephebic catalogue from Korone in Messenia dating to the year A.D. 246 (*IG* V 1, 1398, ll. 91 and 92). Another Roman citizen, Aurelius Elpidys (ARC 28), is known from an inscription from Mantinea in Arcadia dating in the 3rd c. A.D. (*IG* V 2, 295, l. 1). All three of them undoubtedly owed their citizenship to the *Constitutio Antoniniana*. The evidence for people of Jewish origin in the Peloponnese is gathered by A. Lampropoulou, "Μορφὲς ἐπικοινωνίας Ἑβραίων καὶ Χριστιανῶν στὴν Πελοπόννησο κατὰ τὴν Πρωτοβυζαντινὴ περίοδο", in: N. Moschonas (ed.), *Πρακτικὰ τοῦ Β' Διεθνοῦς Συμποσίου, Ἡ ἐπικοινωνία στὸ Βυζάντιο*, 4-6 Ὀκτωβρίου 1990 (Athens 1993) 657-82.

***(?) 514. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΛΑΤΙΝΙΟΣ ΠΑΝΔΟΥΣΑΣ**

IG V 1, 1169, ll. 1-2; different readings of ll. 3-4 by A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 47 after a communication with the owner of the stone, M. Rosenberg (Badische Sammlung, Heft 12, no. 5) and by *G. Klaffenbach, "Zu einer Inschrift aus Gythium", *Hermes* 71, 1936, 118-20, after examining a photograph and a squeeze (*BullÉpigr* 1938, 123; *SEG* 11, 1950, 932) [1st c. A.D.].

From Gytheion, now in the Museum of Baden-Baden; honorary inscription for the person, who was *xenos* and *euergetes* of Biadas:

W. Kolbe: Μᾶρκον Λατίνιον Παν|δοῦσαν ἁ πόλις τῶν Γυ|θεατᾶν Βιαδ[ι]νουπολείταν | ἁμὸν ξένον καὶ ἴδιον εὐεργέ|ταν.

A. Wilhelm, ll. 2-4: ... Γυ|θε[ατ]ᾶ[ν] Βια[δινο]υπολειτᾶ|[ν] ....

G. Klaffenbach, ll. 2-4 followed by Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 169: ... Γυ|θεατᾶν Βιάδα τοῦ πολεί-τα | ἁμῶν ...

Remarks: For this person see F. Münzer, *RE* XII 1 (1924) 927, *s.v. Latinius* (5). For his gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 102 *s.v.* Especially problematic is the reading of ll. 3-4: A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1336 *app. crit.* considers for Βιαδ[ιν]ουπολιτεία[ν] in l. 3 also Βιαδίνου πολείταν and for ἁμόν in l. 4 τόν ἑαυτῶν. A. Wilhelm, *loc. cit.* — as already A. Böckh — connects Βια[δινο]υπολειτᾶ[ν] with the place Βιάνδινα, Βιάδινα or Βιαδῖνα mentioned by Ptol., *Geog.* III. 14, 32 (some ruins south of Acriae are to be identified with Biadina, see A. J. B. Wace - F. W. Hasluck, "Laconia II. Topography", *ABSA* 14, 1907-08, 162). Wilhelm mentions the first officer of the Eleutherolakones, Biadas, in *IG* V 1, 1145, ll. 28 and 45 and 1146, l. 15, wondering whether, by analogy with some other cities of Roman times, the Gytheates were also named Βιαδινουπολεῖται in honour of an *euergetes*, or whether there was a specific relationship between Gytheion and the place of Biadina-Biadinoupolis, or whether the word characterized the honorand and so is to be read Βιαδινουπολείταν. G. Klaffenbach, *Hermes* 71, 1936, 118-20, however, prefers the reading Biadas as a proper name of a citizen of Gytheion and indentifies him as the *strategos* of 73/72 B.C. attested in *IG* V 1, 1145 and 1146; according to Klaffenbach the palaeogarphic features of our inscription are compatible with this date.

Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 24 n. 98 initially supported that M. Latinius Pandusas of the inscription from Gytheion could be identified with Latinius Pandusa, who died about A.D. 19 as *legatus pro praetore Moesiae* under C. Poppaeus Sabinus and had been active in Achaia for a while (Tac., *Ann.* II. 66). Then, however, he (Groag, *op. cit.*, 169) suggested, without any striking arguement, an identification of Biadas of *IG* V 1, 1169 with the *strategos* of the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones* of 73/72 B.C., which means that the Pandusas of this lemma must have been three generations older than the *legatus* with whom E. Groag originally identified our man. If indeed there is a Biadas mentioned in our inscription, then there may be some link between him and Terentius Biadas (LAC 694), attested in an historical inscription from Gytheion dating with certainty to *ca.* 15 A.D.

515. [- - -] ΛΕΠΟΥΣΚΛΑ

E. Kourinou - G. A. Pikoulas, "Επιγραφή ἀπό τόν Ἀσωπό (Πλύτρα) Λακωνίας", *Horos* 7, 1989, 125-27, pls 24-25 (*SEG* 39, 1989, 372; *AnnÉpigr* 1991, 1443; *BullÉpigr* 1992, 257) [1st/2nd c. A.D. (Kourinou - Pikoulas), but due to the style of the letters we prefer 2nd c. A.D.]. Asopos, now Gytheion Archaeological Collection; fragmentary marble plaque found in secondary use as the threshold of a building, which is interpreted as a bath. It bears an inscription concerning the construction of a βαλανεῖον at the person's expense:

Θεοῖς Σεβαστοῖ[ς καὶ τᾶι] | Ἀσωπειτῶν πόλ[ει - - -] | Λεπούσκλα τὸ βαλανε̣ῖ[ον] | ἐκ θεμε-λίων κατα|σκευάσασα [ταῖς ἰδίαις] | δαπάναι[ς].

Remarks: For this woman's cognomen cf. Solin and Salomies, 351 *s.v. Lepusclus.*

516. D(ECIUS) LEIVIUS (I)

IG V 1, 741 emended by *ILGR* 39 (cf. *SEG* 31, 1981, 341) [late Republican or early imperial]. Found in the school of the village *Aphisiou* near Sparta; bilingual gravemarker of his son (LAC 517, for text and comment).

Italicus (of Oscan origin?)

f. D(ecius) Leivius (II) Zeuxis (LAC 517)

517. ΔΕΚΙΟΣ ΛΕΙΒΙΟΣ (II) <Z>ΕΥΞΙΣ/D(ECIUS) LEIVIUS (II) D(ECII) LEIVEI (I) (FILIUS)

IG V 1, 741; *ILLRP* 962; emended by **ILGR* 39 (cf. *SEG* 31, 1981, 341); cf. Shipley, *The Laconia survey* II, 221 w [late Republican or early imperial].

Found in the school of the village *Aphisiou* near Sparta; bilingual gravemarker of the person:

Δέκιος Λείβιος <Z>εῦξις | *D(eci) Leivei D(ecii) Leivei (filius), salve.*

Remarks: Bradford, 189 considers him as Lacedaemonian. W. Kolbe (followed by S. Zoumbaki, "Die Niederlassung römischer Geschäftsleute in der Peloponnes", *Tekmeria* 4, 1998/99, 135 n. 98) reads his praenomen conventionally as D(ecimus) (cf. Cagnat, *Cours*, 39 and 421) emending the Greek version Δέκι<μ>ος. It is though preferable to take the Greek translation Δέκιος as correct and to read the Latin abbreviation as D(ecius). *Decius* is an Oscan numeral praenomen corresponding to the Latin Decimus, which was used by the *Italici* in Latin inscriptions, see *ILGR* 39 and cf. Salomies, *Vornamen*, 101 n. 285, 112, 160, 242 n. 237. His gentilicium is phonetically most probably to be understood as "Livius", cf. Solin and Salomies, 105. His cognomen written Ξεῦξις by the engraver has been emended to <Z>εῦξις, not reported otherwise from the Peloponnese, but from Akarnania and Leukas, see *LGPN* III.A, 187 *s.v. Ζεῦξις* (2) [1st-2nd c. A.D.] and cf. Dornseiff and Hansen, 199. His cognomen appears only in the Greek version which might point to a person of Greek origin. In the Latin version his own praenomen and gentilicium are instead followed by the addition *D(ecii) Leivei (sc. filius)*, followed by the greeting *salve*. M.

Šašel-Kos (*ILGR* 39) has indicated that the Latin text could be also understood as *vocativus iteratus*, hence *D(eci) Leivei D(eci) Leivei, salve*.

On the activity of Romans in Laconia in the light of (Latin) epigraphical evidence from the region see comment LAC 331.

s. D(ecius) Leivius (I) (LAC 516)

518. [- - - Λ]ΟΓΓΕΙΝΟΣ [patronymic]

IG V 1, 603, ll. 3-4 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 816) + *IG* V 1, 168 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 625) joined by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, ll. 3-4) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Provenance uncertain; fragmentary marble stele with the right part of a catalogue of *hieromnemones* preceded by a list of other officials (ll. 1-8), including a woman (cf. ll. 1-2), in an unknown patronomate concerned with agonistic matters. The individual discussed here is an [ἀγωνοθέτης κατὰ γένο- *vel* διὰ γένου(?)]ς τοῦ ἀγῶνος τῶν [Διοσκουρείων *vel* Λεωνιδείων (?)] (for text see LAC 152).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 264 (5). Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 603, ll. 3-6 followed by Bradford reads: [προσδεξαμένων τὸ ἀνάλωμα Μεμμίου Λ]ογγείνου τοῦ | [*patris nomen*, ἀγωνοθέτου τοῦ μεγί]στου ἀγῶνος τῶν |5 [- - - καὶ ἀγωνοθ]έτου τῶν μεγάλων | [Καισαρείων καὶ Εὐρυκλείων καὶ ...]. A. J. S. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 285-86 ns 129-31 reasonably rejects Kolbe's identification of this person with P. Memmius Longinus (LAC 566) due to chronological considerations. For the date of the present inscription see LAC 152.

519. ΛΟΝ[ΓΕΙΝΟΣ]

IG V 1, 206, ll. 2-3 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 330) [beginning 1st c. A.D.].

Sparta; sculpted marble stele with a list of the diners (σιτηθέντες) in the patronomate of Sidectas to be associated with the ritual banquet of the Spartan cult of Helen and the Dioscuri; above the badly mutilated and hardly legible inscription there is a relief of Helen and the Dioscuri. In ll. 2-3 Kolbe restores: βίδυος· Λον|[γεῖνος >]; *in apographo* of J. von Prott ll. 2-3: ΛΟΝ|[-*ca.* 7-] with the remark «(sc. line) *2 in fine ΛΟ incerta*».

Remarks: If the reading Λον[- - -] is indeed correct, then a Greek name is improbable. If though the reading is wrong, any other (Greek) name is possible. Kolbe's restoration is accepted by Bradford, 264 (3). An homonymous father of the person is postulated by Bradford, 264 (7) on the basis of Kolbe's restoration Λον[γεῖνος (Λονγείνου)], but this is not certain. For the inscription's date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197, who proposes to identify the eponymous *patronomos* as Sidectas (I), cf. *ibid.*, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii).

M. Fränkel's *apographum* of the marble fragment *IG* V 1, 200B, l. 2 shows ΛΟΠ, which M. N. Tod tentatively completes as Λογγ[εῖνος]; according to the editors of *LGPN* III.A there is indeed no Greek name in Λοπ- reported on the Peloponnese.

[ΜΑΡΚ]<Ο>Σ ΠΟΡΚΙΟ[Σ **ΛΟΓ]ΓΕΙΝΟΣ** [ΣΩ]ΖΑ: see LAC 651.

520. [Λ]ΟΥΚΙΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 227-30 no. 20b. c. facsimile; the first six lines, missing in no. 20b, are given in *id., ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 236-39 no. 20. facsimile. ph. fig. 3; the entire text, with some emendations, in *SEG* 11, 1950, 503 (l. 22); republished in Kennell, *Institutions*, 107; *id., ZPE* 85, 1991, 133 n. 7 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble column with two catalogues reporting the names of the colleagues in office (σύναρχοι) of the eponymous *patronomoi* Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀντίπατρος Λυσικράτους (ll. 1-13) and Γά(ιος) Ἰο[ύλ(ιος) - - -] (ll. 15-27); among the latter is cited Τίτος [Λ]ουκίου (l. 22).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 265 (4). For the date see LAC 423.

f. Titus (LAC 698)

521. ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ (I)

IG V 1, 544, l. 8; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358-59 no. 145 with facsimile (cf. also *SEG* 34, 1984, 312) [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; rectangular marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a dedication for the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [5], for text); the dedication has been erected by his *synarchontes, i. e.* his *synpatronomoi* (ll. 1-13), among whom is the person's son Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος Λούκιος Λουκίου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 265 (3). For comment see LAC 577.

f. M. Aurelius Lucius (II) (LAC 148)

522. Λ(ΟΥΚΙΟΣ) ΑΡΕΤΩ[Ν] Φ[Ι]ΛΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 164, ll. 2-3; emended by *A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 244-45 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 622, ll. 2-3) [not before Hadrian].

Sparta, found in the east part of the town; mutilated inscription mentioning the person among the supervisors for the setting up of statues (?); here Λ(ούκιος) Ἀρέτω[ν] Φ[ι]λαθηναίου.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 245 argues that he might be identical with the eponymous *patronomos* Ἀρέτωνος, who dates the post of γρ(αμματο)φύ(λαξ) in the career of Pasicles son of Callicrates, one of the *nomophylakes* in the term of Cascellius Aristoteles see *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, ll. 33-34 [under Antoninus Pius].

ἐπ[ι]στάτης τῆς ἀν[αθέ]σεως **[1]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[2]**

Remarks: W. Kolbe restores at the beginning of text **[1]** [- - -] Ἀπολλωνιο[- - -] | Γ[άιο]ς Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀρέτω[ν], [- - - | - - -] Ἀθηναίου, whereas A. M. Woodward (*ABSA* 43, 1948, 244-45) restores Ἀπολλώνιο[ς Ἐρά]στου, Λ(ούκιος) Ἀρέτω[ν] Φ[ι]λαθηναίου (?). The latter (*ABSA* 43, 1948, 255 n. 1) proposes to identify our man with

the ἀγ<ω>νοθέτου <Λ>ου(κίου) <Γ>ελ(λίου) Ἀρέτωνος (LAC 370) of *IG* V 1, 666, ll. 4-5, emended by him in *ABSA* 43, 1948, 245 n. 1. 255 according to M. Fränkel's copy (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 836), or more probably with the father of the latter; the first proposal does not fit chronologically and onomastically, whereas the second is quite probable; cf. Bradford, 43 (1).

For supervisors presumably similar to those in **[1]**, see *IG* V 1, 179, l. 4 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 624) and *IG* V 1, 167 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 623, ll. 2-3).

523. ΛΟΥ̣ΚΙΟΣ ΠΕΤΡ̣ΩΝΙΟΥ

IG V 1, 761, ll. 1-2 [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by M. Fränkel; funerary marble plaque of this person who died at the age of twenty-five:

Λού̣κιος | Πετρ̣ωνίου | Βιθυνὸς Νι|καεὺς ἐ|[5]τῶν κε'.

Bithynian from Nicaea

Remarks: The presence of the lunar *sigma* and *omega* and the apicated *alpha* suggest a date in the 2nd c. A.D. or after.

s. Petronius (LAC 606)

524. ΛΟΥΚΡ[- - -] (?)

IG V 1, 1216 [imperial].

Las; badly mutilated inscription attesting this fragmentary name.

Remarks: Due to the bad state of conservation it cannot be decided whether this is part of a gentilicium (*e.g.* Solin and Salomies, 107 *s.v. Lucretius, Lucrinius, Lucrius, Lucronius*) or part of a cognomen (*e.g. op. cit.*, 354 *s.v. Lucr-*). The use of the characteristic *omega* (W) in l. 1 points to a date in the later imperial period.

524a. ΜΑΚΕΔΩΝ

IG V 1, 176 (*apographum IG* V 1, 661B) [presumably 2nd c. A.D.].

On the lower part of the same large base as *IG* V 1, 661A; catalogue of names of uncertain nature citing also the name of the son of this individual, Κλαυδιανὸς Μακεδόνος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 273 (2); *LGPN* III.A, 242 *s.v. Μακεδών* (5): 2nd c. A.D. For the name see comment LAC 47. Nothing can be said about his social status.

f. Claudianus (LAC 233)

525. ΜΑΜΙΟΣ ΛΕΟΝΤΑΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 541, l. 6; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 797a); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270; l. 17 emended by *P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 21-25 (cf. *SEG*

35, 1985, 336) [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219].
Sparta, between the theatre and the south tower; base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles son of Damares (LAC 577 [2], for text and comment), who administered the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus. Pratolaus' statue was funded by his *synarchontes*, among whom Μάμιος Λε<ο>ν[τᾶς].

[2] *IG* V 1, 552, l. 7 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 801) [early 3rd c. A.D.].
Sparta, found at the south tower; statue base decorated with cymatium at top bearing a civic honorary inscription for the consular Claudius Cassianus (*LAC 280, for text) whose statue was erected at the expense of Σ̣. (?) Μαμίου Λ̣[ε]οντᾶ.

Two copies of a civic honorary inscription **[3A. B]** were set up for the person at the expense of P. Aelius Damocratidas son of Alcandridas [late 2nd c. A.D.]:
[3A] *IG* V 1, 555a, l. 2 + *IG* V 1, 641 united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 255 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 804 and 823).
Sparta; marble statue base:

Ἡ πόλις | Μάμιον Λεοντᾶν γυμνα|σίαρχον τά τε ἄλλα καλῶς | πολιτευσάμενον καὶ μάλι[5]στα τὴν γυμνασιαρχίαν φι|λοτείμως καὶ μεγαλοπρε|πῶς ἐκτελοῦντα καὶ τῆς | ἄλλης ἀρετῆς χάριν, προσ|δεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωμα |[10] Ποπλίου Αἰλίου Δαμοκρα|τίδα τοῦ Ἀλκανδρίδα ἀρχι|ερέως τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ | καὶ τῶν θείων προγό|νων αὐτοῦ, φιλοκαίσα|[15]ρος καὶ φιλοπάτριδος, αἰ|ωνίου ἀγορανόμου, πλει|στονείκου παραδόξου | καὶ ἀρίστου Ἑλλήνων, | πρέσβεως νομοφυλά|[20]κων.
[3B] *IG* V 1, 555b, l. 2.
Sparta; marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top, above which appears on two fasciae [Ἡ] πόλις and the name of the honorand [Μάμ̣ιο]ν Λεοντᾶν respectively (text as **[3A]**).

synpatronomos **[1]**, πρέσβυς ἐφόρων **[2]**, αἰ̣ώνιος **[2]** γυμνασίαρχος **[2-3B]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φ[ι]λόπατρις **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 260 (3). Fourmont's copy of text **[1]** shows ΜΑΜΙΟΣ ΛΕΩΝ[ΤΑΣ] and of **[2]** Ε(?) ΜΑΜΙΟΥ(?) Λ̣[Ε]ΟΝΤ̣Α̣, whereas Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 541, l. 6 with Böckh, *CIG* I, 1341 proposes to restore in **[1]**, by analogy with *IG* V 1, 555a, l. 2, Μ(ᾶρκος) Α<ἴλ>ιος Λε<ο>ν[τᾶς]. In Fourmont's *apographum* of **[2]** there is an E in the beginning, which, according to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270 n. 36, is frequently misread for Σ in transcriptions. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 552 following Böckh, *CIG* I, 1326 suggests the reading {Ε} Μ(άρκου) Α<ἰλ>ίου or Αἰ̣λίου Λ̣[ε]οντ̣ᾶ̣; *contra* Bradford, *loc. cit.* both restorations have been firmly rejected by Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 270 ns 35-36, who argues for Μάμ̣ιος Λεο̣ν[τᾶς] in the case of **[1]** and Σ̣. Μαμίου Λ̣[ε]οντ̣ᾶ̣ in the case of **[2]**; the praenomen, if indeed abbreviated by a *sigma*, is uncertain, perhaps Sextus or Spurius (cf. Salomies, *Vornamen*, 444; for the abbreviations see Cagnat, *Cours*, 460-61). For the rare gentilicium *Mamius* see Schulze, 360. 424. 516; Solin and Salomies, 111. *Contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 555a. b and Bradford, 260 (3), A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270, followed by *LGPN* III.A, 270 *s.v.* *Λεοντᾶς* (8), moreover, suggests reading the

name of the honorand of **[3A. B]** as in **[1. 2]**, *i.e.* Μάμιον Λεοντᾶν in **[3A]** and [Μάμιο]ν Λεοντᾶν in **[3B]** instead of Μ(ᾶρκον) Αἴλιον Λεοντᾶν in **[3A]** and [Μ(ᾶρκον) Αἴλιο]ν Λεοντᾶν in **[3B]**. For the titles φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις **[2]** see comment LAC 157 [2-4B].

For the date of **[1]** see LAC 133; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90 [1]. For the date of **[2]** see *LAC 280; according to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 240 n. 138 the palaeography of text **[2]** points to the early 3rd c. A.D. For the date of **[3A. B]** cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 248.

*526. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΙΛΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1146, ll. 12. 16 and *add.* p. 306; *Syll.*³ 748; Bourguet, 105-07 no. 29 with linguistic comment (*SEG* 11, 1950, 921); Taïfakos, *Ῥωμαϊκὴ πολιτική*, 28-30; Migeotte, *Emprunt public*, 90-96 no. 24 with exhaustive bibliography and a French translation of the text [71/70 B.C.].

Gytheion; marble stele originally with a pediment; it bears an honorary decree for the Roman bankers Cloatii:

Ll. 12-13: ... λαβόντες ἐπὶ Μαρκιλίου κριτὰν Ἀθηναίων δᾶμον, ...

Ll. 15-17: ..., ὅτε ἰδίαν χάριν ἐξαιτησάμενοι | Πόπλιον τε Αὐτρώνιον καὶ Λεύκιον Μαρκίλιον ὄντας αὐτοῖς | ξένους, ...

Remarks: For the person see Broughton, *Magistrates* II, 113: *legatus* in 73 B.C. Against the view of S. Accame (for which see comment *LAC 197), P. Autronius (Paetus?) and L. Marcilius sailed as legates of M. Antonius Creticus to Gytheion in the patronomate of Biadas and were offered hospitality as guest-friends of the Cloatii, cf. Taïfakos, *op. cit.*, 30.

527. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 59, l. 16; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 225 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 548) [late Hadrianic].

Sparta, formerly at the great tower situated in the eastern part of the town; square block with catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Μενίσκου]; among the latter is cited the son of this individual [Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) (?) Νεικ]ηφόρος Μάρκου | [ὁ ἀγαθό(?)]ς.

[2] *IG* V 1, 157, l. 6 + *IG* V 1, 187 (= new fragment from ll. 1-3) associated by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 242-43 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 522, only ll. 5-10); cf. *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 229 [mid-130s A.D.].

Sparta; near the south tower; catalogue of *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Μ(άρκου Οὐλπίου Ἀφθονήτου] (ll. 1-4) followed by a catalogue of ephors in the term of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου] Θεοφράστου (*IG* V 1, 157, ll. 5-10); in the latter this person's son is cited as [ὧν πρ(έσβυς) | Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος (?) Νεικηφόρ]ος Μάρκου.

[3] *IG* V 1, 1315, l. 22 (*apographum ap. IG* V 1, 1312c) [early Hadrianic].

Thalamai, found in the village of *Koutifari;* on the same stone as *IG* V 1, 1312; list of civic magistrates of various functions, among whom is cited this person's son as προτενσιτε[ύ]οντος Νικηφόρου τοῦ Μάρκου.

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 237-39 no. 29a with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 575b, l. 10) [*ca.* A.D. 126].
Sparta, found in the ruins of the church of *Hagios Nikon* within the fortification; mutilated opisthographic marble stele presumably with a catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Seipompus son of Cleo, among whom is cited his son [Νικηφόρ]ος Μάρκου.

[5] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431-32 no. 3, l. 3. pl. 72a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 457, l. 3; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1240, where the text is by mistake printed without ll. 9-10]; cf. *SEG* 49, 1999, 396) [*ca.* A.D. 136/37].
Provenance unknown, now in Sparta Museum; fragmentary rectangular marble slab bearing part of a catalogue of *gerontes* in the patronomate of the person's son Νικη[φόρου τ]οῦ [Μάρκου].

[6] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446-47 no. 14, pl. 78a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 470, l. 4) [presumably 2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Found during excavations near the west side of the modern stadium of Sparta. The left margin of the inscription is preserved, but the right half has been chiselled away. It bears a list of officials of unknown function, among whom is the person's son Νεικη[[φόρος Μάρκου, - - -]].

[7] He should also be recognized in an unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς* [*ca.* A.D. 136/37].
Now in Sparta Museum; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of the person's son Νεικηφόρου τοῦ Μάρκου. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer.

Remarks: Bradford, 274 (4) identifies **[1-4]**. His civic status in unclear. For a comment on the text **[3]** see LAC 207.
An unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς* testifies that C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus (see *LAC 462 remarks) died in the patronomate of Neicephorus son of Marcus [cf. **5**, **7**], which therefore should be dated to *ca.* A.D. 136/37, see G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431 n. 9. Consequently Neicephorus' father Marcus must have been born sometime in the 3rd quarter of the 1st c. A.D.

f. (C. Iulius?) Nicephorus (LAC 483), apparently grandf. Marcus (II) (LAC 534).

528. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 154, l. 3 [*ca.* mid-2nd c. A.D.].
From the church of *Hagios Basilios* in the village of *Varsova* (today *Hagia Irini*); list of officials, perhaps *agoranomoi*, of unknown term introduced by the expression [- - - κατὰ τ]ὸ ψήφισμ[α - - -] καὶ τὴν πρόσο[δον]. The son of this person, Ζώσιμος Μάρκου, is one of the officials.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 190 and 275. The patronymic is not, as usual, a Greek name but a Roman praenomen or cognomen, cf. Salomies, *Vornamen*, 37-38.

114. 157-59. 186. 242. 246 (as praenomen). 164 n. 423. 165-66 (as cognomen). His civic status is unclear.

529. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 1201 [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].

Gytheion; gravestone of Marcus, who died at the age of twenty-eight, and of Eutyches who died at the age of twenty-three:

Μᾶρκε χαῖρε, | ἔτη βιώσας | εἴκοσι ὀκτώ· Εὐτύχη χαῖρε, | ἔτη βιώσας | κγ'.

530. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ (I)

Unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [77/6 B.C.].

Found at *Vachos* in the region of Gytheion; decree of the polis of Gytheion in honour of Sextus Titius son of Sextus (*LAC 697a); he was introduced as patron of the city by the son of the person, Μάρκος Πομπώνιος Μάρκου υἱός, who was *proxenos* of Gytheion.

f. Marcus (II) Pomponius (LAC 639a).

531. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 1331, ll. 20-21; a fragment from the left part is attributed by N. S. Valmin, "Inscriptions de la Messénie", *Bull. Soc. R. Lettres Lund* 1928-29, 149-151 no. 23, pl. XIXc (cf. P. Roussel, *REG* 43, 1930, 196; *SEG* 11, 1950, 948; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1987, 604 [p. 407]) [1st c. A.D.].

Kardamyle, in a private house; two fragments of a marble stele bearing an honorary decree for Poseidippus son of Attalus; at the end of the text there are some engraved ornaments, among which is indicated in ll. 20-21 with larger letters the sculptor's signature: Μᾶρκος | Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐποίει.

Remarks: A. Wilhelm, "Lesefrüchte", *Byzantion* 6, 1931, 465 corrects in l. 17 εὖ πο[ι]εῖν instead of εὐπο[ρ]εῖν.

532. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΔΑΪΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron.* B', 84: only the first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327); first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-35 no. 4, l. 6, pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 6) [between A.D. 160 and 165].

Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern stadium; large rectangular marble slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus. This man is cited as γερουσίας τὸ γ'.

Remarks: For the date see comment LAC 562.

533. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 109, l. 10 and *add.* p. 109 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 80 face C, l. 10) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 588) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele inscribed on three faces, face C bearing a catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of Timomenes; our man is cited among these officials.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 274 (1). For the function of the proper name see Salomies, *Vornamen*, 37-38. 114. 157-59. 186. 242. 246 (as praenomen). 164 n. 423. 165-66 (as cognomen). His civic status is not clear. For the date of the inscription, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210; *id.*, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire: some notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 236 n. 5.

Kolbe, *IG* V 1, *add.* 109 followed by H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 167 ns 2-4 proposes to identify his father Damocrates with the βίδεος (?) M. Vettius Damocrates (LAC 719) of *IG* V 74A, l. 3. Although both inscriptions are Antonine, this identification is arbitrary and not guaranteed by any other evidence; it is not accepted by Bradford, 118 (22). 274 (1) and the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 111 *s.v. Δαμοκράτης* (53. 56).

534. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ (II) ΝΕΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 111, l. 15; restorations by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 193-94 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 235-37 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 584, l. 15); new edition by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 423 with the addition of a new fragment published in J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 296 no. 52a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 410, l. 15) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Found at Sparta «near the mills in the village of *Matala*»; marble base with catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Claudius Seianus among whom is Μᾶρκος Νεικη[φόρου].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10. p. 193 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 11) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; on two adjoining blocks with various writings catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to patronomate of Biadas among whom is Μᾶρκος Νεικηφόρου.

[3] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 441 no. 8, l. 2. pl. 75a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 464, l. 2) [shortly after the mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Built into a private house in Sparta; fragmentary stone plaque bearing a catalogue of persons of unknown function, probably *gerontes*, among whom is [Μᾶρκος Ν]ικηφό[ρου, γέρων τὸ γ'].

γέρων (for the first time) **[1]**, γέρων (for the second time) **[2]**, γέρων for the third time **[3]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 274 (2). For the function of the proper name see Salomies, *Vornamen*, 37-38. 114. 157-59. 186. 242. 246 (as praenomen). 164 n. 423. 165-66 (as cognomen). In **[1]** the *praenomina* are omitted, cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 180-82.

According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466. 469 Claudius Seianus **[1]** held the

eponymous patronomate *ca.* A.D. 149/50, C. Avidius Biadas **[2]** *ca.* A.D. 150/51, cf. A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59. 422. For the date see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87. *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 45. 208.

s. (C. Iulius?) Nicephorus (LAC 483), apparently grands. Marcus (I) (LAC 527)

ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΣΩΤΩΝΟΣ: see MES 275.

535. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ [?]) **ΘΕ[- - -]**

IG V 1, 96, l. 11 [early imperial].

Sparta; lower right part of a marble stele with catalogue of officials of unknown function, among whom is Μᾶρ(κος) Θε[- - -]; *in apographo:* ΜΑΙΘΕ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 194 (2). W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 96, *app. crit.* points out that the sign after MA in ligature, which resembles an *iota* (if it is not what has remained on the stone of a *rho*), is to be understood as a sign of abbreviation; but a plain vertical stroke performing such a function is not common in Spartan epigraphy, cf. Koerner, *Abkürzung*, 86. The name of this person is preceded by that of another person bearing a Latin praenomen followed by a Greek name: Γά(ιος) Πραξιμένης (LAC 205). Consequently it is highly probable that the name of the person of the present lemma is to be restored as Μᾶρ(κος) Θε[- - -]. By analogy with the case of C(aius) Praximenes, we should expect The[- - -] to be the second part of the person's onomastic formula rather than his patronymic.

According to W. Kolbe, the inscription is a catalogue of *gerontes* or *Tainarioi*. In view of the genitive in -εος, Kolbe proposes to date the inscription to the 1st c. B.C.

535a. ΜΑΡΩΝΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1349 [presumably not earlier than 2nd c. A.D.].

From Laconia, exact provenience unknown; in the Inwood collection of the British Museum; marble plaque with an inscription for the person's daughter; to the right of the *ypsilon* in l. 5 there is depicted an eight-branched candelabrum: Κυρὰ Παlντὼ θυγlάτηρ Μαlρωνίοl5υ.

Jew

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 275 and *LGPN* III.A, 289 *s.v.* *Μαρώνιος* (1). Dornseiff and Hansen, 240 *s.v.* *Μαρώνιος* categorize it under "calendar words". For the use of the name as Roman gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 113. Cf. a Μαρώνις in an inscription of the 3rd c. A.D., for which see *CIJ* I2, 140 and Solin, *Namenbuch* I, 500. As in the case of Iustus (LAC 513), the civic status of Maronius is unclear. Κυρία, applied to girls from their puberty upwards, was frequently written κύρα or κυρά in later Greek.

Because of the presence of the candelabrum the monument has been considered Jewish; for early Byzantine grave steles with menorah decoration from Attica, see

E. Sironen, *The late Roman and early Byzantine inscriptions of Athens and Attica* (Helsinki 1997) 239-40 no. 199 (with non-Jewish names, as Panto in the present inscription) 284 no. 255. For individuals of Jewish origin attested in Laconia and elsewhere in the Peloponnese see comment LAC 513.

ΠΕΔΟΥΚΑΙΑ **ΜΑΡΥΛΛΙΝΑ**: see LAC 604.

536. ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 5. 197 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 512, l. 7 [Trajanic]. Sparta; catalogue of the ephors in the patronomate of Γα(ΐου) Ἰουλίου Κλεάνδρου. Our man is attested as κᾶρυξ for the above-mentioned officials.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 274 (1).

ΚΥΝΤΙ[ΛΙ]ΟΣ **ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ**: see *LAC 660.

537. ΜΕΜΜΙΑ ΑΓΗΤΑ [ΠΡΑ]ΤΟΛΑ (IV) ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ

IG V 1, 582, ll. 2-3 + 519 united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 253-54 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 792 and 811); ll. 6-7 emended by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 228-30 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 324) [under Antoninus Pius].

Both fragments found at *Amykles*, now lost; civic honorary inscription broken into two parts for Memmia Ageta in recognition of her virtue. Her statue was funded by her sons, the Claudii Antipater and Pratolaus:

Ἁ πόλις | Μεμμίαν Ἀγήταν, | [Πρα]τόλα θυγατέρα, | [ἀρε]τᾶς χάριν, |[5] προσδεξαμένων | τὸ ἀνάλωμα [Κλαυ]|δίων Ἀντ[ι]πά[τρου] | καὶ Πρατόλα τ[ῶν] | υἱῶν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 14 (2). The editors of *LGPN* IIIA, 11, *s.v.* Ἀγήτα (3) propose to read her name as Hageta. Claudius Pratolaus (I) is also attested as son of the senator Claudius Brasidas (I), cf. LAC 314 [1-4. 6]; judging from the gentilicium the same is true for Claudius Antipater. Hence Memmia Ageta who is not attested was the senator's wife. Claudius Brasidas (I) is however known to have fathered two more sons, the Ti. Claudii Spartiaticus and Brasidas (II). As they are not named in this inscription, they should be regarded as the senator's sons of another wife. This concurs with the information ... *Brasidas quidam Lacedaemonius vir praetorius, cum filiis suis ab uxore divorto separata*, ... contained in *Dig.* XXXVI. 1, 23 concerning a trust set up by the divorced wife of Brasidas for their sons. This first wife can be recognized in all probability in Memmia Ageta and their sons in the Ti. Claudii Antipater and Pratolaus (I). The fact that the name of Claudius Brasidas (I) is not mentioned at all in *IG* V 1, 582 points to a date after the postulated divorce of Claudius Brasidas and Memmia Ageta. Judging from the

cognomen of Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus attested earlier in a branch of the Spartan Memmii, Claudius Brasida's (I) (unattested) second wife must also have been a Memmia, evidently the daughter of a Memmius Spartiaticus. Considering the chronology we suggest, with A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 229, P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) was her father.

As for Memmia Ageta's patronymic in l. 3 it can be completed as [Πρα]τόλα considering the cognomen of Ageta's second son. Pratolas/Pratolaus is a very common name with a long tradition within the family of the Spartan Memmii. According to Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 229 the Pratolas that chronologically fits best the Pratolas of our text, is P. Memmius Pratolas (IV), having his floruit in the second/third decade of the 2nd c. A.D. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 214-15. 230 does not exclude the possibility of a second marriage of Memmia Ageta, thinking of an Ageta from Sparta who, according to the evidence of an inscription from Korone (*IG* V 1, 1399, ll. 9-11), was married to a Messenian (P. Aelius?) Aristo and had a son P. Aelius Harmonicus (EL 8. MES 3, for text), cf. *LGPN* III.A, 11 *s.v.* Ἀγήτα (5).

Probably d. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575), w. (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274), m. (Ti.) Claudius Antipater (LAC 258) and Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), through the former grandm. Claudia Ageta (LAC 215), through the latter grandm. Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219) and through adoption by the latter grandm. Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 251), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii). 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani 496 [born about A.D. 110 and died after 161]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and VII.

538. [M]EMMIA ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

IG V 1, 581, ll. 1-2; republished by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 220 [pre-Trajanic].

Amykles, at the sanctuary of Apollo, now lost; plain square block with honorary inscription for the person whose statue was funded by her husband L. Volussenus Damares:

[Μ]εμμίαν Δαμοκρα|τίαν Λο(ύκιος) Οὐολοσση|νὸς Δαμάρης τὴν | ἰδίαν γυναῖκα σω|⁵φροσύνας καὶ φι|λανδρίας ἕνεκεν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 120 (4). Due to the place where it was found, the statue was probably originally set up in the Eleusinion. On the term «φιλανδρία» see Chr. Veligianni, "*Philos* und *philos*-Komposita in den griechischen Inschriften der Kaiserzeit", in: M. Peachin (ed.), *Aspects of friendship in the Graeco-Roman world. Proceedings of a conference held at the Seminar für Alte Geschichte*, Heidelberg, on 10-11 June, 2000 (Portsmouth, Rhode Island 2001) 63 n. 6, who accepts W. Kolbe's proposal to date the inscription in the 2nd c. A.D.

According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 220-21 she might be another daughter — to join Memmia Timosthenis (LAC 544) — of P. Memmius Pratolaus (III) (LAC 574 and ARG 190) and Memmia Pasichareia (LAC 543) and hence the sister P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 560), w. L. Volussenus Damares (III) (LAC 731), most probably m. L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730), cf. stemmata of the Spartan Memmii and Voluseni by Kolbe, *IG*

V 1, 537 and esp. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 194 tab. 1 and 215 tab. 2 and Settipani 496 [born about A.D. 65]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and XIII.

539. (MEMMIA [?]) ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΕΙΑ ΛΥΣΙΝΕΙΚΟΥ (I)

IG V 1, 509a, l. 3 and b, l. 1 [second half 1st c. A.D.].

Mystras, built into a private house; two fitting fragments from a private inscription attesting that P. Memmius Lysineicus Philadelphus together with his sister Damosthenia set up a memorial for their brother P. Memmius Gorgippidas Philadelphus son of Lysineicus (LAC 564, for text).

Remarks: Bradford, 125 (2) considers her to be a Memmia, just as her two brothers, cf. comment LAC 564. It must, however, be stressed that she is explicitly cited without any nomen gentile. Thus the possibility should be seriously considered that Damosthenia was by that time still a *peregrina*, although her two brothers had already obtained Roman citizenship.

d. Lysineicus (I) (LAC 567), sister P. Memmius Lysineicus (II) Philadelphus (LAC 568) and P. Memmius Gorgippidas Philadelphus (LAC 564).

540. [MEM]MIA ΕΥΡΥΒΑΝΑΣΣΑ

[1] *IG* V 1, 507, ll. 9-10 [Trajanic].

Found in Sparta, at the south tower; civic statue dedication in honour of her husband C. Iulius Seimedes son of C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499 [1], for text) erected at her own expense; here: Μεμμίας Εὐρυβανάσσης.

[2] *IG* V 1, 573 [Trajanic].

Sparta; fragmentary marble statue base with a hole on the upper surface; the upper fascia is inscribed with [Μεμμία Εὐ]ρυβάνασσα or simply [Εὐ]ρυβάνασσα.

[3] *IG* V 1, 574 [Trajanic].

From the village *Amykles*, in the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*; square marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom belonging to a statue dedication for Memmia Eurybanassa herself, as is clear from the inscription: [Μεμ]μίαν Εὐρυβάνασσ[αν].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 177 (2). For **[1]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 57; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 203 n. 39 (date). Her cognomen was borne about hundred years earlier by a distant relative of hers, Eurybanassa daughter of Sidectas and sister of Tyndares (for whom see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VIII), attested as priestess of the Spartan cult of Helen and the Dioscuri under Augustus, cf. *IG* V 1, 209, l. 2 and 212, l. 58. The Memmii under Trajan claimed descent from this mighty family in early Roman Sparta, connected with good relations and perhaps even by kinship to the family of the Spartan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (I).

w. C. Iulius Seimedes (II) (LAC 505), through whom d.-in-law C. Iulius Polyeuctus (LAC 499)

and of Iulia Apatarion (LAC 380) (Kolbe, *IG* V 1, *add.* 607; cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 215) or of Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226) (Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 216); according to the stemma of Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194, probably d. P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 560) and, if so, sister P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575) and P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579) and perhaps P. Memmius Pratolaus (V) Dexter (LAC 576), cf. also stemma in Settipani, 496 [born 80]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and IX.

541. ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΑ) ΛΟΝΓΕΙΝΗ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ

Two duplicates **[A, B]** of a civic honorary inscription [ca. A.D. 223] for C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646 [2A, B], for text), who was repaid for the public favours done especially as *agoranomos* by twelve public statues; seven of them were funded by this person, who was the honorand's wife, together with her two children:

[A] *IG* V 1, 547, l. 9.

Built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* near Sparta at the mill of *Matala;* marble plaque; here Μεμ(μίας) Λονγεινη[ς] τῆς Ἀριστοκλέους.

[B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 28, 1926-27, 8; *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57, l. 9 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 798); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239 n. 137, pl. 21b.

Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the front side (face A) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base; here Μεμ(μίας) Λονγείνης τῆς Ἀριστοκλέους.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 263-64 (2). For the other inscription on the opposite side (face F) of the same block as **[B]** as well as for the date of **[A, B]** and various prosopographical remarks see comment at LAC 646.

d. P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577) and Claudia Longina (LAC 224), paternal grandd. P. Memmius Damares (I) (LAC 559) and maternal grandd. Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (II) (LAC 264), sister of P. Memmius Damares (II) (LAC 557), w. C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646), m. Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647) and (Pomponia) Callistonice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XI.

542. ΜΕΜΜΙΑ ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ ΔΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ (IV)

The inscriptions **[1A, B]** are duplicates of the same civic honorary inscription for Memmia Xenocratia in recognition of her merits. In a third, badly mutilated copy (*IG* V 1, 604 = *SEG* 11, 1950, 817 and *add.*: from the Eleusinion), her name is lost [all late Antonine]:

[1A] J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 278-80 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1952, 60a); cf. M. N. Tod, *ABSA* 47, 1952, 122 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 812a, ll. 3-4 *add. et corr.);* A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985 206 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 317); completed by *E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 4, 1986, 68-69 no. 6 pl. 9, fig. 4 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 353).

From the Eleusinion, formerly built into a private house in *Kalyvia Sochas*; statue base with

an honorary inscription for the *thoinarmostria* Memmia Xenocratia daughter of Deximachus in praise of her merits. Her statue was erected by her children:

῾Η πόλις | τή<ν> ἀξιολογωτάτην | Μεμμίαν Ξενοκράτια[ν] | Δεξιμάχου, ῾Εστίαν πό|[5]λεως, τὴν θοιναρμό|στριαν τῶν ἱερῶν ἀμ|φωτέρων, μεγαλοπρ[ε]|πῶς καὶ ἀξίως τῆς τ[ε] | εὐγενεί-ας τῆ[ς οἰκείας] |[10] καὶ τῆς πατ[ρίδος πο]|λειτευσαμ[ένην, προσ]|δεξαμένω[ν τὸ ἀνάλω]|μα Καλλιστο[- - -], ᾽Αλκάστου, ᾽Ε[τυμοκλη]|[15]δείας τῶν ἀξι[ολογωτά]|των παίδω[ν αὐτῆς].

[1B] *IG* V 1, 584, ll. 3-4 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 812 and *add.* 812); to be emended by analogy with **[1A]**.
From the village of *S(k)lavochori* (today *Amykles)*; statue base for the person:

῾Η πόλις | τὴν ἀξιολογωτάτ[ην] | Μεμμίαν Ξενοκράτ[ιαν] | Δεξιμάχου, ῾Εστίαν [πόλε]|[5]ος, τὴν θοιναρ[μόστριαν] | τῶν ἱερῶν ἀμφ[ωτέρων], | μεγαλοπρεπ[ῶς καὶ ἀξί]|ως τῆς τε εὐ[γενείας τῆς] | οἰκείας κα[ὶ τῆς πατ[ρίδος |[10] πολειτευσαμένην, - - -].

[2] *IG* V 1, 586, ll. 2-3 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 813) [late Antonine].
Formerly in *Schiavonisio* near *Amykles;* base decorated with a cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for the hereditary priestess Memmia Xenocratia daughter of Deximachus in recognition of her female virtues; she is honorifically referred to as "hearth of the city":

῾Η πόλις | Μεμμίαν Ξενοκράτιαν | Δεξιμάχου τέκνων δίκαιον | [ἔ]χουσα[ν], ῾Εστίαν πόλε-ως, <ἱ>έρ|[5][εια]ν κατὰ γένος, ἀρχηίδα καὶ | [θεω]ρὸν <δ>ιὰ βίου τοῦ σεμνοτά|[του] ἀγῶνος τῶν ῾Υακιν<θ>ίων, | [σωφ]ροσύνης τ[ε] καὶ σεμνό[τητος | καὶ τ]ῆς ἄλλ[η]ς πάσης ἀρετῆς |[10] [τῆς ἐν γυναιξὶν ἕνεκα, - - -].

[3] To the same noble Spartan woman is to be referred the Spartan inscription *IG* V 1, 585b in honor of Xenocratia daughter of Deximachus [late Antonine]: [῾Α πόλι]ς | [Ξενοκράτι]αν Δεξιμάχου | [εὐγενείας] καὶ σωφροσύνας | [χάρ]ιν.

ἀξιολογωτάτη **[1A. B]**; τέκνων δίκαιον [ἔ]χουσα **[2]**; ῾Εστία πόλεως **[1A-2]**; θοιναρμόστρια τῶν ἱερῶν ἀμφωτέρων **[1A. B]**, <ἱ>έρ[εια] κατὰ γένος **[2]**; ἀρχηίδα καὶ [θεω]ρὸς <δ>ιὰ βίου τοῦ σεμνοτά[του] ἀγῶνος τῶν ῾Υακιν<θ>ίων **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 319. For prosopographical and chronological comment see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 286 ns 127-28. 130; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 206-08. 238 n. 135; *id.*, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire; some notes", in: J. M. Sanders, (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 232 n. 36. According to Settipani, 496 Xenocratia was born about A.D. 130 and died after *ca.* 150.

Already A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) expresses the suspicion — due to the names — that Callist[- - -] and Alcastus of text **[1]** were not children of Memmia Xenocratia from her marriage with C. Iulius Agathocles, but of another marriage. This is accepted by Settipani, 495 n. 5; in his stemma on p. 496 Settipani proposes to read their names as Callis[tonice] and C. Pomponius Alcastus and to regard them as children of C. Pomponius Aristeas (I) against, E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 4, 1986, 69, who proposes to restore in l. 13 Καλλιστο[κλέους] or

Καλλιστο[νείκου]. Thanks to her three children [see **1A**] Memmia Xenocratia was holder of the legal privileges granted by the *ius (trium) liberorum* as indicated by the expression τέκνων δίκαιον [ἔ]χουσα[ν] in ll. 3-4 of **[2]**, for which see comment LAC 28.

Hupfloher, 35 ns 17. 19. 40 ns 57-58 (with an explanation of the expression τῶν ἱερῶν ἀμφωτέρων in ll. 5-6), *app.* on p. 223 with map comments on cultic functions and offices connected with liturgies *(thoinarmostria)* [cf. **1A. B**] held by women of the Spartan élite both in the Eleusinion on the site of the village of *Kalyvia Sochas* and in other shrines in the environs of Sparta that were administered by the polis, cf. comment LAC 69 [1]. For the honorific title Ἑστία πόλεως **[1A. B. 2]**, see comment LAC 386.

d. P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561), grandd. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575) [according to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 206], most probably m. Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387) and hence w. C. Iulius Agathocles (II) (LAC 414), grandm. Claudia Philocratia (LAC 227) and m.-in-law Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (LAC 267) [according to Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 208 n. 56]; also m. C. Pomponius Alcastus (II) (LAC 642) and hence w. C. Pomponius Aristeas (I) (LAC 643) [according to Settipani, 495 n. 5. 496]; a niece by marriage of Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) [according to Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 238], cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 131. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii). 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I. VI and VII.

543. ΜΕ(ΜΜΙΑ) ΠΑΣΙΧ[ΑΡΕΙ]Α

IG V 1, 580 [middle to early 2nd half 1st c. A.D.].

Probably from Amyklai, now lost; statue base with a private dedication for Memmia Timosthenis (LAC 544, for text) erected at the expense of her parents P. Memmius Pratolaus and Memmia Pasichareia.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 341. The fact that Pasichareia was a Memmia and not a Statilia presumably betrays that at the time of her marriage with Pratolaus her father, an Epidaurian notable, had not obtained the Roman citizenship through which he later became T. Statilius Timocrates (I). A. J. S. Spawforth (*ABSA* 80, 1985, 198; cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 314) argues that Pasichareia's husband Pratolaus was already a Roman citizen when the inscription was drafted and that his gentilicium was omitted as self-evident; anyhow it is certain that Pratolaus was a Memmius, since his descendants were all Memmii. Hence it seems more than probable that Pasichareia and Pratolaus were granted the Roman citizenship on the same occasion, most probably under Claudius; for the derivation of the gentilicium Memmius in Pratolaus' family see comment LAC 574. The *apographum* of the inscription, if reliable, shows several additional errors, so the engraver might have simply forgotten Pratolaus' gentilicium. Another possibility would be to interpret the letter that follows the praenomen Πόπλιος abbreviated in ligature as Π and O and that appears in the apographum as H also as ligature of M and Π standing for Μ(έμμιος) Πρατόλας. But neither explanation is really satisfying.

Pasichareia is also attested in *IG* IV^{2} 85, ll. 4-5 + *IG* IV^{2} 86, ll. 23-24 of the first half of the 1st c. A.D. from the Asclepieum of Epidauros (ARG 189); it is a statue base with a decree of consolation expressing Sparta's condolences to the relatives on the occasion of the death of the Epidaurian notable T. Statilius Lamprias son of Teimocrates and Teimosthenis; the condolences were addressed to Lamprias' sister Pasichareia and her Spartan husband Pratolaus as well as to the brother of Lamprias' mother, Aristocrates: Ἁ πόλις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων | Τίτον Στατείλιον Λαμπρίαν, | υἱὸν μὲν Τειμοκράτους καὶ Τειμο|σθενίδος, ἀδελφὸν δὲ Πασι|[5]χαρείας, ἀδελφιδοῦν δὲ Ἀριστο|κράτους, ἥρωα (*IG* IV^{2} 85, ll. 4-5). κατὰ πρόσωπον | μὲν παραμυθήσασθαι τάν τε ἀδελφὰν τοῦ τελευτακότος Πασιχάρειαν καὶ τὸν θεῖον αὐτοῦ Ἀριστοκράτη | καὶ τὸν Πασιχαρείας ἄνδρα Πρατόλαον, ... (*IG* IV^{2} 86, ll. 23-24).

sister T. Statilius Lamprias (III) (ARG 245) and hence d. T. Statilius Teimocrates (I) (ARG 252) and Statilia Teimosthenis (ARG 242), w. P. Memmius Pratolaus (III) (LAC 574 and ARG 190), through whom m. Memmia Timosthenis (LAC 544), P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 560) and perhaps also m. Memmia Damocratia (LAC 538) and T. Statilius Lamprias (IV) Memmianus (ARG 246), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab.1 (Memmii) and p. 249 tab. 7 (Statilii); Settipani, 496 [born between A.D. 35 and 40]; see *Roman Peloponnese* I, Appendix, Stemma V and *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VII.

For the same person see also ARG 189.

544. ΜΕ(ΜΜΙΑ) ΤΙΜΟΣΘΕΝΙΣ ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΥ) Μ(ΕΜΜΙΟΥ) ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑ (III) ΚΑΙ ΜΕ(ΜΜΙΑΣ) ΠΑΣΙΧ[ΑΡΕΙ]ΑΣ ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ

IG V 1, 580 [*ca.* 50-75 A.D.].

Probably from Amyklai, now lost; statue base with a private dedication for the person erected at the expense of her parents P. Memmius Pratolaus and Memmia Pasichareia:

Πό(πλιος) Μ(έμμιος?) Πρατόλας καὶ Με(μμία) Πασιχ[ά|ρει]α Με(μμίαν) Τιμοσθενίδα τ<ὴ>ν θ<υ>γατέρα.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 414 (2). As results from *IG* IV^{2} 85, ll. 3-4 and *IG* IV^{2} 86, ll. 26 and 30 from Epidauros, our person's cognomen is to be derived from the name of her maternal grandmother, Statilia Timosthenis (ARG 242 [3]). For prosopographical remarks concerning the family of P. Memmius Pratolaus (III), see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 198. 200 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 314) and comment LAC 543.

d. P. Memmius Pratolaus (III) (LAC 574. ARG 190) and Memmia Pasichareia (LAC 543. ARG 189), maternal grandd. T. Statilius Timocrates (I) (ARG 252) and Statilia Timosthenis (ARG 242), through her grandm. niece T. Statilius Lamprias (III) (ARG 245), sister P. Memmius Deximachus (III) and perhaps also sister Memmia Damocratia (LAC 538) and of T. Statilius Lamprias (IV) Memmianus (ARG 246), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537 and esp. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab.1 (Memmii) and p. 249 tab. 7 (Statilii); Settipani, 496; see *Roman Peloponnese* I, Appendix, Stemma V and *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VII.

545. ṂΕΜ[ΜΙΟΣ - - -] (?)

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446-47 no. 15, l. 1, pl. 78b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 471, l. 1; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1248; cf. *SEG* 49, 1999, 397) [2nd c. A.D.].

Found reused as the cover of a late Roman grave during excavations near the west side of the modern stadium of Sparta; fragment of a marble stele bearing a catalogue of officials dating to an unknown patronomate. The first of these officials, who were perhaps ephors, is the person in question.

Remarks: The ed. pr. followed by the editors of *SEG* proposes restoring the name of our man in the first, partly preserved line as Μέμ[μιος] by analogy with the name in the following line which reads Πό(πλιος) Μ(έμμιος) or rather Πό(πλιος) Μέμ(μιος) (LAC 547); on the basis of the evidence of the photograph on plate 78b, this seems very probable, although other readings cannot be excluded.

546. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) [ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ - - - (?)]

IG V 1, 36A, l. 16; only A, ll. 10-16 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 217 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 480); improved edition by A. S. Bradford, *AncW* 13, 1986, 123-28 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 361A, l. 16, B, l. 17) [Hadrianic].

Sparta; opisthographic block bearing inscriptions with the careers of Onasicleidas son of Philostratus (face A, l. 1 - B, l. 26) and Aristonicidas son of Mousaeus (face B, ll. 28-34). Our man is attested as eponymous *patronomos* dating Onasicleidas' term as ἐπιμελητ[ὴς πό]λεος *(sic)*.

Remarks: Bradford, 347 (2) proposes to read ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) or Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) Ι(ΟΥΛΙΟΣ). The same author in *AncW* 13, 1986, 123-28, however, supposes that the career of Onasicleidas is continued on face B and proposes to restore in A, l. 16 and B, l. 17 Πο(πλίου) | [Μεμμίου], but Πο(πλίου) | [Αἰλίου] cannot be excluded; for (Publii) Aelii of approximately the same period at Sparta see LAC 5. LAC 6. LAC 11. LAC 14. LAC 16. LAC 17. For the date see comment LAC 311 [1].

547. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΟΣ) [- - -]

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446-47 no. 15, l. 2, pl. 78b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 471, l. 2; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1248; cf. *SEG* 49, 1999, 397).

Found reused as the cover of a late Roman grave during excavations near the west side of the modern stadium of Sparta; fragment of a marble stele bearing a catalogue of officials, perhaps ephors, in an unknown term; among the officials is cited this man.

Remarks: The ed. pr. followed by the editors of *SEG* proposes restoring the name of this individual Πό(πλιος) Μ(έμμιος) [- - -]. If, however, the name in the line above — the first, partly preserved line — is indeed to be restored Μέμ[μιος] (LAC 545), we should expect in l. 2 by analogy with the name in l. 1 Πό(πλιος) Μέμ(μιος) [- - -].

548. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕ(ΜΜΙΟΣ) [- - -]

IG V 1, 197; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 250 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 596) [Hadrianic].

Sparta; small marble fragment preserving the fragmentary names of two persons: Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) [- - -]· | *vac.* κᾶρυ[ξ | Εὐ]θυμοκ[ῆς | Ἀμα]ράν[του].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 277 (2). The date proposed by Woodward, *loc. cit.* is based on prosopographical considerations. It is suggested by the editors of *SEG* that this fragment belongs to the last part of a catalogue of *gerontes*, P. Memmius being the [γραμματεὺς βουλῆς (?)].

549. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜ̣[ΙΟ]Σ [- - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 172 E 9 and *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 212-13 E 9 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 535, l. 3) [*ca.* A.D. 100].

Sparta; badly mutilated catalogue of *nomophylakes* dating in an unknown patronomate, among whom is cited this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 277 (1). For a comment on the date see LAC 612 [3].

550. Π(ΟΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙ̣Ο̣[Σ - - -]

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 434-35 no. 4, pl. 74a. c (*SEG* 44, 1994, 355. *AnnÉpigr* 1994, 1604) [end of 1st or early 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found in the theatre cavea in the excavations of the British School; back of the marble bench of the second seat of honour in the block east of the staircase V inscribed on the inner face with a catalogue of magistrates of uncertain function:

[- - -] | Π̣(όπλιος) Μέμμιο̣[ς - - - | - - -] | *v* Σωσικρ̣[άτ- - -] | *vac.*

Remarks: Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 435 proposes the above-mentioned date considering the palaeography.

551. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΚΛΗΣ ΠΟΛΩΝΙΑΝΟΣ (?)

IG V 1, 955, ll. 2-3 [2nd c. A.D. ?].

Boiai; marble statue base bearing a civic honorary inscription for this person, whose statue was funded by Mindia Etearchis:

Ἁ πόλις | Πό(πλιον) Μέμμιον Ἀγα|κλέα Πολωνια|νὸν ἀρετᾶς ἕνε|κα καὶ τᾶς πρὸς αὐ|τὰν εὐνοίας· τὸ ἀνάλωμα προσ|δεξαμένας Μιν|δίας Ἐτεαρχίδος.

Remarks: The last part of the onomastic formula is controversial: Meier *ap.* L. Ross, *Archäologische Aufsätze* 2, 1844, 670 restores (Ἀ)πολ(λ)ωνιανόν, cf. Dornseiff and Hansen, 266 *s.v.* -ωνιανός who attest only the orthographic variant with two

lambda. Solin and Salomies, 146. 380 know only of a gentilicium Pollonius (?) and the cognomina Pol(l)ianus and Pollitianus. Nonetheless the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 6 *s.v.* Ἀγακλῆς (2) accept Πολωνιανός. Whatever the case, the careful execution of the inscription makes it unlikely that the engraver made an error. The use of the apicated *alpha* suggests a date in the 2nd c. A.D. or after.

552. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΑΝΘΟΣ

IG V 1, 129, l. 3 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 602) [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, seen by Fourmont «at the east gate»; mutilated catalogue preserving the names of the *agoranomos* C. (?) Iulius Aristeas and his eight colleagues in office (σύναρχοι), among whom is this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 34; cf. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 ns 1-2. His cognomen might point to the servile origin of this family of Memmii, Cartledge and Spawforth, 166. For the date see LAC 630 [1].

553. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 129, l. 4 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 602) [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, seen by Fourmont «at the east gate»; mutilated catalogue with the names of the *agoranomos* C. (?) Iulius Aristeas and his eight colleagues in office. Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Ἀπολλώνιος is cited as ἔνσιτος.

[2] Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron.* Β', 84; only the first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327); first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-35 no. 4, l. 26, pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 26; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1241) [between A.D. 160 and 165].

Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern in 1961; large rectangular marble slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of P. Memmius Eudamus, among whom is Πόπλιος Μέμ(μιος) Ἀπολλώνιος.

γερουσίας **[2]**, ἔνσιτος **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 40 (7). For the Spartan *synarchia* — in text **[1]** attached to an *agoranomos* — see comment LAC 8; cf. also Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 ns 1-2. For the date of **[1]** see LAC 630 [1]. The fact that P. Memmius Apollonius is listed last in text **[2]** suggests that he was the youngest of all the *gerontes*. Therefore Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 435 convincingly proposes to identify him with the homonym of text **[1]**. For the date of **[2]** see comment LAC 562.

554. ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΟΣ) [ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚ]ΛΗΣ

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431-32 no. 3, l. 8, pl. 72a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 457, l. 8; *AnnÉpigr*

1998, 1240) [A.D. 136/37].

Provenance unknown, now in Sparta Museum; fragmentary rectangular marble slab bearing part of a catalogue of *gerontes* in the patronomate of Νικη[φόρου τ]οῦ [Μάρκου]. This individual is cited as γερουσίας τό (numeral lost).

Remarks: An unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς* testifies that C. Iulius Fabia Eurycles (II) Herculanus (*LAC 462, *ARC 105) died in the patronomate of (C. Iulius) Nicephorus son of Marcus, which henceforth has to be dated to *ca.* A.D. 136/37, cf. G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431 n. 9.

If G. Steinhauer's reading as Aristocles is correct, it is the oldest occurrence of this cognomen among the Memmii; it is legitimate to presume that the person in question was an ancestor of P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577), for whom see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 (Memmii). 209.

555. ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΕΥΤΥΧΟΣ (II) (ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥ [I])

[1] *IG* V 1, 529, ll. 12-13 [Severan].

Sparta, formerly between the big tower and the east gate; base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the gymnasiarch for life, M. Aurelius Aristocrates son of Damaenetus (LAC 96 [1], for entire text). His statue was funded by his friends and colleagues in the gymnasium, among whom is this person, who was twice gymnasiarch: προσδε|[10]ξαμένων τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῶν προστάντων ἐν τῷ | γυμνασίῳ φίλων, Μεμμίου | Εὐτύχου τοῦ β', ...

[2] *IG* V 1, 538, ll. 28-29; better A. Wilhelm, "Inschrift zu Ehren des Paulinus aus Sparta", *SPAW* 39, 1913, 862 (*AnnÉpigr* 1913, 244) [shortly afterA.D. 217] (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 796. *add.* [2nd c. A.D.]); A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 274 VII (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 315; *BullÉpigr* 1987, 65) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Formerly at *Mystras* in the *Perivleptos* church; headless potrait-herm bearing a civic honorary inscription for the great benefactor of Sparta, Iulius Paulinus (*LAC 489 [1], for text), who had a bridge over the Eurotas repaired. Μέμμιος [Αὐρή]λιος Εὔτυχος (Εὐτύχου) was appointed by decree of the polis [ἐπι]μελητής, *i. e.* supervisor of the repairs financed by Iulius Paulinus.

twice gymnasiarch **[1]**, [ἐπι]μελητής **[2]**

Remarks: The identification of the person in question in **[1]** and **[2]** has already been proposed by A. Wilhelm, *SPAW* 39, 1913, 863, followed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 275 n. 68 *contra* Bradford, 184 (4 and 11), who distinguishes **[1]** from **[2]**. Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 85 n. 342 argues that the persons of **[1]** and **[2]** might either be identical or that **[2]** might be the son of **[1]**. Memmius Eutychus evidently took his second nomen "Aurelius", cited only in **[2]**, «as an additional or alternative nomen», see Spawforth, *loc. cit.* for further examples.

For the date of **[1]** see Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 266-67. 275 n. 70 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 163-64. For the date of **[2]** see Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 276 and comment *LAC 489 [1].

556. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΧΑΙΡΩΝΟΣ ΥΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΑΡΕΤΟ[Σ]

IG V 1, 958; according to E. P. Zavvou - A. V. Karapanayiotou, "Συλλογή Νεαπόλεως Βοιών", *AD* 50, 1995, *Chron.* B' 1, 119 (cf. *SEG* 48, 1998, 452) the inscription is to be identified with the item inv. no. 138 of the Archaeological Collection of *Neapolis* [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Boiai; marble base bearing a statue of P. Memmius Clearetus son of Chaero erected by four persons who honour him as an *euergetes:*

Πόπλιον Μέμμιον Χαίρωνος υἱὸν Κλεάρετο[ν] | Μελίχρως Μουσαίου, | Ἡρακλε<ί>α Ἡρωίδου, |5 Πρόνοια Μελιχρόου, | Μελίχρως Μελιχρόου | τὸν ἴδιον διὰ παντὸς | εὐεργέτη.

Remarks: The names suggest that the founders of this monument belonged to the same family. It is noteworthy that the filiation of P. Memmius Clearetus, "Chaero's son", follows the Roman type, according to which the praenomen and gentilicum of a man are followed by his father's praenomen in the genitive case paired with the word *filius* after which stands the person's cognomen.

557. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΑΡΗΣ

IG V 1, 63, l. 20 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 32A, l. 20) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; large tall marble plaque the front side (A) and the right narrow side (B) of which are inscribed; face A bears an extensive career inscription (*IG* V 1, 32A), a catalogue of ephors (*IG* V 1, 63) and a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* (*IG* V 1, 69). *IG* V 1, 63 dates in the patronomate of C. Iulius Eudamus; our man is cited among the ephors.

Remarks: This individual is probably to be identified with P. Memmius Damares (I) son of P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 559), where see for comment. For the inscription's date see comment LAC 458 [1].

558. ΠΟΠ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜΑΡΗΣ (II) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ

Two duplicates **[1A. B]** of a civic honorary inscription [*ca.* A.D. 223] for C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646 [2A-B], for text), who was honoured for the public favours he had performed, especially as *agoranomos*, with twelve public statues; three of them were funded by the honorand's parents-in-law, P. Memmius Pratolaus son of Aristocles son of Damares and Claudia Longina daughter of Aristoteles, and their son, P. Memmius Damares son of Aristocles:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 547, ll. 13-14.

Built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* near Sparta at the mill of *Matala;* marble plaque; here Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Δαμάρους τοῦ Ἀριστοκλέους.

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 28, 1926-27, 8; *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57, l. 14 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 798); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239 n. 137 and pl. 21b.

Sparta, reused as a support for the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the front side (face A) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base; here Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Δαμάρο[υς] τοῦ Ἀριστοκλέους.

[2] According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 211 the same person is meant by the

patronymic of P. Memmius Spartiaticus (LAC 585, for text and comment), attested in a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia from the sanctuary of the goddess at Sparta, see *IG* V 1, 312, l. 4; republished by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 333 no. 68: Πόπληϱ Μέμμ(ιοϱ) Σπαϱτιατικὸϱ Δαμάϱου<ς> [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D. after A.D. 221].

Remarks: Bradford, 104-05 (4) distinguishes P. Memmius Damares of text **[1A]** (**[1B]** omitted by Bradford) from Damares of **[2]** (= Bradford, 106 [17]). This is rejected by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 211.

For the other inscription on the opposite side (face F) of the same block as **[1B]** as well as for the date of **[1A. B]** and various prosopographical remarks see comment at LAC 646. As for **[2]**, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284 no. 15 and *id.*, *op. cit.* 1985, 211. 237 tentatively proposes a date «between 230 and 240».

s. P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577) and Claudia Longina (LAC 224), paternal grands. P. Memmius Damares (I) (LAC 559), maternal grands. Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (II) (LAC 264), b. Memmia Longina (LAC 541), through whom b.-in-law C. Pompomius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646), f. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (IV) (LAC 585), uncle Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647) and (Pomponia) Callistonice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab.1 (Memmii) and 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XI.

559. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΑΡΗΣ (Ι) ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΥ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΥ ΣΙΔΕΚΤΑ (ΙΙ) ΥΙΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 38, ll. 1-2 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; column broken at top bearing an inscription with the career of Neo (son of Neo), a *synephebos* of Memmius Damares: [Μεμμίου] Δαμάϱους σ[υν]έφηβος.

[2] *IG* V 1, 536, ll. 2-4 [about mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, formerly at the east gate; large marble statue base with cymatium bearing a civic honorary inscription referring to P. Memmius Damares, who won the contest for best citizen:

Ἡ πόλις | Πό(πλιον) Μέμμιον Δα|μάϱη Πο(πλίου) Μεμμ|ίου Σιδέκτα υἱόν, |5 καλῶς πεπο|λι|τευμένον, λα|βόντα τάς τῆς | ἀϱιστοπολιτεί|ας τιμὰς κατά τὸν |10 νόμον.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 169 C 9+10. 194 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 585, l. 13) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; on two adjoining blocks with various writings catalogue of the *gerontes* in the patronomate of Biadas; here cited as Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Δαμάϱης.

[4] *IG* V 1, 1314A col. II, ll. 31-32 [age of Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].

Thalamai, built into the small church of *Panagia* in the village *Nomitsis*; marble plaque bearing a record which lists three different groups of persons consisting of civic magistrates (their function and number varies from group to group), who came to Thalamai to the goddess Δαμοία: 1.) on face A col. I there is a list dating to the patronomate of Iulius Charixenus and 2.) on face A col. II a list dating to the patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian and 3.) one in the term of our man: ἐπὶ Με(μμίου) Δαμάϱους.

[5a] He is also to be identified with Damares of *IG* V 1, 68, l. 16 [about mid-2nd c. A.D.], to whom Neo (son of Neo), an ephor in the patronomate of Claudius Aristoteles, was *kasen*: Δα[μ]άρει κά(σεν).

[b] The same person is to be recognized in the eponymous patronomos attested in the inscription with the career of Sideras son of Aneicetus, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 200, 2 (α) with facsimile: comment on p. 203 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 497, l. 4): Σιδηρᾶς Ἀνεική-το[υ] ... ἐπιμελητὴς πόλεος *(sic)* | ἐπὶ Δαμάρους [Antonine].

[c] According to E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 8-9, 1990-91, 97-98 no. 5, l. 3. pl. 21 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 317; *AnnÉpigr* 1992, 1542) he is also the same person as the Δαμάρους of a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia from Sparta, who was for an unknown reason substituted as eponymous patronomos by Pompeius Damaenetus [Antonine].

In addition the following patronymics most probably refer to the same person (in **[d]** he appears as father of P. Memmius Longinus and in **[e-i]** as father of P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles):

[d] *IG* V 1, 548, ll. 4-5, a civic honorary inscription [about A.D. 200], where Nicostratus son of Dionysius is attested as *synephebos* of Λογγείνου τοῦ Δαμάρους.

[e] *IG* V 1, 541, l. 11 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 336), an honorary inscription for Πό(πλιον) Μέμ(μιον) Πρατόλαον τὸν καὶ Ἀριστοκλέα <Δα>μάρους.

[f] *IG* V 1, 542, l. 6, another honorary inscription for Πόπ(λιον) [Μέμμιον] Πρατ[όλαο]ν τὸν καὶ Ἀριστο[κλέα] Δαμ[άρους].

[g] *IG* V 1, 543, l. 9, an honorary inscription for Πό{μ}πλιον Μέμμιον Πρατόλαον τὸν καὶ Ἀριστοκλέα Δ[α]μ[ά]ρους, which is very similar to **[f]**.

[h] *IG* V 1, 544, l. 16, an honorary inscription for Πόπ(λιον) Μέμ(μιον) Πρατόλαον τὸν καὶ Ἀριστοκλέα Δαμάρους, which is very similar to **[e]**.

[i] *IG* V 1, 547, l. 11, the person's son contributed to the erection of three statues for Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas: Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Πρατολά[ου] τοῦ καὶ Ἀρι-στοκλέους τοῦ Δαμάρους.

(βουαγός) **[1]**, γρα(μματεὺς) βουλᾶς **[3]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[4. 5b. c]**; ἀριστοπολιτευ-τής **[2]**

Remarks: Bradford, 105 (5) distinguishes him from Damares, the father of P. Memmius Longinus **[5d]** [= Bradford, 106 (15)] and of Damares, the father of P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles of **[5e-i]** [= Bradford, 106 (16)]. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 208-09 proposes to identify the person in question as P. Memmius Damares (I) and his father as P. Memmius Sidectas (II).

For *aristopoliteia* mentioned in text **[2]**, see comment LAC 361 [3]. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 208 n. 58 regards Νέων (Νέωνος) Δα[μ]άρει κάσεν in **[5a**, l. 16**]** as a «drafter's error» for Νέων (Νέωνος) Δα[μ]άρει συνέφηβος as attested in text **[1**, ll. 1-3**]**. For the date of **[5e-i]** see comment LAC 577 [2-6A]. According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 and 469 C. Avidius Biadas of **[3]** held the eponymous patronomate ca. A.D. 150/51, cf. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59 and 422. For the date of **[3]** see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 n. 45 and p. 208. For comment on **[4]** see LAC 213. E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 8-9, 1990-91, 97 identifies the eponymous *patronomos* of **[5c]** with P. Memmius

Damares son of P. Memmius Sidectas; following Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 she dates his patronomate to A.D. 144/45.

s. P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579) and Volussene Olympis (LAC 725), maternal grands. L. Volussenus Damares (III) (LAC 731), f. P. Memmius Longinus (LAC 566) and P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577), through the latter f.-in-law Claudia Longina (LAC 224) and grandf. P. Memmius Damares (II) (LAC 557) and Memmia Longina (LAC 541), cf. stemma in Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537, *app. crit.* and better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii). 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni) and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XIII.

560. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΔΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ (III) ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΟΥ (III)

[1] *IG* V 1, 470, ll. 5-6 [within 1st half 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; large marble base belonging to a private statue dedication by P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579 [3], for text) and Volussene Olympis for the father (*i.e.* of Sidectas), P. Memmius Deximachus.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 3 (β). comment on p. 190 (*SEG* 1950, 536, l. 2) [later 1st c. A.D.].

Sparta; catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Nicocrates, among whom is cited our man; he was *boagos* and had four *synepheboi*, Clearchus son of Eudamus, Pasicrates son of Philostratus, Nicocrates son of Nicomedes and Dio son of Dio **[2]**,

Νομοφύλακες ἐπὶ Νικοκράτους· | Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Δεξίμαχος, | Κλέαρχος Εὐδάμου, | Πασικράτης Φιλοστράτου, |⁵ Νικοκράτης Νικομήδους, Δίων Δίωνος· | βουαγὸς καὶ συνέφηβοι.

[3a] He is to be identified with Deximachus, the father of P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) in *IG* V 1, 53A, ll. 10-12: Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Πρατόλας Δεξιμάχου and

[b] in *IG* V 1, 101, l. 3: Ποπ(λίου) Με(μμίου) Πρατολάου τοῦ Δεξιμάχου.

[c] Moreover, he should be identified with Δεξιμάχο[υ], the father of P. Memmius Sidectas in *IG* V 1, 57a, l. 7 and

[d] in G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 443-45 no. 13, l. 1, pl. 77b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 469, l. 1): [Σιδέ]κτας Δεξιμάχο[υ] **[3a-d** all within 1st half 2nd c. A.D.].

[e] The same person has been recognized by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 32 in the eponymous *patronomos* of the "nineties" of the 1st c. A.D., Δεξιμάχου attested in the inscription with the career of Epagathus son of Socrates *SEG* 11, 1950, 488, l. 2 and

[f] in Δεξιμάχου τοῦ Πρατόλα attested in the catalogue of *bideoi SEG* 11, 1950, 605, ll. 1-2, for which see also A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 198 [early Trajanic].

[g] The eponymous *patronomos* Δεξιμάχου of the sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia *IG* V 1, 290, ll. 1-3; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 316-17 no. 37 with facsimile might also refer to the same person, but perhaps even more probably to another (presumably somewhat later, Δεξ[ίμα]χος ὁ καὶ Νικοκράτης who dates a post in the career inscription of Agio son of Artemisius *SEG* 11, 1950, 490, l. 1 [A.D. 105-104], cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 32.

βουαγός **[2]**, (*sc.* senior) νομοφύλαξ **[2]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[3e-f, g**(?)**]**

Remarks: Bradford distinguishes the homonyms of **[3f]** [= Bradford, 130 (3)], **[3e]** [= p. 130 (8)], **[2]** [= p. 130 (11)], **[3g]** [= p. 130 (9)] and **[1** and **3a-c]** [= p. 131 (14)]. With **[3g]** Bradford, 130 (9) identifies the eponymous *patronomos* ἐπὶ Δεξιμάχου of *SEG* 11, 1950, 494, l. 6, which cannot be confirmed. With **[1** and **3a-c]** Bradford, 131 (14) identifies the father of P. Memmius Pratolaus in *SEG* 11, 1950, 847: [Πό(πλιον) Μέμμ(ιον) Πρατόλαον Δεξι]μάχου υἱόν. Bradford's prosopographical observations are, with good reason, not accepted by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202, according to whom the person mentioned in all the above-cited texts is P. Memmius Deximachus (III) father of P. Memmius Sidectas (II).

It is noteworthy that P. Memmius Deximachus held the office of *nomophylax* together with the same persons who had formerly been his *synepheboi* **[2**, l. 7**]**. His eponymous patronomate **[3e-f, g** (?): in all texts he is cited only with his cognomen**]** is assigned by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 198 to *ca.* A.D. 95-100 and by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 to *ca.* 90/91. Discussion on the chronology of **[1, 3a-c]** in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202-03 (where read *IG* V 1, 470 *pro IG* 580 and *IG* V 1, 57 *pro IG* 58). For the date of **[3d]** and an interesting comment on the *sitonia* see G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 444-45 with n. 36.

s. P. Memmius Pratolaus (III) (LAC 574. ARG 190) and Memmia Pasichareia (LAC 543. ARG 189), f. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575), P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579) and perhaps also f. Memmia Eurybanassa (LAC 540) and of P. Memmius Pratolaus (V) Dexter (LAC 576); through his son Sidectas f.-in-law Volussena Olympis (LAC 725) and grandf. P. Memmius Damares (I); through his son Pratolaus grandf. P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561) and Memmia Ageta (LAC 537), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219 n. 1 and *id*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni) and Settipani, 496 [born A.D. 55-†after *ca.* 95]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII, IX and XIII.

561. ΠΟΠΛΙ(ΟΣ) ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΟΣ) ΔΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ (IV) ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΟΥ (IV)

[1] *IG* V 1, 285, ll. 2-4; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 319 no. 42 [late Trajanic or Hadrianic].

Sparta, located next to the door of a private house; fragment from the upper part of stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by this individual for his victory in a contest the mention of which is not preserved: Ἐπὶ [Ἑρ- - -]ήρα Π[όπλιος] | Μέμμ[ιος Δε]ξίμαχ[ος βουαγὸς |5 μι]κιχιδ[δομένων - - -].

[2] *IG* V 1, 537, ll. 2-4 + *IG* V 1, 634 reunited by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, p. 253 no. 537 and p. 255 no. 634 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 795 and 821) [not earlier than mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Entire inscription copied by Fourmont at the east gate at Sparta; *IG* V 1, 634 later built into the south wall of the church of *Hagios Spyridon* at *Mystras*, where copied by Kolbe; statue base with a civic honorary inscription for the person in question in recognition of his "goodwill" in the office of gymnasiarch. His statue was erected at the expense of his sons Memmius Mnaso and Memmius Pratolaus:

Ἡ πόλις | Πόπλι(ον) Μεμ(μιον) Δεξί|μαχον Πρατολάου φιλοκαίσαρα |5 καὶ φιλόπατριν, ἱε|ρέα, μβ' ἀπὸ Διο|σκούρων, αἰώνι|ον ἀριστοπολει|τευτήν, τὸν γυ|10μνασίαρχον, εὐ|νοίας χάριν, | προσδεξαμένων | τὸ ἀνάλωμα Μεμ|μίων Μνάσωνος |15 καὶ Πρατολάου τῶν | υἱῶν αὐτοῦ.

[3] *IG* V 1, 605, ll. 7-8; restored by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205-06 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 325) [Antonine].
Copied by Fourmont in the sanctuary of Apollo in *S(k)lavochori* (today *Amykles)*, but later rediscovered in the ruins of the church of *Hagia Sophia* in the village of *Kalyvia Sochas;* marble base formerly decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for Iulia N[- - -] daughter of [Mna]so (LAC 388, for text). Her statue was paid for by her husband: Πο(πλίου) [Μεμ(μίου) Δεξι]μάχου].

[4] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446 no. 14, ll. 2-3, pl. 78a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 470, ll. 2-3) [presumably 2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Found during excavations near the west side of the modern stadium of Sparta; fragment of marble stele; the left margin of the inscription is preserved, but the right half has been chiselled away. It bears a list of officials of unknown function, among whom Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Δ[εξί-μαχος Πρα]|τόλα [[- - -]].

[5a] According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 204 n. 42 the same person is encountered as eponymous *patronomos* ἐπὶ Δεξιμάχου dating the post of Nicaro son of Zelus as senior nomophylax in the career inscription A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166-67 B 9, 186-89 (*SEG* 1950, 494, l. 6) [A.D. 125-45].
He is also to be identified with the Deximachus attested in two duplicates **[5b.A.B]** of the same civic honorary inscription for his daughter Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542 [1A. B], for texts). In a third, badly mutilated copy (*IG* V 1, 604, cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 817 and *add.)* his name is lost [all late Antonine]:
[b.A] J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 278-80 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1952, 60a); cf. M. N. Tod, *ABSA* 47, 1952, 122 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 812a, l. 4 *add. et corr.);* A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985 206 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 317); completed by *E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 4, 1986, 68-69 no. 6 pl. 9, fig. 4 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 353): here Μεμμίαν [Ξενοκράτιαν] Δεξιμάχο[υ].
[b.B] *IG* V 1, 584, l. 4 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 812 and *add.* 812); to be emended by analogy with **[b.A]**: here Μεμμίαν Ξενοκράτ[ιαν] Δεξιμάχου.
[c] He is also encountered in *IG* V 1, 586, l. 3, another honorary inscription for Μέμμιαν Ξενο-κράτιαν Δεξιμάχου [late Antonine] and
[d] most probably in *IG* V 1, 585b, where W. Kolbe restores [Ξενοκράτ]ιαν Δεξιμάχου [late Antonine].

[βοαγὸς] [μι]κιχιδ[δομένων] **[1]**, gymnasiarch **[2]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[5a]**; priest *(sc.* most probably of the Dioscuri) **[2]**, since already his f. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575) seemed to have served as priest of the divine twins, cf. *IG* V 1, 233; forty-second in descent from the Dioscuri **[2]**; αἰώνιος ἀριστοπολειτευτής **[2]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[2]**

Remarks: Bradford unconvincingly distinguishes between **[1]** [= p. 130 (10)], **[2]** [= p. 130 (5)], **[5a]** [= p. 130 (9)], whom he identifies with the Deximachus of *IG* V 1, 290, ll. 2-3,

and **[5b.A-d]** [= p. 131 (15)]. **[3]** is omitted in Bradford. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 204-05 n. 42, however, tentatively identifies the person as P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) son of P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) and hence as grandson of P. Memmius Deximachus (III), to whom he would have owed his cognomen; thus he corrects the stemma of Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537, who had spoken of P. Memmius Deximachus (II) son of P. Memmius Pratolaus (II). Bradford, 357 (8) erroneously identifies the father of the honorand of **[2]** with P. Memmius Pratolaus (V) Dexter instead of P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV). G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446 identifies also **[4]** as son of P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) whom he also identifies with the homonymous eponymous *patronomos* of **[5a]**.

A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 319 no. 42 proposes an unconvincing alternative restoration of **[1]**: Ἐπὶ Ἑρ[μογένου]|ς Ἡρακ[λᾶς < Πο(πλίῳ)] | Μέμμ[ίῳ Δε]|ξιμάχ[ῳ κάσεν | μι]κιχιδ[δόμενος - - -]. For the date of **[1]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 204 n. 42 with bibliography. For the date of **[2]** see *ibid.*, 204-05. It is noteworthy that a Dioscurid lineage, as in **[2]**, was also claimed by the Spartan notables P. Memmius Pratolaus (III) (LAC 574 [2]), P. Memmius Spartiaticus (I) (LAC 583 [1]) and C. Iulius Spartiaticus son of Laco (I) (*LAC 509), cf. Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 196 n. 49.

For the titles φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις **[2]** see comment of LAC 157 [2-4B]. For *aristopoliteia* mentioned in text **[2]**, see comment LAC 361 [3]. For chronological evidence for **[3]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 ns 45 and 47; for further comment on **[3]** see LAC 388. By internal evidence in **[5a]** Deximachus' patronomate is to be dated not long after A.D. 137/38 (term of Meniscus), cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 204 n. 42 and Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 446 n. 40. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 assigns it to «*ca.* 143/44». The only hint as to the nature of the catalogue **[4]** is the mention in l. 5 of a νομογρ[[άφος]] known so far only from *IG* V 1, 7, ll. 1-2.

s. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575), most probably h. Iulia N[- - -] (LAC 388), f. (P.) Memmius Mnaso (LAC 570), (P.) Memmius Pratolaus (VI) (LAC 573) and Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542) (according to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 206), through whom f.-in-law C. Iulius Agathocles (II) (LAC 414) and grandf. Iulia Etymocledia (LAC 387), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537 and *add.*; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, p. 254; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VII.

562. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΟΣ) ΕΥΔΑΜΟΣ

Chr. Christou, *AD* 17, 1961-62, *Chron.* B', 84: only the first three lines (*BullÉpigr* 1964, 190; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 76; *SEG* 35, 1985, 327); first fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 433-35 no. 4, l. 3. pl. 72b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 458, l. 3; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1241, l. 3, where the name Εὐδάμου is omitted; cf. *SEG* 49, 1999, 398) [between A.D. 160 and 165].

Sparta, found in a building northeast of the modern stadium; large rectangular marble slab with complete catalogue of twenty-three *gerontes* dating to the eponymous patronomate of this individual; at its head dedication to the Θεοῖς Διοσκούροις.

Remarks: The person's praenomen, recognized by A. J. S. Spawforth, is omitted by the ed. pr. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 213 explains the dedication to the Dioscuri by the Memmii's old connection with this cult and their claim of a Dioscurid lineage; the only parallel testimony is a Trajanic catalogue of *gerontes* (*IG* V 1, 101) dated by the patronomate of P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) son of Deximachus (III) (LAC 575 [3]), who is indeed known to have been a hereditary priest of the Dioscuri. As pointed out by Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 434 the mention of the Dioscuri is, moreover, an allegorical allusion to co-emperors. Based on the prosopographic evidence provided by the catalogue, only the co-reign of M. Aurelius and L. Verus can have been intended. According to Spawforth, *loc. cit.*, because of his cognomen, which is unattested among the Spartan Memmii, he is probably the (maternal?) grandson of the Trajanic official C. Iulius Eudamus (II) (LAC 459) recorded in *IG* V 1, 80B. The early Severan *patronomos* (P. Memmius) Spartiaticus (III) son of Eudamus (LAC 586) cited in *IG* V 1, 554, l. 13 could well have been his son. Consequently his father might be recognized in P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) (LAC 584), eponymous *patronomos* under Antoninus Pius, cf. *LGPN* III.A, 162 *s.v.* *Εὔδαμος* (73).

Presumably s. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) (LAC 584), maternal grands. C. Iulius Eudamus (II) (LAC 459) and f. (P. Memmius?) Spartiaticus (III) (LAC 586); by an unknown sister of his probably uncle Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326), see stemmata in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) followed by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 436; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata VI and VII.

ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΕΥΤΥΧΟΣ (II) (ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥ [I]): see LAC 555.

563. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΟΣ) ΓΕΝΝΑΙΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 71a col. II, l. 15 [about A.D. 150].

Sparta, found between theatre and south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. II providing a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of Callicrates (son of Callicrates) son of Aristocles; among the *nomophylakes* is cited Πό(πλιος) Μέμ(μιος) Γενναῖος.

[2] *IG* V 1, 154, l. 12 [*ca.* mid-2nd c. A.D.].

From the church of *Hagios Basilios* in the village of *Varsova* (today *Hagia Irini*); list of officials, perhaps *agoranomoi*, dating to an unknown patronomate introduced by the expression [- - - κατὰ τ]ὸ ψήφισμ[α - - -] καὶ τὴν πρόσο[δον]; Μέ(μμιος) Γενναῖος is listed among the *synseitoi*.

νομοφύ(λαξ) **[1]**, σύνσειτος **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 95. For his cognomen see Solin and Salomies, 87 *s.v. Gennaeus*; cf. *LGPN* III.A, 98 *s.v. Γενναῖος* (1). Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467 assigns the patronomate of Callicrates of **[1]** to *ca.* A.D. 160/61, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18.

564. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕ(ΜΜΙΟΣ) ΓΟ[Ρ]ΓΙΠΠΙΔΑΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦ[ΟΣ] ΛΥΣΙΝΕΙΚΟΥ (I) ΥΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 509b, ll. 4-6 [second half 1st c. A.D.].

Mystras, built into a private house; two fitting fragments from a private inscription attesting that P. Memmius Lysineicus Philadelphus and his sister Damostheneia set up a memorial for their brother P. Memmius Gorgippidas Philadelphus:

a: Π̣(όπλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Λυσινείκ[ος] | Φιλάδελφος κα[ί] | Δαμοσθένεια |

b: Λυσινείκου, Πό(πλιον) Μέ(μμιον) Γο[ρ̣]|⁵γιππίδαν Φιλάδελφον | Λυσινείκου υἱόν τόν | [ἀδελφόν - - -].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 96 (1); *LGPN* III.A, 101 *s.v. Γοργιππίδας* (3): «middle of 1st c. A.D.». Both brothers have Φιλάδελφος as second cognomen.

s. Lysinicus (I) (LAC 567), b. P. Memmius Lysinicus (II) Philadelphus (LAC 568) and (Memmia?) Damosthenia (LAC 539)

565. Π(ΟΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΛΑΚΩΝ̣

He is named in a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* **[A]** and two copies **[B, C]** of the catalogue of *nomophylakes* alone [early 130s A.D.].

[A] *IG* V 1, 61, l. 8; his name is restored by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 547a, l. 8 thanks to **[C]**.

Sparta; fragmentary catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the term of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus; here [Πό(πλιος) Μέμ̣μιος Λάκων] *(SEG)* or [Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Λάκων].

[B] *IG* V 1, 157, l. 1 + *IG* V 1, 187, l. 1 (= new fragment from ll. 1-3) united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 242-43 thanks to **[C]** (*SEG* 11, 1950, 547c, only ll. 1-3); his name is restored by *id.*, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 204.

Sparta: near the south tower; catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of [Μ(άρκου Οὐλπίου Ἀφθονήτου] (ll. 1-4) followed by a catalogue of ephors in the term of [Γαΐου) Ἰουλίου] Θεοφράστου (157, ll. 5-10); here Π̣[ό(πλιος)] Μέμμιος [Λάκων] .

[C] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 201, 2 (γ) with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 547b, l. 4). Sparta; catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus, among whom Π̣(όπλιος) Μέμ̣μιος Λάκων.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 257 (4). As A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 204 followed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 (date) points out, his cognomen, uncommon with the Memmii, suggests a relationship with the Euryclid branch of the Spartan *Iulii*, according to Spawforth through the person's (unattested) mother, presumably the daughter of an Iulius Laco. According to A. M. Woodward «it is not impossible that he was a son of P. Memmius Deximachus (I) and thus the brother of P. Memmius Seidektas». A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 231 and Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465, 468-69 assign the patronomate of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus in texts **[A-C]** to *ca.* A.D. 132/33 or 133/34; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 79 no. 51 assigns it to «presumably A.D. 132/33» and Bradford, 85 (2) to A.D.131/32 or 132/33.

Perhaps s. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (I) (LAC 583) and b. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) (LAC 584), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194, 212 and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VII.

566. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕ(ΜΜΙΟΣ) ΛΟΓΓΕΙΝΟΣ ΔΑΜΑΡΟΥΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 45, ll. 15-16 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 74B, ll. 15-16) [late 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, at the so-called temple of Lycurgus; opisthographic block, face B bearing two career inscriptions separated from each other by a space; the career of Ti. Claudius Neicias (LAC 307, for entire text) is followed by that of Corinthas son of Neicephorus, a *synephebos* of Ἀττικοῦ τοῦ Ἡρώδου. Corinthas was *bideos* in the patronomate of the person: ἐπὶ Λογγείνου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 89, l. 16 and *add.*; ll. 3-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 230 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 556) [about A.D. 200].
Sparta; marble plaque, broken at top bearing a catalogue of various Spartan officials, the second part being a list of *nomophylakes* among whom is Cleomachus (son of Cleomachus), who was *kasen* to our individual: Πο(πλίῳ) Μ(εμμίῳ) Λογγεῖν<ῳ> κά(σεν).

[3] *IG* V 1, 548, ll. 4-5 [about A.D. 200].
Sparta, at the east gate; statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a posthumous civic honorary inscription for Nicostratus son of Dionysius, a *synephebos* of Λογγείνου τοῦ Δαμάρους.

[4] With the necessary reservations (due to the poor state of preservation) A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 229 n. 2 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 61 (where by misprint *SEG* XI, 855, 2 instead of 555, 3) propose on prosopographical grounds to identify this official also with the eponymous *patronomos* in a catalogue of (ephors and) *nomophylakes* dating to about A.D. 200, see *IG* V 1, 75B and *IG* V 1, 78 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 75A, l. 3) + *IG* V 1, 81; united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 228-29 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 555A, l. 3; cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 531): ἐπὶ πατρονό(μου) Με(μμίου) [Λογγείνου] (A. M. Woodward) *contra* ἐπὶ πατρονό(μου) Με[νεκλέους] (W. Kolbe).

(βοαγός) **[3]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[1, 4**(?)**]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 264 (1). The ligature ΠΟΜ in **[2]** initially led W. Kolbe to the reading Πομ(πωνίου), corrected in *add.* into Πο(πλίου) Μ(εμμίου) Λογγείνου, because the cognomen Longinus is not attested for the Spartan *Pomponii*. In this case the person of **[2]** should be identified with P. Memmius Longinus son of Damares (I). Nonetheless it must be noted that the abbreviation ΠΟΜ for Πό(πλιος) Μ(έμμιος) is uncommon and developments like Πομ(πώνιος) or Πομ(πήιος) are not to be excluded. For the function of the officials of **[2]** see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 n. 1; for the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 61: «between 197 and 205».
A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 228-29 argues that the name of the eponymous *patronomos* of **[4**, l. 3**]** must have continued in col. B, l. 3 (where, starting from the line underneath, there is the catalogue of ephors). Because of chronological

considerations he proposes to restore the cognomen [Λογγείνου]. This is accepted by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 61, who assigns P. Memmius Longinus' patronomate [**1**, **4**(?)] to the reign of Septimius Severus. The date of Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 455. 466 «*ca*. A.D. 155/56» seems to be too early. For comment on [**1**] see also LAC 272.

s. (P. Memmius) Damares (I) (LAC 559), by whom grands. P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579) and Volussene Olympis (LAC 725), b. P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577), by whom uncle P. Memmius Damares (II) (LAC 557), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 pl.1 (Memmii); omitted in the stemma of Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VII.

567. (ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ [?]) ΛΥΣΙΝ(Ε)ΙΚΟΣ (Ι) ΣΩΤΗΡΙΔΑ

[**1**] *IG* V 1, 141, col. III, l. 26; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 241 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 619) [*ca*. 30-20 B.C.].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; marble block bearing a catalogue of *hierothytai* followed by a list of παιδία assisting at the religious ceremonies among whom is cited Λυσίνικος [Σωτηρίδα].

[**2**] *IG* V 1, 509a, l. 4 [second half 1st c. A.D.].

Mystras, built into a private house; two fitting fragments from a private inscription attesting that the person's children, P. Memmius Lysineicus Philadelphus and Damostheneia, set up a memorial for their brother P. Memmius Gorgippidas Philadelphus (LAC 564, for text); here Λυσινείκου.

[**3**] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 247-49 no. 36; l.1 restored by M. F. Chapouthier *ap*. P. Roussel, *REG* 42, 1929, 190 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 679, l. 4) [Augustan].

Sparta, from the theatre; two fragments of a marble base bearing a dedication to the Dioscuri; it attests that Lysinicus son of Soteridas is rewarded for undertaking the burden of a construction with the hereditary priesthood of the divine twins:

Διόσκο[υροι ἐπιφ]ανεῖς, | ὧν τὰν μ[ὲν κατασ]κευὰν | ἐπεδέξ[ατο παρ' ἑαυ]τοῦ | Λυσίνικ[ος Σωτη]ρίδα |⁵ τὰν δὲ ἱ[ερεισσύ]ναν ἐχα|ρίσατο ὁ δ[ᾶμος Λ]υσινίκῳ | καὶ ἐκγό[νοις].

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 241, with good reason, restores Lysinicus' lost patronymic in [**1**] on the basis of [**3**] and identifies the homonymous persons of [**1**] and [**3**]. Bradford, 270 (4), on the contrary, distinguishes between Lysinicus of [**1**] [= p. 270 (3)], [**2**] [= p. 270 (4)] and [**3**] [= p. 270 (2)], although he attributes all three texts to the 1st c. B.C. Bradford considers the individual of [**2**] to be a P. Memmius, just as his two sons. We propose, however, to identify Lysineicus of [**2**] with the homonymous persons in [**1**] and [**3**]. As there is no evidence for the person's obtaining Roman citizenship, it is propable that Lysineicus remained a *peregrinus* and that only his sons, as attested by [**2**], were first-generation citizens. In l. 27 of text [**1**] is cited a Γόργιπ[- - -]; on the basis of the evidence proivided by [**2**] we read Γοργιπ[πίδας Σωτηρίδα] whom we identify as brother of Lysinicus (I) cited in l. 26 of [**1**]. This shows that Lysinicus (I) named his second son (LAC 564) after his

brother Gorgippidas.

In [**1**] we encounter members of the most important Spartan families of the time, *e.g.* in ll. 17 and 18 Rhadamanthys and Deximachus, two of the sons of the Spartan hegemon C. Iulius Eurycles (I), who — as results from the epigraphical material — initiated a revival of local cultic life, cf. comment LAC 461 [6b].

f. P. Memmius Lysinicus (II) Philadelphus (LAC 568), P. Memmius Gorgippidas Philadelphus (LAC 564) and (Memmia?) Damosthenia (LAC 539)

568. Π̣(ΟΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕ(ΜΜΙΟΣ) ΛΥΣΙΝΕΙΚ[ΟΣ] (II) ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΣ ΛΥΣΙΝΕΙΚΟΥ (I)

IG V 1, 509a, ll. 1-2 and 4 [second half 1st c. A.D.].

Mystras, built into a private house; two fitting fragments from a private inscription attesting that this person together with his sister Damostheneia set up a memorial for their brother P. Memmius Gorgippidas Philadelphus (LAC 564, for text).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 269 (1). W. Kolbe's restoration of the cognomen in a, l. 1 as Λυσινείκ[ης] is incorrect, cf. *LGPN* III.A, 284 *s.v. Λυσίνικος* (4. 5): mid-1st c. A.D. Both brothers have "Φιλάδελφος" as second cognomen.

s. Lysinicus (I) (LAC 567), b. P. Memmius Gorgippidas Philadelphus (LAC 564) and (Memmia?) Damosthenia (LAC 539)

569. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕ(ΜΜΙΟΣ) ΜΕΛΙΧΡΟΥΣ ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΟΥ

He is attested in two duplicates [**A. B**] of a Trajanic catalogue of *nomophylakes* dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Charixenus:

[**A**] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 216-18 E 31 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 537a, l. 6).

Sparta; large block; here Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Μελίχρους Ἐπαφροδ[είτου].

[**B**] *IG* V 1, 148, l. 1; his name emended by Woodward, *op. cit.*, 217-18 according to [**A**] (*SEG* 11, 1950, 537b).

Sparta, copied by Fourmont in a private house; plain plaque; here [Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος)] Μελίχρους Ἐπαφροδίτου (Kolbe: Μελίχιο[[υ]]ς Ἐπαφροδίτου).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 276. His cognomen (cf. *LGPN* III.A, 294 *s.v. Μελίχρους* [1]) might point to a servile origin of this family of *Memmii*, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 166, cf. Solin, *Namenbuch* II, 693. For the eponymous *patronomos* of [**A-B**] see LAC 434.

570. (ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΜΝΑΣΩΝ

IG V 1, 537, ll. 13-14 + *IG* V 1, 634 reunited by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, p. 253 no. 537 and p. 255 no. 634 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 795 and 821) [not earlier than the mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Entire inscription copied by Fourmont at the east gate at Sparta; *IG* V 1, 634 later built into the south wall of the church of *Hagios Spyridon* at *Mystras*, where copied by Kolbe; statue base with a civic honorary inscription for the gymnasiarch P. Memmius Deximachus son of Pratolaus

(LAC 561 [2], for text) erected at the expense of his sons, the Memmii Mnaso and Pratolaus.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 283 (1). According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205-06 he owed his cognomen to his maternal grandfather Iulius Mnaso. For the date see *ibid.*, 204-05.

s. P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561) and most probably Iulia N[- - -] (LAC 388), paternal grands. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575), b. (P.) Memmius Pratolaus (VI) (LAC 573) and Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542), by whom uncle Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537 and *add.*; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, p. 254; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 pl. 1; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VII.

571. ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΟΣ) ΠΑΡΜΕΝ<Ω>Ν

IG V 1, 684, l. 16; the first line emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos:* square stele with catalogue of the victorious *sphaireis* of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards. The man is cited as σφ[αιρεύς].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 336. For the date see comment LAC 130.

572. Π[Ο](ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΠΙΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 32B, l. 22 [*ca.* A.D. 125].

Sparta; large marble plaque the front side (A) and the right narrow side (B) of which are inscribed, the latter bearing an inscription with the career of Damocles (son of Damocles) also known as Philocrates and Meniscus (son of Meniscus) (LAC 481 [3b], for text). In the patronomate of Π[ο](πλίου) Μεμμίου Πίου the latter was χρεοφύλ[αξ].

[2] *IG* V 1, 57a, ll. 3-4; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224 no. 57 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 508) [early 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, «at the big tower»; small marble base with mutilated catalogue of *nomophylakes* dating to an unknown patronomate among whom Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος [Πεῖ]ος.

[3] *IG* V 1, 121, l. 1; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 239-40 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 574, l. 1) [Hadrianic].

Sparta, built into the door of a private house; badly mutilated catalogue of officials in the term of our man: [ἐπὶ [Μεμ]μ(ίου) Πείο[υ].

[4a] Bradford, 345 (2) recognizes the same person in one of the eponymous *patronomoi* cited in the inscription with the career of Sosicrates son of Epaphroditus *IG* V 1, 65, l. 21 [late Hadrianic - early Antonine]: σύνδικος | ἐπὶ τὰ ἔθη ἐπὶ Πείου{ς}.

[b] The same is true for Pius cited as *patronomos* in the inscription with the career of Agio son of Artemisius, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 163 A 9 and date on p. 179 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 490, l. 5) [early Antonine]: γερουσίας τὸ γ' ἐπὶ Πείου.

[c] He has also to be identified with an eponymous *patronomos* in a list of officials, apparently σειτῶναι, with reference to other posts of theirs [Hadrianic]: Τι(βέριος) Κ[λ(αύδιος)

Πρα]|τομηλίδας, ἐπὶ Πεί[ου ταμί]|ας, see G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 443-45 no. 13, l. 8 and pl. 77b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 469, l. 8; *AnnEpigr* 1998, 1246; cf. *SEG* 49, 1999, 395).
[d] On the basis of the available space and with respect to *IG* V 1, 32B, ll. 21-25 **[1]**, where the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pius also occurs before Iulius Eurycles, the lost name of the eponymous *patronomos* in the career inscription of Sex. Ulpius Severus son of Phoebus *IG* V 1, 34, l. 3 has been restored ἐ[πὶ Πείου] by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 216 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 479) [Hadrianic].

eponymous *patronomos* **[1, 3, 4a-d]**, πρέσβυς νομοφυ[λάκων] **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 345 (2). For his cognomen see Solin and Salomies, 379 *s.v. Pius*. For the date of **[1]** see LAC 260 [1]. As for **[2]**, A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1250 proposed to complete the cognomen of the P. Memmius in ll. 3-4 [Πρατόλα]|ος?, reading in ll. 5-7 Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος [Δαμάρης]? | Σειδέκτα [τοῦ?] | Δεξιμάχο[υ?]. Already W. Kolbe has stressed that the available space on the stone does not permit the completion of such a long cognomen as Pratolaus. Finally A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224 has suggested the reading Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος [Πεῖ]|ος. For the date of **[2]** see Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 57, *app. crit.* For the date of **[4a]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277-78. 287 n. 134 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 74. For the date of **[4c]** and an interesting comment on the *sitonia* see G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 444-445 with n. 36. For the date of **[4d]** see A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 96 n. 71 and LAC 361 [2].
Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 assigns the eponymous patronomate of P. Memmius Pius to A.D. 113/14 on the basis of **[4a]** and **[4d]**, whereas A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 239 n. 1 «not far from A.D. 122»; considering the evidence of **[4b]** a slightly later date seems though more likely; for his patronomate see also A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 178.

573. (ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΟΣ (VI)

IG V 1, 537, ll. 13-15 + *IG* V 1, 634 reunited by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, p. 253 no. 537 and p. 255 no. 634 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 795 and 821) [not earlier than the mid-2nd c. A.D.]. Entire inscription copied by Fourmont at the east gate at Sparta; *IG* V 1, 634 later built into the south wall of the church of *Hagios Spyridon* at *Mystras*, where copied by Kolbe; statue base with a civic honorary inscription for the gymnasiarch P. Memmius Deximachus son of Pratolaus (LAC 561 [2], for text) erected at the expense of his sons, the Memmii Mnaso and Pratolaus.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 358 (9). According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 205 he is to be identified with P. Memmius Pratolaus (VI), who together with his brother «could have been born in the decade 140-50». G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446 n. 39 argues that Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Πρατόλας Δε[ξ]ιμάχου, ephor in the term of Callicrates son of Rufus attested in *IG* V 1, 53A, ll. 10-12, is not identical with P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) son of Deximachus (III) (LAC 575), but with his grandson. As the term of Callicrates son of Rufus most probably fell in the first years

of the reign of Antoninus Pius, an identification of P. Memmius Pratolas son of Deximachus of *IG* V 1, 53A with the person of this lemma is chronologically impossible.

s. P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561) and most probably Iulia N[- - -] (LAC 388), paternal grands. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575), b. (P.) Memmius Mnaso (LAC 570) and Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542), by whom uncle Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537 and *add.*; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, p. 254; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 pl. 1; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VII.

574. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΣ (III) ΔΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ (II) ΥΙΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 580 [middle to early 2nd half 1st c. A.D.].

Probably from Amyklai, now lost; statue base with a private dedication for Memmia Timosthenis (LAC 544, for text) erected at the expense of her parents P. Memmius Pratolas and Memmia Pasichareia; here cited as Πό(πλιος) Μ(έμμιος?) Πρατόλας.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928/29-1929/30, 215-17 no. 6, facsimile p. 221 fig. 22, 2 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 847) [middle to early second half 1st c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragment from a building inscription of honorific character on an Ionic architrave referring to this person who is reported to have been [thirty]-ninth in descent from the Dioscuri and sprung from Perseus and Heracles:

[Πό(πλιον) Μέμμ(ιον) Πρατόλαον Δεξι]μάχου υἱόν, ἔκγονον | [Περσέως καὶ Ἡρακλέους, λ]θ' ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων.

Remarks: In the *apographum* of text **[1]** provided by W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 580, the name of our man in l. 1 appears as follows: ΠΟ (in ligature) ΗΡΑΙΟΛΑΣ. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 209 n. 4, with good reason, points out that Pratolas was without doubt a Memmius, since his wife Pasichareia, whose parents were both *Statilii* (see below), appears here as Memmia. The nomen gentile Memmius in combination with the praenomen Publius, borne by a considerable number of Spartan notables, derives with certainty from P. Memmius Regulus [*PIR*² M 468; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, p. 10 (A.D. 31*)], who from A.D. 35 to 44 was *legatus Augusti pro praetore* in Achaia, Macedonia and Moesia, cf. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 216; H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 209 ns 1-2; *id.*, *JRS* 22, 1932, 178; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 25-30 (esp. 28 n. 113); A. E. Raubitschek, Two notes on the *fasti* of Achaia, in: G. E. Mylonas and D. Raymond (eds), *Studies presented to David Moore Robinson on his seventieth birthday* I (St-Louis 1953) esp. 331; Thomasson I, 191 no. 11 and II.2, pp. 11 and 15; Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 198 n. 21; Cartledge and Spawforth, 163.

Bradford, 357 (7) confuses the person in question with his grandson P. Memmius Pratolas (IV) son of P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 575 [1, 2]). Judging from the cognomen of Pratolaus' son, P. Memmius Deximachus (III), Pratolaus' father must have been Deximachus (II); Pratolaus' grandfather should then have been Sidectas (I), see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 215-17 and especially A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 198-201 who rightly support that this Pratolaus was the

first Roman citizen of his family. For the problematic identification of his father Deximachus (II) with Deximachus son of Pratolaus cited in the Augustan inscription *IG* V 1, 374, l. 5 and ll. 10-11, see comment on LAC 456 [1]. For a comment on his and his wife's Roman citizenship see LAC 543.

In text **[2]** the person in question claims descent from the Dioscuri, exactly as P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) son of Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 561 [2]), the person's great-grandson, who is referred to in *IG* V 1, 537, ll. 6-7, as μβ' ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων, *i.e.* forty-second in descent. Counting back three generations from the middle of the 2nd c. A.D., when his great-grandson P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) is to be dated, we arrive at a date in about the middle of the 1st c. A.D. for Pratolaus' (III) adulthood, which coincides with the palaeographic character of **[2]**. In *IG* V 1, 471, l. 2 of the late 1st c. A.D. a certain P. Memmius Spartiaticus (I) (LAC 583 [1]) is attested as ἔκγονος of Heracles and Radamanthys and as fortieth in descent of the Dioscuri. As Pratolaus' (III) immediate successor in the Dioscurid lineage, this Spartiaticus must have been a close relative of Pratolaus, perhaps even his son of an unknown second wife. In the Trajanic inscription *IG* V 1, 477, ll. 2-4 L. Volussenus Aristocrates son of Damares (LAC 730 [2]) is mentioned as [ἀπό]γονος Ἡρα[κλέους] καὶ Περσέο[ς]. He has been identified by Spawforth as L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730), the son of L. Volussenus Damares (III) and Memmia Damocratia. The latter seems to have been a daughter of P. Memmius Pratolaus (III); consequently Aristocrates (III) should be identified as a grandson of Pratolaus (III). This evidence shows how claims of divine or heroic lineage were passed on from one family to another through intermarriages of members of different Spartan families, as here in the case of Memmii and Volusseni, cf. also A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 222-25. The Perseid lineage of the heroic pedigree of P. Memmius Pratolaus claimed in **[2]** points to a connection with the Argolis, see below and cf. Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 196 n. 49.

h. Memmia Pasichareia (LAC 543, ARG 189), through whom f. Memmia Timosthenis (LAC 544), P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 560) and perhaps Memmia Damocratia (LAC 538) and T. Statilius Lamprias (IV) Memmianus (ARG 246), s.-in-law T. Statilius Teimocrates (ARG 252) and Statilia Teimosthenis (ARG 242), b.-in-law T. Statilius Lamprias (III) (ARG 245); perhaps by another, unattested wife f. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (I) (LAC 583) or his uncle, cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537 and Woodward, *op. cit.*, 224; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab.1 (Memmii), comment p. 202 and p. 249 tab. 7 (Statilii); Settipani, 496 [born about A.D. 30]; see *Roman Peloponnese* I, Appendix, Stemma V and *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VII.

For the same person see ARG 190.

575. ΠΟΠ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΣ (IV) ΔΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ (III)

[1] *IG* V 1, 53A, ll. 10-12 [shortly before mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, near the theatre; block inscribed on two adjacent sides, side A bearing a catalogue of ephors in the term of Callicrates son of Rufus; here Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Πρατόλας Δεξιμάχου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 54, ll. 11-13 [shortly before mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Mystras, built into the door of the church of *Hagios Georgios*; small fragment of a marble plaque with catalogue of officials of uncertain function among whom Π[ό(πλιος) Μέμμι]ος Πρ̣[ατόλας Δεξιμάχου (?)].

[3] *IG* V 1, 101 [between A.D. 110-120].
Sparta; list of *gerontes* in the patronomate of Ποπ(λίου) Με(μμίου) Πρατολάου τοῦ Δεξιμάχου headed with a dedication to the gods Dioscuri the Saviours.

[4] *IG* V 1, 233, ll. 1-2 [early 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; marble plaque commemorating the construction of τὴν πεῖλαν at the expense of the priests, P. Memmius Pratolaus and Volussene Olympicha, a deed of benefaction in homage to «the Dioscuri the Saviours»:

Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Πρατόλ|ας καὶ Οὐολουσση|νὴ Ὀλυμπίχα ο[ἱ ἱ]ερεῖς | τὴν πεῖλαν ἐποίησαν |[5] ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων Διοσκού|ροις σωτῆρσι.

[5] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 173 E 23 with facsimile, comment on p. 199 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 572, l. 7) [late Trajanic/early Hadrianic (?)].
Sparta, found in the *cavea* of the theatre, from the *parodos* wall; tiny fragment of a list of officials, among whom is [Πό(πλιος) Μέμμ]ιος Πρατό[λαος | φιλόκαι]σαρ.

[6a] He has to be identified with [Πρα]τόλα, the father of Memmia Ageta (LAC 537, for text), of the civic honorary inscription *IG* V 1, 582, l. 3 + 519 united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 253-54 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 792 and 811) [under Antoninus Pius].
[b] According to G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446 no. 14, ll. 2-3, pl. 78a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 470, ll. 2-3) the patronymic of Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Δ[εξίμαχος Πρα|τολά[[- - -]] in a fragmentary list of officials of unknown function [presumably 2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.] refers to the person discussed in this lemma.
[c] Perhaps the same person is meant by the eponymous *patronomos* ἐπὶ Πρατόλα, whose term dates the post of Damocles son of Damocles also known as Philocrates as [ἀγω]νοθέτης of the Greater Urania in the inscription with Damocles' career *IG* V 1, 32B, ll. 10-11 (*ca.* A.D. 125).

ephor **[1]**, σύναρχ[ος] of Anencletus son of Euporistus **[2]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[3. 6c** (?)**]**; priest (*i.e.* of the Dioscuri) **[4]**; [φιλόκαι]σαρ **[5]**

Remarks: Bradford mingles the person discussed here with Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314) and with his close relative P. Memmius Pratolaus (V) Dexter (LAC 576 [1]): **[1. 2]** = Bradford, 357 (7), **[3-5. 6c** and *IG* V 1, 58] = Bradford, 357 (8). **[6a]** =Bradford, 356 (1). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219 n. 1 (stemma) and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202-04 however regards the person in question as P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) son of P. Memmius Deximachus (III) and identifies the homonyms of texts **[1-4. 6a]**. But in Spawforth, *Laconian cults*, 231-32 n. 34 the person is erroneously referred to as Pratolaus (III). Volussena Olympicha, with whom he shared the priesthood of the Dioscuri **[4]**, according to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 204, seemed to have been a first cousin of his. While A. J. S. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 202 n. 34 identifies the

eponymous *patronomos* of **[3]** with the ephor of **[1]** — evidently because of the similar way the names are cited — G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 446 n. 39 argues that it is unconvincing that a person who held the patronomate in the first quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. [see **3**], would have become ephor only shortly before the mid-2nd c. A.D. [see **1**]. G. Steinhauer therefore identifies the ephor as grandson of P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) son of Deximachus (III). **[2]** has been regarded by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 54 and A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 415 n. 23. 416 n. 28 on the basis of **[1]**, where the same names reoccur, as a catalogue of ephors in the term of Callicrates son of Rufus. This is rejected by N. M. Kennell, "The size of Spartan patronomate", *ZPE* 85, 1991, 134 n. 12 because of the mention of the office of [γρα]μματο[φύλαξ] in l. 6 and of σύναρχ[οι] in l. 9; the latter are normally not mentioned in connection with ephors or *nomophylakes*.

Bradford, 357 (8) identifies the eponymous *patronomos* of **[6c]** with the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) son of Deximachus (III) of **[3]** and with P. Memmius Pratolaus Dexter of *IG* V 1, 117, ll. 2-3 (LAC 576 [1]). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 34 argues against an identification of P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) son of Deximachus (III) and P. Memmius Pratolaus Dexter, whom he considers to be simply close kinsmen. According to A. J. S. Spawforth it is, though, indeterminable, which of the two men is meant in **[6c]**. Pratolaus (IV) held the eponymous patronomate **[3. 6c** (?)**]** between A.D. 110 and 120, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 34. 213; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 (who refers to this person as P. Memmius Pratolas II?) and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 216 n. 63 date his patronomate more precisely to *ca.* A.D. 114/15. Text **[5]** is considered by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 572 *app. crit.* to be a catalogue of *gerontes;* they argue that, if the person is indeed P. Memmius Pratolaus, the brother of P. Memmius Sidectas, and if he is identical with the eponymous *patronomos* Pratolas of **[6c]**, he must have been *gerousias* «*ca.* A.D. 115/25». For **[6c]** see also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 286-87 n. 132; A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 96 n. 70; for the date of the inscription on face A of **[6c]** see Cartledge and Spawforth, 108 n. 5.

Members of this family of Memmii claimed descent from the Dioscuri, some of them being also attested as priests of the divine twins, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928/29-1929/30, comment on p. 225 and p. 223 no. 2: P. Memmius Pratolaus (III) son of Deximachus (II), who was Pratolaus' (IV) paternal grandfather. no. 4: P. Memmius Spartiaticus (I), who was presumably the cousin of Pratolaus' (IV) father P. Memmius Deximachus (III). no. 5: the ἱερεύς P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) son of Pratolaus (IV), who was Pratolaus' (IV) son. It is noteworthy that Pratolaus' (IV) granddaughter Memmia Damocratia is also attested as <ἱ>έρ[εια] κατὰ γένος. It is therefore more than likely that the two persons named in **[4]** were priests of the cult of the gods to whom they dedicated the works of construction. Consequently it can be presumed that these works were related to a sanctuary of the same gods, *i.e.* of the Dioscuri. Of the two sanctuaries that have been attributed to them, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 203-04 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1985, 332) rather convincingly

proposes the one situated at Phoebaeum on the west bank of the Eurotas, interpreting the πεῖλα by analogy with the Latin word *pila* as a sort of mole. Such benefactions aiming at the upkeep of the cult of the own "ancestral" gods had a propagandistic background and added considerably to the prestige of the family itself. Spawforth compares the priestly couple Pratolaus and Olympicha in **[4]** to Tyndares and Eurybanassa, who under Augustus had held the priesthood of the Dioscuri and Helen and shows that apparently Pratolaus and Olympicha were distant relatives of this Eurybanassa, cf. putative stemma of the Spartan Memmii in Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 213 suggests that the dedication at the head of **[3]** is to be connected with the fact that P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) was hereditary priest of the Dioscuri, see text **[4]**.

W. Kolbe's restitution of the name of the eponymous *patronomos* as [Πρατο]λάου in *IG* V 1, 58, l. 1, presumably a catalogue of ephors dating to the reign of Trajan, is not certain. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 509) convincingly cites as possible alternative [Ἀγησι]λάου (see remarks LAC 416 [4b]).

s. P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 560), b. P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579) and perhaps Memmia Eurybanassa (LAC 540) and P. Memmius Pratolaus (V) Dexter (LAC 576); through Sidectas b.-in-law Volussene Olympis (LAC 725); most probably f. P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561), through whom grandf. (P.) Memmius Mnaso (LAC 570), (P.) Memmius Pratolaus (VI) (LAC 573) and Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542); most probably also f. Memmia Ageta (LAC 537), through whom f.-in-law (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) and grandf. (Ti.) Claudius Antipater (LAC 258) and Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537, *app. crit.*; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni), 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) and Settipani, 496 [born about A.D. 75 and died after 150]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI, VII, IX and XIII.

576. Π(ΟΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΟΣ (V) ΔΕΞΤΡΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 117, ll. 2-3 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 573) [first quarter of 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, found in the foundations of the Byzantine wall at the east end of the acropolis; small fragmentary marble pillar with catalogue of *gerontes* in the patronomate of Π(οπλίου) Μεμμίου Πρατόλα Δέξ{σ}τρου.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 14, 2 (M) with facsimile, comment on p. 19 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 518, l. 3) [early 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλίου [Εὐρυ]κλέους among whom is cited Π(όπλιος) Μέμ(μ)ιος Δέξτρος Πρατόλαος.

eponymous *patronomos* **[1]**, πρέσβυς ἐφόρων **[2]**

Remarks: For the person's second cognomen Dexter, see Kajanto, *Cognomina*, 68, 250. Bradford, 357 (8) mingles the two contemporary officials P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) son of Deximachus (III) and P. Memmius Pratolaus (V) Dexter, although in their respective terms as *patronomoi* we encounter two different senior γέροντες (in LAC 575 [3] Neicostrates (son of Neicostrates), whereas in text **[1**, l. 5]: Secundus

son of Caius). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 34 argues against an identification of P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) and P. Memmius Pratolaus Dexter, whom he considers to be simply close kinsmen (cf. below). According to A. J. S. Spawforth it is indeterminable, which of the two men is meant in *IG* V 1, 32B, ll. 10-11. For the date of **[2]** see Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 203 (where by misprint *SEG* XI 418).

P. Memmius Pratolaus (V) Dexter was perhaps b. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575) and P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579), both sons P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 560), and perhaps also b. Memmia Eurybanassa (LAC 540), see stemma in Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 194 pl.1 (Memmii); comments on p. 203; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VII.

577. ΠΟΠ(ΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΟΣ) ΠΡΑΤΟΛΑΟΣ (VII) Ο ΚΑΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ ΔΑΜΑΡΟΥΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 311; emended by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 332 no. 66 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 722) [not long after A.D. 212].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; fragment of marble stele with a victor's (name lost) sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia dating [ἐπὶ πα]τρονόμω σεῶ (*sic*) Λυκούργω | [τὸ δ', ὑπὲρ | αὐτὸν] ἐπιμελωμένω τᾶρ πατρον[ο|μίαρ] Π(οπλίω) Μεμ(μίω) Πρατολ[άω τῶ καὶ | Ἀριστοκλέους τῶ Δαμάρους - - -].

[2] *IG* V 1, 541, ll. 9-11; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 797a); better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 270 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 312); l. 17 emended by *P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 22-23 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 336: A.D. 221) [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219].

Sparta, between the theatre and the south tower, now lost; statue base with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription for the person. It reports that, after having been eponymous *patronomos* himself, Pratolaus was the first and only person to serve also, immediately in the succesive term, the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus, for which he was selected by the most illustrious boule. This selection was regarded as a good choice by the *corrector*, the *clarissimus consularis* Egnatius Proculus:

Οἱ συνάρχοντες Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) | Εὔκαρπος Εὐκάρπου α[ἰώ]|νιος ἱππάρχας, Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) | Φιλοκρατίδας Εὐδαμίδα, |[5] Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Τειμάκων Ξενο|κλέους, Μάμιος Λε<ο>ν[τᾶς], | Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Φοῖβος Νεικα[- - -], | Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Παράμονος Ἡδι[- - -], τὸν ἀξιολογώτατον Πό(πλιον) |[10] Μέμ(μιον) Πρατόλαον τὸν καὶ | Ἀριστοκλέα <Δα>μάρους ἀ[ριστο]|πολιτευτήν, ἐπιμελητὴν τῆ[ς] | θεοῦ Λυκούργου πατρονομ[ίας] | τὸ δ', <κ>αὶ μόνον καὶ πρῶτον τῇ [ἑαυ]|[15]τοῦ πατρονομίᾳ συνάψαν[τα] | τὴν ἐπιμέλιαν τῆς θεοῦ Λυκ[ούρ]|γου τὸ δ', πρόκριτον αἱρεθέν[τα] | ὑπό τε τῆς λαμπροτάτης βου|λῆς καὶ τοῦ ἱερωτάτου δήμου |[20] καὶ τῷ λαμ<π>ροτάτῳ ὑπατικῷ | Ἐγνατίῳ Πρόκλῳ ἐπανορθω[τῇ] | *vac.* ἔδοξεν *vac.*

[3] *IG* V 1, 542, ll. 4-6; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 360-61 n. 146 with facsimile; see also A. Christophilopoulos, "Τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον", in: *Μνήμη Γεωργίου Α. Πετροπούλου* vol. 2 (Athens 1984) 426 no. 6; l. 12 emended by *P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 23-24 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 336) [not long after A.D. 212].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; five fragments of rectangular marble statue base bearing

a dedication for the person funded by various agonistic instructors:

Οἱ ἐν το[ῖ]ς θ[εματικοῖς ἀγῶσιν] | ὁπλομά[χ]οι [-ca. 6-] οδ[- - - καὶ οἱ | ἀ]λεῖπτ[αι καὶ οἱ ἐ]πὶ τὰ ἔ[θη τὸν] | ἀξιο[λογώτατ]ον Πόπ(λιον) [Μέμμιον] |5 Πρατ[όλαο]ν τὸν καὶ Ἀριστο[κλέα] | Δαμ[άρους] ἀριστοπολιτευτήν, | [ἐπιμελητ]ὴν τῆς θεοῦ Λυκούρ|[γου πατρ]ονομίας τὸ τέταρτον, | [καὶ μόνον καὶ] πρῶτον τῇ ἑαυτοῦ |10 [πατρονομί]ᾳ συνάψαντα τὴν | [ἐπιμέλιαν τὴ]ν θ[εοῦ] Λυκούργου | τὸ [δ', πρόκρ]ιτον αἱρεθέν|[τα ὑπό τε τῆς λαμπρ]οτάτης βου|[λῆς καὶ τοῦ ἱερωτάτο]υ δήμου.

A dedication comparable with **[3]** in which the same offices are cited as in **[5]** is:

[4] *IG* V 1, 543, ll. 6-9; see also A. Christophilopoulos, "Τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον", in: *Μνήμη Γεωργίου Α. Πετροπούλου* vol. 2 (Athens 1984) 426 no. 7; possible emendations of ll. 1-4 in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 62 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 335) [not long after A.D. 212].

Sparta, found at the west tower, now lost; base bearing a dedication for the person funded by various agonistic instructors:

Ο[ἱ ἐ]ν τοῖ<ς> ἀγ<ῶ>σι [- - -] | Λ//ΙΛΑΣΟΝΛΟΝ | ..όνο<υ> τοῦ διδασκά|[λου] ἀλεῖπται καὶ ο<ἱ> ἐ|5[πὶ τὰ ἔθη] τὸν ἀξιο|λογ<ώ>τατον Πό{μ}π<λ>ιον | Μέμμιον Πρατόλαον | τὸν καὶ Ἀριστοκλέα | Δ[α]μ[ά]ρους ἀριστοπο|10[λ]ειτε[υ]τ<ή>ν, [τ]ὸν πα|[τρο]νό<μ>ον, [τῆς περὶ | τὰ] Λυ<κ>ούργεια ἔθη | [πρ]οστασίας καὶ τῆς | [περὶ αὐ]τοὺς αἰδοῦς |15 [καὶ τε]ιμῆς ἕνεκα.

A dedication comparable with **[2]** in which the same offices are cited as in **[4]** is:

[5] *IG* V 1, 544, ll. 14-16; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 358-59 no. 145 with facsimile (cf. also *SEG* 34, 1984, 312); see also A. Christophilopoulos, "Τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον", in: *Μνήμη Γεωργίου Α. Πετροπούλου* vol. 2 (Athens 1984) 426 no. 8 [after A.D. 212, presumably shortly after 219].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; rectangular marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a dedication for the person as *patronomos*, whose monument was erected by his colleagues in office:

Οἱ συνάρχοντες | Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος | Νικηφόρος Φιλωνίδα | φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις, |5 αἰώνιος ἀγορανόμος, | Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος Εὔπορος | Ἁρμόστου, Μᾶρκος Αὐρή|λιος Λούκιος Λουκίου, Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος Φιλο|10κράτης Ἐλπινίκου, Μᾶρκος | Αὐρήλιος Πανθήρας Ὀλύμ|που, Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) | Σωσικράτης | Σωσικράτους, τὸν ἀξιολο|γώτατον πατρονόμον Πόπ(λιον) |15 Μέμ(μιον) Πρατόλαον τὸν καὶ Ἀριστο|κλέα Δαμάρους ἀριστοπολει|τευτὴν διά τε τὴν περὶ τὰ Λυκούρ|για ἔθη προστασίαν καὶ τὴν | περὶ αὐτοὺς εὔνοιαν.

Two duplicates **[6A. B]** of a civic honorary inscription [*ca.* A.D. 223] for C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646 [2A-B], for text), who was repaid for the public favours done especially as *agoranomos* with twelve public statues; three of them were funded by the honorand's parents-in-law and their son; our man was Aristeas' father-in-law.

[6A] *IG* V 1, 547, ll. 10-11.

Built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* near Sparta at the mill of *Matala:* marble block; here τοῦ πανταπρώτου Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Πρατολάο[υ] | τοῦ καὶ Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ Δαμάρους ἀριστοπολιτευτο[ῦ] | τοῦ πενθεροῦ.

[6B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 28, 1926-27, 8; *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57, ll. 10-11 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 798); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239 n. 137, pl. 21b.
Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the front side (face A) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base; here τοῦ πανταπρώτου Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) | Πρατολάου τοῦ καὶ Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ Δαμάρους τοῦ Δαμάρους ἀρι|στοπολιτευτοῦ τοῦ πενθεροῦ.

[7] *IG* V 1, 592, ll. 8-10 [Severan].
Built into a house in *Kalyvia Sochas*: two fragments of a marble base with a civic honorary inscription for Claudia Longina daughter of Aristoteles (LAC 224, for text); her bronze (!) statue was funded by her husband Πόπλ[ιος Μέμ]μιος Πρατό[λαος ὁ κ]αὶ Ἀριστοκλῆς.

ἀριστοπολειτευτής **[2-6B]**, ἐπιμελητὴς τῆς θεοῦ Λυκούργου πατρονομίας τὸ τέταρτον/τὸ δ' **[1-3]**, πατρονόμος **[2-5]**, πρόκριτος **[2. 3]**; ἀξιολογώτατος **[2-5]**, παντάπρωτος **[6A-B]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 356-57 (4). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 271 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 identifies him with P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles, the son of P. Memmius Damares (I) and the father of P. Memmius Damares (II), cf. already A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 333 no. 68. For the person in question see also Cartledge and Spawforth, 121. 150-51 n. 10, 202 n. 19.

The remarkable preponderance of the *Marci Aurelii* in **[2. 5]** presupposes the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, providing as a secure *terminus post quem* the year A.D. 212, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265. 271-72 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 312. 317); for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90. Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 131-32 tentatively dates the consulate of Egnatius Proculus (*LAC 349) of **[2]** under Severus. A date in the 1st quarter of the 3rd c. A.D. is backed up by the palaeography of **[5]**. Characteristic features are, on the one hand, the ending of letters in "tails", the very special form of the *xu* with a curved middle stroke ending in scrolls [cf. **2**] and, on the other hand, the habit of inscribing a letter into the preceding one in order to save space, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 240 n. 138.

P. Veyne, *RPh* 59, 1985, 21-25 emends in l. 17 of **[2]** and in l. 12 of **[3]** πρόκριτος, an official charged by the polis with juridical matters; he could also be engaged by the Roman provicial authorities in adjudicating cases. A. J. S. Spawforth (*ABSA* 79, 1984, 271 and *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210 n. 65) argues *contra* A. M. Woodward (*ABSA* 14, 1907-08, 115) that Pratolaus in **[2]**, being himself eponymos *patronomos* **[2-5]**, was entrusted in the following term with the superintendence of the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus **[1-3]**, which means that he was holding the eponymous patronomate *de facto* for two succesive terms. This was, as stressed in **[2]**, unique and therefore could have called for approval by a high-ranking Roman official in charge of the matters of the province, here the consular *corrector* Egnatius Proculus, who also approved Pratolaus' nomination by the polis to take action as πρόκριτος in the provincial jurisdiction.

Texts **[2-5]** refer to his term as eponymous *patronomos*, hence his colleagues in office mentioned in **[5]** are his *synpatronomoi*. Texts **[2. 3]** refer in particular to his term as curator of the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus, hence his *synarchontes* mentioned in **[2]** are his colleagues in office of that year. A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 414 ns 11 and 13 discusses the function of his *synarchontes* and proposes that they might not have been *synpatronomoi*, but *synhipparchoi (hipparchoi* being associated with the games at Sparta) in the case of **[2**, cf. ll. 2-3**]** and *synagoranomoi* in the case of **[5**, cf. l. 5**]**. According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 however the *synarchoi* of the person are in both cases to be regarded as *synpatronomoi*. The dedications **[3. 4]** were funded by «different groups of instructors evidently associated with the ephebate» (Spawforth, *ibid.*), which means that P. Memmius Pratolaus also known as Aristocles was in some way related to the ephebic training at Sparta. This might also be the reason why the inscriptions **[3. 5]** were found at the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia where ephebic agonistic contests in honour of the goddess were held.

According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 271-72 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210. 240 n. 138 his patronomate dates *ca.* A.D. 220; thus his *epimeleia* of the fourth patronomate of the god Lycurgus dates *ca.* A.D. 221, see also Cartledge and Spawforth, 202 with n. 19. For the other inscription on the opposite side (face F) of the same block as **[6B]** as well as for the date of **[6A. B]** and various prosopographical remarks see LAC 646 [2A. B]. The date of **[7]** results from prosopographical considerations, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 210-11.

For magistrates who were concerned with τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη **[3-5]** at Sparta, see A. Christophilopoulos, "Τὰ Λυκούργεια ἔθη εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον", in: *Μνήμη Γεωργίου Α. Πετροπούλου* vol. 2 (Athens 1984) 425-28 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 319). The expression "Λυκούργεια ἔθη" refers to the Spartan *agoge*, cf. Kennell, *Gymnasium*, 82 ns 69-70. For *aristopoliteia* mentioned in texts **[2-6B]**, see comment LAC 361 [3].

s. P. Memmius Damares (I) (LAC 559), grands. P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579), b. P. Memmius Longinus (LAC 566), h. Claudia Longina (LAC 224), by whom s.-in-law Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (II) (LAC 264) and f. P. Memmius Damares (II) (LAC 557) and Memmia Longina (LAC 541), by the latter f.-in-law C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646), through his s. Damares (II) grandf. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (IV) (LAC 585), through his d. Longina grandf. Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647) and (Pomponia) Callistonice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) and Settipani 496; an ancestor of his was presumably Memmius Aristocles (LAC 554); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XI.

578. ΜΕΜ(ΜΙΟΣ) ΡΗΤΟΡΙΚΟΣ

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 435-36 no. 6, l. 7, pl. 75b (*SEG* 44, 1994, 357) [most probably shortly after A.D. 212].

Sparta, found in the excavations of the *British School* in the core of the late Roman fortification wall, Roman Stoa Central; fragment of an architectural marble column with a catalogue of magistrates of uncertain function; it preserves the names of three σύναρχοι, among whom is this person, and of an ὑπηρέτης.

Remarks: According to Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 435 palaeography suggests a date in the late 2nd or early 3rd c. A.D.; the occurrence of two Aurelii favours a date after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.

579. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ Σ(Ε)ΙΔΕΚΤΑΣ (II) ΔΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ (III)

[1] *IG* V 1, 57a, ll. 5-7; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224 no. 57 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 508) [early 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the big tower»; small marble base with a mutilated catalogue of *nomophylakes* in an unknown patronomate among whom is Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Σειδέκτα[ς] Δεξιμάχο[υ].

[2] *IG* V 1, 158, ll. 3-4; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 243-44 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 631) [late Trajanic].
Sparta, found in the area of the ancient city; small fragment of a catalogue of officials of uncertain function, perhaps ephors, in the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730 [1], for text and date), who was substituted in the eponymous patronomate by [Πο(πλίου) Μεμμίο]υ Σειδ<έ>κτ[α].

[3] *IG* V 1, 470, ll. 1-2 [within 1st half 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; large marble base belonging to a private statue dedication by P. Memmius Sidectas and Volussene Olympis for the father (*i.e.* of the former), P. Memmius Deximachus:

Π(όπλιος) Μέμμιος | Σιδέκτας | καὶ Οὐολουσσηνὴ | Ὀλυμπίς, |[5] Πό(πλιον) Μέμμιον | Δεξίμαχον | τὸν πατέρα.

[4] *IG* V 1, 536, ll. 2-4 [about mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, formerly at the east gate; large marble statue base with cymatium bearing a civic honorary inscription commemorating that P. Memmius Damares (I) (LAC 559 [3], for text) son of P. Memmius Sidectas has won the contest for best citizen; Πο(πλίου) Μεμμίου Σιδέκτα

[5] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 202, 2 ε, l. 3 with facsimile and comment p. 205; only ll. 4-5 emended in *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 15, 2 (G) (*SEG* 11, 1950, 542, l. 3) [late Trajanic].
Sparta; mutilated catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730 [3], for text), who was substituted in the eponymous patronomate by the person; here [Πο(πλίου) Μεμμί]ο[υ] Σειδέκτα, cf. **[2]**.

[6] J. Bingen, "Inscriptions du Peloponnèse", *BCH* 77, 1953, 642-46, fig. 6 (*AnnÉpigr* 1954 II, 29; *BullÉpigr* 1955, 109; *SEG* 13, 1956, 256, ll. 5-7.); cf. A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 n. 36 [A.D. 124/25].
Sparta; circular marble altar, mutilated at top, with a dedication to the Emperor Hadrian by

the *synarchia* of the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Sidectas:

[Αὐτοκράτορι Καίσαρι] | Τραϊανῷ Ἁδρια[νῷ] | Σεβαστῷ Σωτῆρι | τᾶς Λακεδαίμονος |[5] συναρχία ἁ ἐπὶ Πο(πλίου) | Μεμμίου Σειδέ|κτα.

[7] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 442 no. 10, l. 3 and pl. 76a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 46, l. 3) [*ca.* A.D. 124/25].
Of unknown provenance, now in Sparta Museum; fragment of stele with upper part of catalogue of [Ἔφ]ο[ροι] | ἐπὶ πατ[ρονόμου] | Με(μμίου) Σειδέκ[τα].

[8] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 443-45 no. 13, l. 1 and pl. 77b [Hadrianic].
Found in the modern stadium of Sparta; four joining fragments of the lower part of a marble slab belonging to a list of officials, seemingly a *synarchia* of *sitonai* (with reference to other posts held by the cited officials), Sidectas being mentioned among its members. In this function he assumed the burden of the office with his colleagues and on his own repeatedly financed on behalf of the *synarchia* the corn supply of the polis in a period of shortage:

[- - - Πό(πλιος) Μέμμ(ιος) ? | Σιδέ]κτας Δεξιμάχο[υ αἱ|ρε]θεὶς μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ σειτω[νή]|σας μόνος τῇ πόλει ὑπὲρ [τῆς] | συναρχίας ἐν σπάνι > ἀνελλι[πῶς] |[5] καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν Σώανδρο[ς (Σωάνδρου)] | νομοφύλαξ *v*, ἐπὶ Λ[- - -]|δα λοχαγός, Τιβ(έριος) Κ[λ(αύδιος) Πρα]|τομηλί-δας, ἐπὶ Πεί[ου] ταμί]|[10]ας, ἐπὶ Πρατονείκο(υ) ἀγ(ορα)ν[όμος, ἐπὶ Νεικιπ]πίδα ἐπιμελητὴς πό(λεως), ἐπὶ [- - -] | ἱερεύς, ἐπὶ Πασικράτου[ς - - -].

[9a] According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 36 (where by error *SEG* XI 631 instead of 548) P. Memmius Sidectas (II) is to be identified with the Σιδέκτα, of whom at least two Spartan officials (*nomophylakes)* are mentioned as *synepheboi*, their names being lost, see *IG* V 1, 59, ll. 14-15 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 225 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 548) [late Hadrianic]; hence Sidectas in his youth had been a βοαγός.
[b] In *IG* V 1, 66, l. 16, a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of the god Lycurgus, there is also the mutilated name of a *synephebos* of Σειδέκτα: [...]ης < (< for the homonymous patronymic). The person meant is perhaps to be identified with one of the two *synepheboi* of **[9a]**, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226-27 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 524) [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
[c] In *IG* V 1, 67 (a duplicate of **[9b]**) l. 6 has been restored as [- - -ης < Σειδέκτα συνέφηβος], by analogy with l. 16 in **[9b]**.
[d] *IG* V 1, 114, l. 6, a catalogue of *gerontes* of the 2nd quarter of the 2nd c. A.D., attests a certain Philippus (son of Philippus) as Σιδέκτᾳ [κ(άσεν)] .
[e] In A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 30-31 no. 53 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 630) the introduction of the Emperor Hadrian to the gymnasium at Sparta while Onasio (son of Onasio) was gymnasiarch is commemorated; in view of the mention of Hadrian in combination with the eponymous *patronomos* P. Memmius Sidectas in **[6]**, the lost name of the eponymous official in **[9e]** was tentatively restored by A. Böckh (*CIG* I, 1241), not approved by W. Kolbe (*IG* V 1, 32 *app. crit.)*, but followed by others, see Woodward, *loc. cit.*: [ἐπ]ὶ πατρονό[μου Πο(πλίου) Μεμμ(ίου) Σιδέκτα (?)].
[f] The Σιδέκτα in whose patronomate Agathocles son of Stephanus was hipparch (see *IG* V 1,

32A, ll. 3-4 [about A.D. 135]) is to be regarded as the same person as that under consideration here.
[g] This also applies for the Σ[ιδέκτα] in whose patronomate Sex. Ulpius Severus son of Phoebus (LAC 710 [1], for text) was γερουσίας, see *IG* V 1, 34, l. 7; ll. 2-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 216 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 479) [Hadrianic] and
[h] for the Σιδέκτα in whose term Neicaro son of Zelus was ἐπιμελητὴς Καύδου, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166-67 B 9 and comment on p. 188 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 494, l. 1) [Hadrianic-early Antonine].

(βοαγός) **[9a-c]**, Philippus (son of Philippus) [κ(άσεν)] to him **[9d]**, νομοφύλαξ **[1]**, substitute-*patronomos* for L. Volussenus Aristocrates **[2. 5]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[7. 9f-h]** at the time when the Emperor Hadrian visited Sparta **[6. 9e** (?)], evidently σειτώνης **[8]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 373 (2). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 (where read *IG* V 1, 470 *pro IG* 580 and *IG* V 1, 57 *pro IG* 58) identifies him as P. Memmius Sidectas (II). According to Spawforth's genealogy of the family he owed his cognomen to his great-great grandf. Sidectas (I). Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 208-09 identifies the honorand of **[4]** as P. Memmius Damares (I). A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 244 n. 1 argues that the person might have been «the brother-in-law, and not the son-in-law, of the eponymous» L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202.

G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 445 convincingly identifies the Sidectas in **[8]**, whose complete name is not preserved because the upper part of the stone is missing, with P. Memmius Sidectas son of Deximachus of this lemma. For the date of **[8]** and an interesting comment on the *sitonia* see Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 444-45 with n. 36. For the Spartan συναρχία in **[6. 8]** see also comment LAC 8.

His eponymous patronomate **[6-7. 9e-h]** has been assigned to *ca.* A.D. 124/25, see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 followed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202-03. 208; Halfmann, *Itinera principum*, 137 n. 517. 192; G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 442. 445 and Settipani, 496. Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 442 has recognized text **[7]** and the badly mutilated catalogue of ephors *IG* V 1, 75B as duplicates; in the latter the name of the dating official (*i.e.* Seidectas) is lost. For the date of **[1]** see Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 57 *app. crit.* For the date of **[2. 5]** see LAC 730. We cannot be absolutely sure that **[6. 9e]** refer to the same (first) visit of Hadrian to Sparta in A.D. 124/25 and not to his second one in A.D. 128/29, cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 108 n. 5. 152 and comment LAC 5. The date of **[9d]** results from prosopographical considerations; according to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 237-38 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 576) it «can scarcely be put later than the last years of Hadrian's reign», *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 114, *app. crit.*: «*Imperatore Antonino Pio vel M. Aurelio*». For the date of **[8g]** see A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 96 n. 71.

s. P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 560), hence b. P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575), by whom uncle P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561) and Memmia Ageta (LAC 537), perhaps also b. P. Memmius Pratolaus (V) Dexter (LAC 576) and Memmia Eurybanassa (LAC

540), h. Volussena Olympis (LAC 725), by whom most probably b.-in-law L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730), f. P. Memmius Damares (I) (LAC 559), by whom grandf. P. Memmius Longinus (LAC 566) and P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 219 with n. 1; *id., ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni) and Settipani, 496 [born about A.D. 80 and died after 125]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII, IX and XIII.

580. ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΣΩ[- - -]

IG V 1, 684, l. 11; the first line emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos;* square stele with catalogue of the victorious σφ[αιρεῖς] of the ὠβά of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards. This man is cited among the "ball players".

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 387 (2). For the date see comment LAC 130.

581. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) [ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ (?) ΣΩ(?)]ΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

IG V 1, 89, ll. 3-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 230 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 556) [about A.D. 200].

Sparta; marble plaque, broken at top bearing a catalogue of various Spartan officials, the second part being a list of *nomophylakes* in an uncertain term. In the first part, probably a list of ephors, there is mentioned an Eudaemo (son of Eudaemo), who was *kasen* to P. Memmius Sosicrates: Εὐδαίμων (Εὐδαίμονος), Πο(πλίῳ) [Μεμμίῳ Σω (?)]σικράτει κάσεν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 396 (11). For the function of the officials see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 n. 1; for the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 209 n. 61: «between 197 and 205».

582. ΜΕ(ΜΜΙΟΣ) ΣΩΤΗΡΙΧΟΣ

IG V 1, 149 united with *IG* V 1, 155 (ll. 3-4) by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 600 [late Antonine].

The inscription *IG* V 1, 149 was found at Sparta, *IG* V 1, 155 at *Mystras*; two fragments of a marble stele with a catalogue of officials, perhaps *agoranomoi*, among whom is cited this man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 402 (5). His cognomen might point to a servile origin of this family of Memmii, see Cartledge and Spawforth, 166 (date); cf. Solin, *Namenbuch* I, 417-19.

In *IG* V 1, 155, l. 6 a πρ(έσβυς) φειδειτίο[υ] is mentioned, referring to the common mess at Sparta, where the συσσίτια took place. The officials might have been a board of *agoranomoi*, see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 161-62 ns 1-2 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 599: mid-2nd c. A.D.) *contra* Bradford, *loc. cit.*, who refers to this inscription as catalogue [of *pheideitioi* ?].

583. Π(ΟΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΣ (Ι)

[1] *IG* V 1, 471, l. 2 [late 1st c. A.D.].

Sparta: marble base with a civic honorary inscription for this person of illustrious descent; he indicates to be sprung from Heracles and Radamanthys and the fortieth generation from the Dioscuri:

Ἁ πόλις | Π(όπλιον) Μέμμιον Σπαρτιατικόν, ἔκγονον Ἡρακλέ|ους καὶ Ῥαδαμάνθυος, μʹ ἀπὸ Διοσκού|ρων, πολιτευόμενον καλῶς.

[2] He is to be identified with the eponymous *patronomos* dating a catalogue of ephors, see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 2. 190 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 510, l. 1) [early Trajanic]: Ἔφοροι ἐπὶ Σπαρτιατικοῦ.

ἀριστοπολιτευτής **[1]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[2]**

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford, 380 (6), A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 200 and 211-12 identifies the Spartiaticus of **[2]** with **[1]** and distinguishes him from the Antonine official P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) (LAC 584). W. Kolbe identifies **[1]** with LAC 584 [1. 4a]. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 447 no. 53 and p. 464 identifies the *patronomos* of **[2]** with the *patronomos* P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) of *IG* V 1, 85, ll. 3-4 (LAC 584 [1]) and assigns his term as *patronomos* to *ca.* A.D. 91/2. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 190, however, erroneously identifies **[2]** with the Severan Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus son of Brasidas, whom he places in the early Trajanic period in *ABSA* 29, 1926-27, 8 C 2. For the date of **[1. 2]** see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 211-212 n. 71.

The expression πολιτευόμενον καλῶς in l. 4 of text **[1]** indicates that P. Memmius Spartiaticus had received the privileges of *aristopoliteia*, for which see comment LAC 361 [3]. It is noteworthy that a Dioscurid lineage, as in **[1]**, was also claimed by the Spartan notables C. Iulius Spartiaticus (*LAC 509), P. Memmius Deximachus (IV) (LAC 561 [2]) and P. Memmius Pratolaus (III) (LAC 574 [2]), cf. Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 196 n. 49. Because of this claim of descent from the Dioscuri and his belonging to the Spartan *Publii Memmii* Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 200-01 and 211-12 proposes to consider P. Memmius Spartiaticus (I) a kinsman — perhaps the maternal grandson — of C. Iulius Spartiaticus and the third son of P. Memmius Pratolaus (III) (attested as ἔκγονος of Perseus and Heracles and 39th in descent of the Dioscuri) from another marriage than that with Memmia Pasichareia, or as the son of an unknown brother of P. Memmius Pratolaus (III), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537 and A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 224; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab.1 (Memmii) and comment p. 202; Settipani, 495 ns 2-3. 496 [born about A.D. 55]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and VII.

584. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΣ (ΙΙ)

[1] *IG* V 1, 85, ll. 3-4 (*apographum IG* V 1, 53B, ll. 3-4) [140s A.D.].

Sparta, near the theatre; block inscribed on two adjacent sides, side B bearing a catalogue of *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of Με(μμίου) Σπαρτιατικοῦ.

[2] *IG* V 1, 484, ll. 1-2 [Antonine].

Sparta; marble base from private posthumous statue dedication by the person to the memory of his friend Onesiphorus (son of Onesiphorus):

Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος | Σπαρτιατικὸς | Ὀνησιφόρον | Ὀνησιφόρου |⁵ τὸν φίλον μνήμης χάριν.

[3] Only face A, ll. 9-13 published by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 no. 3; fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 435-36 no. 5A, l. 4, pl. 73a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 459, l. 4) [shortly after mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Found reused as the cover of a late Roman grave west of the modern Spartan stadium; fragment of opisthographic marble slab, each face with a catalogue of *gerontes* in a frame; on face A the indication of the dating official is lost; here [ὧν πρέσβυς] | Πό(πλιος) Μέμ(μιος) Σπαρ]τιατικὸς |⁵ [- - - γε]ροντεύων | [τὸ ε' (?)].

[4a] He has to be identified with the eponymous *patronomos* Σπαρ[τι]ατικός, in whose patronomate the senior ephor of *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, ll. 1-2 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526), Callicrates (son of Callicrates), was γερ(ουσίας) [late Hadrianic].
[b] The same person is also attested in an inscription with the career of the γραμματοφύ(λαξ) Sosicrates son of Epaphroditus, who was Σπαρτιατικῷ κά(σεν), see *IG* V 1, 65, ll. 17-18 [late Hadrianic - early Antonine].
[c] On a tiny fragment copied by Fourmont in *Magoula*, *IG* V 1, 165 [Antonine], one of two partly preserved names could refer to the person of this lemma: [- - -] Σπαρτιατι[κός].

βοαγός **[4b]**, [πρέσβυς γερόντων] **[3]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 4a]**

Remarks: Bradford, 380 (6) conflates him with a Trajanic homonym Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (I) (LAC 583). Already Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 65, *app. crit.* has suggested identifying the Spartiaticus of **[4b]** with the homonymous *patronomos* attested in **[1. 4a]** because in [**1**, ll. 6-8 and **4b**, l. 28] the same person appears, *i.e.* Damonicus (son of Damonicus) son of Eutyches. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 449 no. 82. 464. 466, however, distinguishes the Spartiaticus of **[1]** from **[4a]**: she is inclined to equate the latter with **[4b]**, *patronomos* in office in *ca.* A.D. 145/46, whereas the former she considers an earlier homonym, P. Memmius Spartiaticus (I), in office *ca.* in A.D. 91/92. Following Kolbe *contra* Chrimes, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 75, with chronologically convincing arguments, assigns Memmius Spartiaticus of **[1-4a. b]** to a single P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II), apparently born under Domitian and active under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

The date of **[3]** results from prosopographical considerations and is confirmed by palaeography, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 («150s or 160s») followed by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 435-436 n. 18 (face A: «A.D. 150-55»). All eponymous *patronomoi* that occur within the framework of the careers contained in the catalogue of ephors **[4a]**, evidently for the sake of conciseness, are cited only with their Greek cognomina. Sosicrates of **[4b]** held the post of an ἱερομνάμων in the term of Nicephorus, which according to A. J. S. Spawforth (*ABSA* 79, 1984, 287 n. 134 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212 n. 74) can be assigned with certainty to A.D. 136/37. The name of the dating official in **[4b]** has been established thanks to a duplicate of just the catalogue of ephors (A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 13,

2 (K) with facsimile = *SEG* 11, 1950, 523) and a duplicate of just the catalogue of *nomophylakes* (A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 201, 2β with facsimile; comment on pp. 203-204 = *SEG* 11, 1950, 549). In **[4c]** there is also mentioned a Τι. Κλ. Φιλο[- - -], who might be identical with Ti. Clodius Philostratus (LAC 336) of *IG* V 1, 116, ll. 4-5 dating after A.D. 166.

Presumably s.-in-law C. Iulius Eudamus (II) (LAC 459) and f. P. Memmius Eudamus (LAC 562), by whom presumably grandf. (P. Memmius?) Spartiaticus (III) (LAC 586); by an unknown daughter of his presumed grandf. Ti. Claudius Spartiaticus (LAC 326; cf. comment in LAC 537), see stemmata in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 225 tab. 3 (Claudii) followed by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 436 and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and VII.

585. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΜΕΜΜ(ΙΟΣ) ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΣ (IV) ΔΑΜΑΡΟΥ<Σ> (II)

IG V 1, 312, ll. 2-4; republished by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 333 no. 68 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.

From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, later built into a private house in Sparta; pedimental marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by the person, *boagos* of the age-set of *mikichizomenoi*, for his victory in three different contests dating to the eleventh patronomate of the god Lycurgus which was administered by Ti. Claudius Brasidas son of Brasidas:

Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ. | Πόπληϱ Μέμμ(ιοϱ) | Σπαϱτιατικὸϱ | Δαμάϱου<ς> βοαγὸϱ |[5] μικκιχιδομένων ἐπὶ πατϱο|νόμω θεῶ Λυ|κ[ο]ύϱγω τὸ ια', | ἐπιμελωμένω τᾶϱ |[10] πατϱονομίαϱ Τι(βεϱίω) Κλα(υδίω) | Βϱασίδα τῶ Βϱασίδα | νεικάαϱ κασσηϱατόϱιν | μῶαν καὶ κελοῖαν Ἀϱτέ|μιδι Ὠϱθέᾳ ἀνέση|[15]κεν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 379 (2). According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 211 the person is P. Memmius Spartiaticus (IV), the latest Memmius known so far. Following a proposal of A. M. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 333, Spawforth identifies him as grandson of P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles. His cognomen seems to have been derived from his mother's family.

For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284-85 and *id.*, *op. cit.* 1985, 211, 237, whereas Brixhe, 98 dates the present inscription to the end of the 2nd or to the early 3rd c. A.D. Bourguet, *op. cit.*, 121 n. 1 comments on the false iotacisme in Πόπληϱ (η = ι: -ιϱ<-ις<-ιος); see also linguistic comment by Brixhe, 98 and *id.*, Le déclin du dialecte crétois: essai de phénoménologie, in: E. Crespo - J. L. García Ramón - A. Striano (eds), *Dialectologia graeca: actas del II coloquio internacional de dialectología griega*, Miraflores de la Sierra, (Madrid), 19-21 de junio de 1991 (Madrid 1993) 54. For linguistic archaism see comment LAC 196.

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277 tentatively identifies with P. Memmius Spartiaticus (IV) son of Damares (II) another Spartiaticus, the father of Chareisius [for whom see Bradford, 381 (9)], attested in the presumably private dedication of the portrait-herm *IG* V 1, 540, l. 7 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 797), the interpretation of which is very controversial: Τόν κλυτὸν ἡγε|μονῆα Χαϱείσιον | ἄνθετο κοῦϱα | Σπάϱτας

ἀ πρώτα, |5 Πηνελόπεια νέα, | [ἃ]ν μέγα χάρμα πάτρᾳ | [Σ]παρτιατικὸς ἠέξη|σεν, κυδάλιμος | [γ]ενέτωρ κυδαλίμα[ν] |10 θύγατρα. | *phallus* | Δημητρίου τοῦ (Δημητρίου) γλυφή. The omission of the whole onomastic formula of both Spartiaticus and Chareisio — to be expected in the case of persons of such high social status is to be explained by the demands of the metre. The date «near the mid (*i.e.* 3rd) century», proposed for this inscription by Spawforth, *loc. cit.*, renders the identification with P. Memmius Spartiaticus (IV) son of Damares possible. In contrast, however, the identification of Spartiaticus with M. Aurelius Spartiates son of Spartiates mentioned on another portrait-herm signed by the same sculptor Demetrius (*IG* V 1, 539), which is proposed by Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 86-87 and *id.*, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 7 followed by Barbieri, *ap.* no. 2156, who dates *IG* V 1, 540 «alla prima metà del III sec.», is highly arbitrary, because Spartiates and Spartiaticus are definitely different names (cf. *LGPN* III.A, 400 *s.v.*). As νέα Πη<ν>ελόπη is also attested Claudia Neicippia (LAC 226).

s. P. Memmius Damares (II) (LAC 558), grands. P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577) and Claudia Longina (LAC 224), nephew Memmia Longina (LAC 541) and C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646), through whom cousin Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647) and (Pomponia) Callistonice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XI.

586. (ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ [?]) ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΙΚΟΣ (III) ΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ

IG V 1, 554, l. 13 (*apographum* in *IG* V 1, 556B) [early Severan].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont at the east gate; statue base with cymatia inscribed on two adjacent sides; the one to the right (face B) bears a dedication of Ti. Claudius Sophro (LAC 324, for text), who was *syndikos damosiomastes* in the patronomate of our man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 379 (3). For the date see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 279. 283-84 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 247-48.

Presumably s. P. Memmius Eudamus (LAC 562), by whom presumably grands. P. Memmius Spartiaticus (II) (LAC 584), see stemma in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and *infra*, Appendix, Stemma VII.

587. ΠΟ(ΠΛΙΟΣ) ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΚΛΗΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 57a, ll. 11-12; inscription emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 224 no. 57 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 508) [early 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont at the big tower; small marble base with mutilated catalogue of *nomophylakes* in an unknown patronomate; here Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Θεοκλ[ῆς].

[2] *IG* V 1, 273, ll. 5-6; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 314 no. 33 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 759) with facsimile [beginning of 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; broken pedimental marble stele with relief decoration *(kantharos)* bearing a dedicatory

inscription for Artemis Orthia erected by Cratesicles son of Strato also known as Strato, victor of the contest of παιδιχὸν μῶαν, in the patronomate of our man; here Πο(πλίου) Μεμμίου Θεοκλέους.

νομοφύ[λαξ] **[1]**, eponymous patronomos **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 197 (2). For the date of **[1]** see Kolbe, *loc. cit.*; for the date of **[2]** see Woodward, *loc. cit.*
Bradford identifies with this person the eponymous *patronomos* Theocles (ἐπὶ Θεοκλέους), mentioned in the inscription with the career of Carpus son of Onesimus (*IG* V 1, 31b, ll. 15-16), dated by Kolbe to the end of the 1st c. A.D.

588. ΜΗΝΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1167, l. 13 [1st c. A.D.].

Gytheion; statue base bearing a civic honorary inscription for Damonicidas son of Rufus (LAC 672, for text), who was *strategos* of the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones* and *agonothetes* of the Caesareia. Damonicidas' statue was funded by his wife Damarchis daughter of Menius from her own means.

Remaks: The name Μήνιος could be the Greek transcription of the Roman gentilicium Men(n)ius (cf. Solin and Salomies, 117), but it also appears as a Greek name attested in Athens already in the 3rd c. B.C. (see *LGPN* II, 310 *s.v.*; cf. also *LGPN* III.A, 299 *s.v.*). For the highest official of the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones*, see Kennell, *Institutions*, 28-29 n. 22.

f.-in-law Damonicidas, the son of Rufus (LAC 672)

589. ΜΕΣΣΙΟΣ Σ[- - -]

IG V 1, 178, l. 3 [presumably 2nd c. A.D.].

Found by W. M. Leake at *Mystras*; fragmentary catalogue of names of uncertain nature.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 368 (9); H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 174 n. 6. The interpretation of Μέσσιος as an ethnic derived from the Laconian town Messa based on Steph. Byz. *s.v.* *Μεσσόα* (τόπος Λακωνικῆς. Στράβων ὀγδόῃ. ἔστι καὶ φυλὴ Λακωνική. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Μεσσοάτης) pronounced by W. M. Leake, *Travels in the Morea. With a map and plans* vol. I (London 1830) 287 and vol. III (London 1830) 5-6 n. b, is to be rejected. As already recognized by W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 178, *app. crit.*, it is a Roman name, precisely an Oscan praenomen attested also in the function of a gentilicium, cf. Salomies, *Vornamen*, 78-79, 160; Solin and Salomies, 118 *s.v.* *Messius*.

590. ΜΙΝΔΙΑ ΕΤΕΑΡΧΙΣ

IG V 1, 955, ll. 8-9 [not earlier than the 2nd c. A.D.].

Boiai; marble statue base bearing a civic honorary inscription for P. Memmius Agacles Polonianus, whose statue was funded by this person:

Ἁ πόλις | Πό(πλιον) Μέμμιον Ἀγαl κλέα Πολωνιαl νὸν ἀρετᾶς ἕνεl[5]κα καὶ τᾶς πρὸς αὐlτὰν εὐνοίας· τὸ ἀνάλωμα προσlδεξαμένας Μινlδίας Ἐτεαρχίδος.

Remarks: For the gentilicium see comment at LAC 591.

591. ΛΟ(ΥΚΙΟΣ) ΜΙΝΔΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

IG V 1, 1174, l. 5 and *add.* p. 308 [presumably mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Gytheion; marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for the person's sister Peducaea Marullina (LAC 604, for text and comment). He is referred to as a benefactor and his illustrious descent is stressed by the claim to be the thirty-ninth generation from the Dioscuri and the forty-first generation from Heracles.

Remarks: For his gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 119 *s.v. Mindius*.

b. Peducaea Marullina (LAC 604)

592. ΜΟΥΝΑΤΙΑ ΣΑΒΕΙΝΑ

IG V 1, 521, ll. 3-4 [last quarter 2nd/early 3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Sparta, now lost; private honorary inscription dedicated by this woman for her husband Fabius Thisbianus.

Remarks: Bradford, 369 regards her as Lacedaemonian, whereas according to H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 176 ns 7-8 [about the middle of the 2nd c. A.D.]: «The woman's names imply membership of a family with the Roman franchise, though not necessarily Laconian». According to J. H. Oliver, *ZPE* 14, 1974, 137-38 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1974, 246) she should be identified with the daughter of the Athenian archon of A.D. 174/75, M. Munatius Maximianus Vopiscus from Azenia, cf. Follet, *Athènes*, 1976, 75. 517, who dates his term as archon in A.D. 182/83. Another relative of hers must have been M. Munatius Themiso from Azenia, archon between A.D. 200/01 and 210/11, see *ibid.*, 101-02. 234. 261-62. 517.

w. Fabius Thisbianus (LAC 350)

593. ΜΥΝΔΙΑ

IG V 1, 949 [imperial].

Found in *Antikythera* in 1889, now in the National Museum in Athens; pedimental marble grave stele bearing the relief of a frontally standing woman wearing a chiton and a himation which also covers her head; in her right hand, which rests on a pilaster, she is holding a scroll and her left rests on her breast. The funerary inscription reads:

Φίλιννα Εὐπολέμου | Μυνδία.

Remarks: It has been suspected that the stele might originally have come from a place other than the island of Aegilia *(Antikythera)*, cf. *IG* V 1, 949 *app. crit.*
Μυνδία corresponds to the Roman gentilicium Mundia, cf. Solin and Salomies, 122 *s.v. Mundius*. As accurately pointed out by V. N. Staïs, *Marbres et bronzes du Musée National* I (Athènes 1910) 175 no. 979, the scroll in her hand suggests an educated woman. P. Kabbadias, *Γλυπτὰ τοῦ Ἐθνικοῦ Μουσείου I. Κατάλογος περιγραφικός* (Athens 1890-92) 468 no. 979 describes the stele as gaudy and dates it to the «μεταγενεστέρων ἑλληνικῶν χρόνων».

593a. ΜΟΥΣΑ

IG V 1, 773; Papaëfthimiou, *Grabreliefs*, 15-19. 32-33. 54. 69-71. 152-153 no. 26. fig. 26 (cf. *SEG* 42, 1992, 95) [3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; upper part of a pedimental marble grave stele with acroteria bearing the relief of the frontally standing deceased person; she is dressed with a chiton and an himation; on the epistyle there is the inscription: Μοῦσα χαῖρε.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 285; *LGPN* III.A, 306 *s.v. Μοῦσα* (7). For the use of the name as Roman cognomen, see Solin and Salomies, 366 *s.v. Musa*, cf. Solin, *Namenbuch* I, 386-88. In this case the name's function is unclear.
The date proposed above coincides with the palaeographical characteristics of the inscription which displays the lunar *sigma* and letters ending in tails.

594. ΝΑ[ΝΙ]ΟΣ

IG V 1, 1314A col. II, l. 45 [age of Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].

Thalamai, built into the small church of *Panagia* in the village *Nomítsis*; marble plaque bearing a record which lists three different groups of persons consisting of civic magistrates (their function and number varies from group to group), who came to Thalamai to the goddess Δαμοία: 1.) on face A col. I there is a list dating to the patronomate of Iulius Charixenus and 2.) on face A col. II a list dating to the patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian and 3.) one to the term of Memmius Damares. The person discussed here is mentioned in the third list as one of the παι(ανίαι).

Remarks: For comment on the inscription see LAC 213.

ΜΑΑΡΚΟΣ ΚΛΟΑΤΙΟΣ **ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΥ** (I) ΥΙΟΣ: see LAC 331.

ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΟΑΤΙΟΣ (II) **ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΥ** (I) ΥΙΟΣ: see LAC 332.

ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΣ (ΚΛΟΑΤΙΟΣ) (I): see LAC 333.

595. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΝΕΡΒΙΝΙΟΣ ΝΟΗΤΟΣ

He is listed in an extensive catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* **[1A]**, a shortened duplicate with the names of the ephors and *nomophylakes* **[1B]** and a duplicate of the list of ephors alone **[1C]** dating to the patronomate of Cascellius Aristoteles [all about A.D. 150]:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, ll. 11-12 and *add. et corr.* p. 301.

Sparta, found between the theatre and the south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, among whom is Γά(ιος) Νερβίνιος Νόη|τος ἐπὶ Σηιανοῦ | γερ(ουσίας).

[1B] *IG* V 1, 69A, l. 26 (*apographum ap. IG* V 1, 32A, l. 23).

Sparta; large elongated marble plaque inscribed on the front (face A) and the right narrow side (face B), face A bearing *inter alia* a list of ephors and *nomophylakes;* among the former is Νερβίνιος Νόητος.

[1C] *IG* V 1, 70, l. 4; built into a private house in the village *Parori;* only the right and lower part of the block are intact; here [Γά(ιος)] Νερβίνιος Νόητος.

[2] *IG* V 1, 111; restorations by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 193-94 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 235-37 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 584, l. 20); new edition by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 423 with the addition of a new fragment published in J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 296 no. 52a (*SEG* 30, 1980, 410, l. 25) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found near the mills in the village of *Matala;* marble base with a catalogue of the *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Claudius Seianus among whom is Νερβίνιος [Νόητος].

γερ(ουσίας) **[1A. 2]**, ἔφορος **[1A-C]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 312. The gentilicium Nervinius is very rare, cf. Solin and Salomies, 126 *s.v.* In **[1C]** his lost praenomen has been restored on the basis of **[1A]**. As already noted by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 423 the praenomina in **[2]** are omitted: this usage is commented by H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 180-82.

In **[1A-C]** Nervinius Noetus is listed before P. Aelius Nicandridas, who is known to have held office during the reign of Pius, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 247 n. 146. For the term of the eponymous *patronomos* of **[1A-C]** see LAC 214. According to Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466. 469 Claudius Seianus of **[1A. 2]** held the eponymous patronomate *ca.* A.D. 149/50, cf. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 420 ns 58-59. 422. For **[1A. 2]** see also A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 236 n. 2; for **[2]** A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 87.

596. ΟΚΤΑΟΥΙΑ ΑΓΙΣ ΟΚΤΑΟΥΙΟΥ ΛΟΝΓΕ[ΙΝ]ΟΥ ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣ ΝΕΙΚΙΟΥ

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 437-39 no. 10, ll. 2-5, pl. 76c (*SEG* 44, 1994, 361; *AnnÉpigr* 1994, 1607) [about A.D. 110-130].

Sparta, reused in the east face of the Roman fortification wall, Roman Stoa Central; marble statue base with a civic honorary inscription for the person claiming descent from the Founder Gods of the city, Heracles and Lycurgus:

v Ἁ πόλις *v* | Ὀκταουίαν Ἀγίν, | Ὀκταουίου Λονγε[ίν]ου θυγατέρα καὶ Ἰ[5]ουλίας Νεικίου,

ἔκ|γονον τῶν ἀρχα|γετᾶν τᾶς πόλε|ως θεῶν Ἡρακλέ|ους καὶ Λυκούρ|[10]γου, γυναῖκα δέ *hedera* | Πομπηΐου Ἀριστο|κράτους, σωφρο|σύνας καὶ φιλαν|δρίας χάριν *hedera* |[15] ΧΑΡΙΝ (written as a monogram).

Remarks: This is the only example for the occurrence of the female name Agis in the Peloponnese, cf. *LGPN* III.A, 12 *s.v.* Ἀγίς (1), but there is a parallel from Cos of *ca.* 200 B.C., cf. *LGPN* I, 11 *s.v.* Ἀγίς (1). The filiation of this woman is noteworthy, because her own nomen and cognomen are followed by those of her father + the word θυγάτηρ (corresponding to the Latin *filia*) and those of her mother; evidently the noble descent of both, her father and mother, was to be stressed.

The inscription is to be dated on the basis of the identification of Agis' father with T. Octavius Longinus son of Cassander (LAC 598 [1]), who together with his brother set up a statue for Ti. Claudius Hipparchus (LAC 301), since the father of Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270) seems to be meant by the last. The claim to be descended from Heracles, as well as from the Dioscuri, was not uncommon among the Spartan élite in Hadrianic and Antonine times; so far unique, though, is the claim of a pedigree going back to Lycurgus, cf. the literary sources cited in Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 438-39.

d. T. Octavius Longinus (LAC 598) and Iulia Neicion (LAC 389), paternal niece Ti. Claudius [.]at[.]es (LAC 246), w. Pompeius Aristocrates (LAC 618) through whom d.-in-law Pompeius Damaenetus (LAC 621) and Volussene Iusta (ARC 172)

597. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΟΚΤΑΒΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΙΑΣ

IG V 1, 115A, l. 4 [Hadrianic (?)].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont at the south tower, then rediscovered at the theatre; catalogue of an uncertain board of officials in which our man is presumably attested as secretary: Kolbe reads l. 4 γ(ρ)α(μματεὺς) Τ(ίτος) Ὀκτάβιος Ἀγαθίας, ὑπογρα(μματεὺς) Τι(βέριος) Κλαύδ(ιος) [- - -].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 3 (3). For a comment see LAC 242.

598. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΟΚΤΑΟΥΙΟΣ ΛΟΝΓΕΙΝΟΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 516, ll. 4-6; text reprinted in Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 59 no. 26 and in M. Kantiréa, *Le culte impériale en Achaïe sous les Julio-claudiens et les Flaviens* II (unpubl. Ph.D., Paris 2003) 268-69 P 17 testimony no. IV [2nd half 1st c. A.D.].

Sparta, formerly near the theatre, now lost; plain base from a private statue dedication erected by the person together with his brother, Ti. Claudius [.]at[.]es, to their benefactor Ti. Claudius Hipparchus (LAC 301, for text): here Τίτος [Ὀκ]τάουιος Λον[γεῖνο]ς οἱ Κασσάνδρου.

[2] A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 437-39 no. 10, ll. 3-4, pl. 76c (*SEG* 44, 1994, 361; *AnnÉpigr* 1994, 1607) [about A.D. 110-130].

Sparta, reused in the east face of the Roman fortification wall, Roman Stoa Central; marble statue base with a civic honorary inscription for Octavia Agis daughter of Octavius Longinus

and Iulia Neicion (596, for text); here Ὀκταουίου Λονγε[ίν]ου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 264 (2). For comment on **[1]** see LAC 246. There is no T. Octavius of senatorial rank attested for the 1st c. A.D.; Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 205 n. 17 mentions the family of Octavius Sagita, *tribunus plebis* in A.D. 5, although the evidence available does not indicate any connections with the *provincia Achaia*. The date of **[2]** is based on the identification of Octavius Longinus with the homonym of **[1]**, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 438-39.

The joining of *IG* V 1, 172, 173, 174 and 175 proposed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 1-2) has invalidated W. Kolbe's reading of the name in *IG* V 1, 174, l. 1 as [Τίτος Ὀκτάουιος Λογ]γεῖνος; for the new reading see LAC 651.

b. Ti. Claudius [.]at[.]es (LAC 246), h. Iulia Neicion (LAC 389), f. Octavia Agis (LAC 596), through whom f.-in-law Pompeius Aristocrates (LAC 618)

599. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΟΦΕΛΛΙΟΣ ΚΡΙΣΠΟΣ

IG V 1, 1208, ll. 60-63; B. Laum, *Stiftungen in der griechischen und römischen Antike: ein Beitrag zur antiken Kulturgeschichte* II (Leipzig - Berlin 1914, repr. Aalen 1964) 111-15 no. 9 (with a German translation); new restorations and readings by A. Wilhelm, "Griechische Inschriften rechtlichen Inhalts", *PragmAkAth* 17.1, 1951, 90-100 (**SEG* 13, 1956, 258; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1953, 78 and 1970, 283) [A.D. 42].

Gytheion; two fragments of a marble plaque, now lost, referring to a donation of oil for the gymnasium by the freedwoman Faenia Aromation (LAC 351, for text), who acts with the approval of the supervisor of her property and her guardian, P. Ofellius Crispus (ll. 59-64).

φροντισ[τὴς καὶ κύριος]

Remarks: For his gentilicium cf. Solin and Salomies, 131 *s.v. Ofellius*; for his cognomen cf. *op. cit.*, 320 *s.v. Crispus*.

600. ΩΛΟΣ ΟΦΙΛΛΙΟΣ ΤΑΝΑΓΡΟΣ

Le Bas, *Voyage* II, 528; *IG* V 1, 1247 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 943) [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].

Tainaron, Le Bas: «dans l'eglise de Ἁγία Παρασκευή»; in *IG*: «*nunc iuxta vicum in regione, quae vocatur θέσις Σωτήρ*»; a marble statue base decorated with cymatia erected by the polis in honour of this individual:

Ἡ πόλις | ἡ Ταιναρίων Ὦλον | Ὀφίλλιον Τάνα|γρον τὸν ἀξιολο|[5]γώτατον πολεί|την τῆς εἰς αὐτὴν | εὐνοίας χάριν. | Ψη(φίσματι) β(ουλῆς).

Remarks: The person's praenomen is in Böckh, *CIG* I, 1394, *app. crit.* [Μ]ά[ρ.]?, but the majuscule text in *IG* reads ΩΛΟΝ (*omicron* inscibed in *lambda*). This praenomen appears only in the copy of Ph. Le Bas, but O. Salomies *(per litt.)* confirms that Aulus (A.) is very common with *Ofillii*. The name Τάναγρος, doubted by A. Böckh, is testified by the copy of P. Foucart and by J. v. Prott as a definite reading.

601. ΠΑΚΩΝΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 270, ll. 1-2; emended by A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 306-07 no. 20 with facsimile [1st c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental marble stele (in the pediment representation of a *phiale)* bearing a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia of the person's son Heraclidas, victor in a boys' contest in the patronomate of Mnasistratus; Ἡρακλίδας Πακωνίου was κάσεν to Damocrates.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 331; *LGPN* III.A, 348 *s.v. Πακώνιος* (1) (date). For his gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 135 *s.v. Paconius*. It is not clear if he was a Lacedaemonian by birth and if so, to whom he owed his gentilicium and what sort of political status he had. For other *Paconii* of the early imperial period in the Peloponnese, see ACH 183. ARC 130. COR 449.

602. ΠΑΚ(ΤΟΥΜΕΙΟΣ [?]) **ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΟΣ (II) (ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΟΥ [I]) ΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΣ**

He is listed in an extensive catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* **[A]**, a shortened duplicate with the names of the ephors and *nomophylakes* **[B]** and a duplicate of the list of *nomophylakes* alone **[C]** dating to the patronomate of Cascellius Aristoteles [all about A.D. 150]:

[A] *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, l. 38 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526).

Sparta, found between the theatre and south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, among whom Πακ(τούμειος?) Χρυσόγονος.

[B] *IG* V 1, 69A, l. 35 (*apographum IG* V 1, 32A, l. 34).

Sparta; large elongated marble plaque inscribed on the front (face A) and the right narrow side (face B), face A bearing *inter alia* a list of the ephors and *nomophylakes;* among the latter is Πακ(τούμειος?) Χρυσόγονος (Χρυσογόνου) νεώτε(ρος).

[C] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 7. 197 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 554, l. 7).

Sparta; left part missing; here [Πακ(τούμειος?) Χρ]υσόγονος (Χρυσογόνου) νεώτερος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 454 (1). His gentilicium is always abbreviated Πακ. Kolbe completes Πάκ(κιος), whereas H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 n. 13. 170 n. 1 prefers Πακ(τούμειος), because the only Roman official, whose name begins with Pac- and who was directly connected with Greece, was P. Pactumeius Clemens (cf. *PIR*[2] P, 37 t. 1), *legatus* to the proconsul of Achaia (T. Prifernius Paetus) Rosianus Geminus in A.D. 122/23 (cf. *PIR*[2] P, 938 t. 2 and stemma of the Prifernii Paeti on p. 393; Rizakis, *Achaïe* II, 118-19 no. 35 and *ACH 198). Chronologically this fits well the Lacedaemonian Pac. Chrysogonus, whose term is dated by the eponymous patronomate of Cascellius Aristoteles (LAC 214). For Pacius/Paccius and Pactumeius see also Solin and Salomies, 135 *s.v.* In texts **[B. C]** his name is followed by the addition νεώτερος, which corresponds to the pleonastic indication of the homonymous patronymic in the same texts. Comparable is the case of Cluvius Callicrates (son of Callicrates) also known as Sapphio, who in *IG* V 1, 163 (LAC 338 [2]), where his patronymic is not indicated, is called *neos*.

603. ΠΑΠΕΙΡΙΟΣ ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 474, ll. 1-2 [imperial].

Sparta, formerly at the great tower; statue base bearing an honorary inscription for the person by the citizens of Nicopolis in praise of his unsurpassed munificence:

Παπείριον | Χρῆστον | Νικοπολῖται | φιλοτιμίας |[5] ἀνυπερβλή<τ>ου | [χ]άριν καὶ τῆς | ἄλλης ἀρετῆς.

Remarks: Bradford, 453 (2) is in doubt as to whether the person was a Lacedaemonian. If not, his relationship with Sparta would be obscure. Against the reading Χρηστόν by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 474, l. 2, the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 478 *s.v. Χρῆστος* (1) [also for the date] propose Χρῆστος. For his gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 137 *s.v. Papirius*. On the use of this Greek name as cognomen cf. Solin, *Namenbuch* II, 929-31 *s.v. Chrestus*.

604. ΠΕΔΟΥΚΑΙΑ ΜΑΡΥΛΛΙΝΑ

IG V 1, 1174, ll. 2-3 and p. 308 *add.* no. 1174 [mid-2nd c. A.D. (?)].

Gytheion; marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for this woman which is dated by the term of the five ephors and funded by Septumius Protogenes as *tamias* at his own cost. She is referred to as most worthy and beneficent:

Ἡ πόλις ἡ Γυθεατῶν | Πεδουκαίαν Μαρυλλῖ|ναν τὴν ἀξιολογωτάτην | καὶ εὐεργέτιν, ἀδελφὴν |[5] Λο(υκίου) Μινδίου Δαμοκράτους | τοῦ εὐεργέτου, λθ' ἀπὸ | Διοσκούρων, μα' ἀφ' Ἡρακλέους· ἐπὶ ἐφόρων | Ξεναρχίδα τοῦ Δαμίππου, |[10] Ἡίου (τοῦ) Καλλιστράτου, Λεοντᾶ | τοῦ Λυσικράτους, Ζωσίμου τοῦ (Ζωσίμου), | Ἀπολλοφάνους τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου· | ταμιεύοντος Σεπτουμμίου | Πρωτογένους προῖκα.

Remarks: According to Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 170 the gentilicium Peducaeus (see Solin and Salomies, 140) — also attested at Sparta (LAC 605) — could be regarded as an indication for the public activity of a Peducaeus in the *provincia Achaia* as an officer of the Roman state; this person does not necessarily have to be recognized in M. Peducaeus Stloga Priscinus (cf. *PIR*[2] P, 227 with stemma on p. 85), consul in A.D. 141, as was suggested by Le Bas followed by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 1174, *app. crit.*, on the grounds that his family had already belonged to the Roman senate in the Republican period; in any case, M. Peducaeus Stloga Priscinus is not attested as having any relationship with the *provincia Achaia*.

Her cognomen corresponds to the Roman Marullina, cf. Solin and Salomies, 359 *s.v. Marullinus*. It is not known what this woman and her brother gave to the polis of Gytheion to be hononred as its benefactors.

sister L. Mindius Damocrates (LAC 591) (H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 170 no. 7 by error «wife of L. Mindius Damocrates»)

605. ΠΕΔΟΥΚΑΙΟΣ ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 680, ll. 5-6 [late 3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; catalogue of the victorious σφαιρεῖς of the Neopolitan *oba* in the patronomate of Lysippus son of Damaenetus mentioning him as their *bideos*:

[Ἀγ]αθῇ τύχῃ. | Ἐπὶ πατρονόμου Λυσί|ππου τοῦ Δαμαινέτου | φιλοκαίσαρος καὶ φιλοπά|[5]τριδος, βιδέου δὲ Πεδουκαί|ου Ἐπαφροδείτου, ἀριστίν|δου δὲ καὶ διαβέτεος αὐτε|παγγέλτου Δαμαινέτου | τοῦ Ἀριστοκράτους, σφαι|[10]ρεῖς Νεοπολιτῶν οἱ νικά|σαντες τὰς ὠβὰς ἀνέφε|δροι, ὧν πρέσβυς | Γαληνὸς Σπένδοντος, | Σπ[ε- - - | - - -].

Remarks: For the person see Bradford, 148 (9); H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 170 ns 6-8. For the derivation of this gentilicium in Laconia, see comment LAC 604. Kolbe dates the inscription to the reign of Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 195 no. 680 n. 12 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 842h) followed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 266-67 ns 19-20 assigns the term of the cited eponymous *patronomos* to *ca.* A.D. 170, whereas Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467 puts it near in date to the patronomate of Agetoridas (*ca.* A.D. 168/69).

Perhaps kinsman of Peducaea Marullina (LAC 604) and L. Mindius Damocrates (LAC 591)

606. ΠΕΤΡΩΝΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 761, l. 2 [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; funerary marble plaque of the person's son Lucius (LAC 523, for text).

Remarks: For the occurrence of this nomen in the Greek East see O. Salomies, "Roman nomina in the Greek East", *Arctos* 35, 2001, 166-67 ns 82-83. For the date see comment LAC 523.

f. Lucius (LAC 523)

607. ΠΕΤΡ(ΩΝΙΟΣ) ΑΛΕΞΑ[- - -]

IG V 1, 562, l. 11 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta; fragment of a marble column with an honorary inscription for a Spartan official whose name is missing. It also includes a list of his *synarchontes*, among whom is cited this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 23. According to H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 170 ns 10-11 his gentilicium might derive from Cn. Petronius Probatus Iunior Iustus, a *leg(atus) provinc(iae) Achaiae* (*CIL* X 1254, l. 8) of the 1st quarter of the 3rd c. A.D., for whom see E. Groag, *RE* XIX 1 (1937) 1221-222, *s.v. Petronius* [55]; *id.*, *Reichsbeamten*, 110-11; *PIR*[2] P 302 with stemma 11 p. 116. This derivation is doubted by O. Salomies *(per litt.)*. For a discussion of the inscription's date see LAC 123.

ΑΙΛΙΟΣ **Π[ΑΑ]ΥΤΙΟΣ** Ν[- - -]: see LAC 18.

608. ΠΛΩΤΙΟΣ [- - -]

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 227-30 no. 20b. c. facsimile; the first six lines missing in no. 20b are given in *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 236-39 no. 20 with facsimile and ph. fig. 3; the whole text, with some emendations, in *SEG* 11, 1950, 503 (l. 11); Kennell, *Institutions*, 107; *id.*, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 133 n. 7 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble column with two catalogues reporting the names of the colleagues in office (σύναρχοι) of the eponymous *patronomoi* Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀντίπατρος Λυσικράτους (ll. 1-13) and Γά(ιος) Ἰο[ύλ(ιος) - - -] (ll. 15-27) respectively; among the former is the person in question (l. 11).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 347. For the date see LAC 423 [3].

609. ΠΟΛΛΙΩΝ

IG V 1, 95, l. 20 [1st c. A.D.].

Sparta, found near the theatre; catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Menalcidas; the eighteenth and last preserved name is Λύσιππος Πολλίωνος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 347 (2); *LGPN* III.A, 367 *s.v.* *Πολλίων* (3). His name corresponds to the Roman cognomen Pollio, cf. Kajanto, *Cognomina*, 37. 164 and Solin and Salomies, 380 *s.v.* The Greek transcription is to be found written either with *omicron* or with *omega*, see Dornseiff and Hansen, 111 *s.v.* *-λίων*. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 95, *app. crit.* dates the inscription due to prosopographic evidence to the 1st c. B.C. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 456-57 no.1 and 463, however, dates the patronomate of Menalcidas between *ca.* A.D. 60 and 65. Based on W. Kolbe's reading of the name of a *grammateus* in *IG* V 1, 97, l. 25, a catalogue of *gerontes* in the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas, as [γραμμ]ατε[ὺς· Γ.] Ἰού(λιος) Πωλλίων Ῥούφο[υ], Chrimes, *op. cit.*, 451 and 457 associates the cognomen Pollio with the praenomen and nomen C. Iulius and thus believes that it was acquired from Iulius Caesar or more probably from Augustus. In view of the association of Pollio with the name Rufus in the case of LAC 612, Chrimes thinks that it was acquired through the influence of the historian C. Asinius Pollio (*PIR*² A. 1241), who had perhaps visited Sparta together with the Emperor Augustus in 21 B.C. Chrimes identifies the Pollio of this lemma with [Γ.] Ἰού(λιος) Πωλλίων Ῥούφο[υ] of *IG* V 1, 97, whom she believes to have been born no earlier than 20 B.C. According to the same author, his son Lysippus must have been born *ca.* A.D. 10 and could not have become a member of the *gerousia* before A.D. 55-60. A copy of the catalogue *IG* V 1, 97 on two differnt blocks from the east *parodos* wall of the theatre at Sparta published in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 1. comment p. 195 and *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211-12 E 1* (*SEG* 11, 1950, 564a col. II, l. 25) shows, however, that the correct reading of the name of the *grammateus* in *IG* V 1, 97, l. 25 should be γ(ραμματεὺς) β(ουλᾶς) Πολλίων Ῥούφου (LAC 612 [1A. B]). Hence there is no longer any evidence in favour of Chrime's view that the name Pollio was acquired from a C. Iulius.

610. ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝ

[1] *IG* V 1, 114, l. 10; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 238 proposes that this inscription formed the upper part of *IG* V 1, 112 (see LAC 33 [3] and LAC 704 [3]) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 576 and 577) [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, now destroyed; fragmentary marble column with the upper half of a catalogue of *gerontes* (twelve names preserved) in an unknown patronomate among whom is cited Ἄγιπ-πος Πωλλίωνος.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 14, 2 N with facsimile, comment pp. 19-20 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 516, l. 2) [2nd decade 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, theatre; block from orchestra drain bearing a catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Aristocrates, among whom is [Ἄγι]ππ[ο]ς Π[ωλλ]ίωνος.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 11-12, 2 H 2 with facsimile and fig. 1, comment pp. 16-17 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 543, l. 4) [2nd decade 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, theatre; block from orchestra drain bearing three catalogues of *nomophylakes* belonging to three different terms among whom one is dated by the patronomate of M. Ulpius Sosicrates (for the other two see *SEG* 11, 1950, 539 and 544); here [Ἄ]γ[ι]ππος Πωλλίωνος.

πρ(έσβυς) ἐφόρων **[2]**, νομοφύλαξ **[3]**, γερουσίας **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 365 (3); *LGPN* III.A, 384 *s.v. Πωλλίων* (5). The date of **[1]** results from prosopographical considerations; according to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 237-38 it «can scarcely be put later than the last years of Hadrian's reign», *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 114, *app. crit.*: «*Imperatore Antonino Pio vel M. Aurelio*». For the identity of the eponymous *patronomos* of **[2]** and the date of his term, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 219 n. 94 and LAC 730 [5b]. For the date of **[3]** see LAC 711 [4].

611. ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝ ΙΣΟΧΡΥΣΟΥ

IG V 1, 62a, l. 3 and *add.* p. 301 [first half of the A.D. 130s].

Copied by Fourmont «at the spring at *Godena*»; two marble fragments from a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dated by the patronomate of Atticus (a, ll. 1-13) followed by a list of *gerontes* (a, l. 14-b, l. 19). The person is cited as π[ρ(έσβυς)] ἐφόρων.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 365 (1); *LGPN* III.A, 384 *s.v. Πωλλίων* (4). The civil status of the individual is unclear. The eponymous *patronomos* is Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270 [6b], for a comment on the date).

Due to the characteristic patronymic and the chronological evidence the same person has been recognized in two badly mutilated catalogues of officials: 1.) *IG* V 1, 107, l. 3 on a marble column, which shows palaeographic similarities with *IG* V 1, 62, l. 3 [Kolbe: mid-2nd c. A.D.]: [Πωλλίων Ἰσ]οχρύσου. 2.) A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 172 E 11 with facsimile and 198 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 606, l. 5), perhaps a Trajanic catalogue of *bideoi* in an uncertain patronomate: [Πωλλίων Ἰσο]χρ[ύ]σου.

612. ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝ ΡΟΥΦΟΥ

The person is among others who are mentioned as secretary of the boule in two approximate copies of a catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas **[1A. B]** [*ca.* A.D. 105-10]:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 97, l. 25; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 thanks to **[1B]** (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 564b).

Sparta; marble stele broken into three pieces; reading of A. M. Woodward: [Γραμμ]ατε[ὺς] βου(λᾶς) Πωλλίων Ῥούφο[υ], *contra* W. Kolbe: [Γραμμ]ατε[ῖς· Γ.] Ἰού(λιος) Πωλλίων Ῥούφο[υ].

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 1 and comment p. 195; *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211-12 E 1*; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 564a col. II, l. 25).

Sparta, on a complete block found in front of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre; here attested as γ(ραμματεὺς) β(ουλᾶς) Πολλίων Ῥούφου.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 2 and comment p. 190 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 510, l. 4) [early Trajanic].

Sparta; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Spartiaticus; here attested as Πωλλίων Ῥούφου.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 172 E 9 and *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 212-13 E 9 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 535, l. 2) [*ca.* A.D. 100].

Sparta; badly mutilated catalogue of *nomophylakes* of an unknown patronomate; here attested as Πωλλίων Ῥού[φου].

grammateus of the boule **[1A. B]**, ἔφορος **[2]**, [πρέσβυς] νομοφυ[λ]άκων **[3]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 347 (1). 365 (2). Following W. Kolbe, Bradford, 365 (2) and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18 assign **[1A]** to the reign of Trajan. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 identifies the *patronomos* of **[2]** with the *patronomos* Me(mmius) Spartiaticus of *IG* V 1, 85, ll. 3-4 (LAC 584 [1]) and assigns his patronomate to *ca.* A.D. 91/92. The identification of the eponymous in **[3]** is impossible, but according to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 213 «he cannot be far removed in date from Philokleidas under whom Pollion was Secretary to the Boule, or from Spartiatikos under whom he was Ephor; the order in which he held these three posts cannot be determined».

s. Rufus (LAC 671)

613. ΠΟΜΠΗΙΑ ΠΩΛΛΑ (I) ΘΕΟΞΕΝΟΥ (I)

IG V 1, 587, ll. 2-3 [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Amyklai, now in front of the church at the Amyklaion; square marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for this woman praising her for her moderation, piety and all her womanly virtue. She held the priestly title of an ἀρχηίς and was θεωρός for life of the religious festival of the *Hyacinthia*. Her statue was erected at the expense of her grandchildren Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus also known as

Damocratidas and Claudia Damostheneia:

Ἡ πόλις | Πομπηίαν Πῶλλαν Θε|οξένου τὴν ἀρχηίδα καὶ | θεωρὸν διὰ βίου τοῦ σεμνο|[5]τάτου ἀγῶνος τῶν Ὑακινθί|ων, σωφροσύνης τε καὶ σε|μνότητος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πά|σης ἀρετῆς τῆς ἐν γυναιξὶν | ἕνεκα, προσδεξαμένων τὸ ἀ|[10]νάλωμα Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου | Αἰλίου Πρατολάου τοῦ καὶ Δα|μοκρατίδα καὶ Κλαυδίας Δα|μοσθενείας τῶν ἐκγόνων.

Remarks: For the person see Bradford, 365 (2); H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 5; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 286 ns 128 and 130; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 232. 238. 244 (date). 245; *LGPN* III.A, 384 *s.v. Πῶλλα* (7). As shown by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 245 (*contra* stemmata of Kolbe in *IG* V 1, p. 88. 131) she has to be distinguished from a younger homonym of the same family, Pompeia Polla (II), whose father was a Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (LAC 614). As suggested by the name, this Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II) (LAC 635) could well have been a grandson of (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I) (LAC 634), Pompeia Polla's (I) father. If so, Pompeia Polla (I) would be the great-aunt of Pompeia Polla (II) (LAC 614).

The same cultic titles were borne by Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542 [2]) who could have succeeded Polla in these offices connected with the cult of Apollo. Like Pompeia Polla, Memmia Xenocratia and Claudia Damostheneia (II) were praised for their [τ]ῆς ἄλλ[η]<ς> πάσης ἀρετῆς ἐν γυναιξὶν εἵνεκεν (LAC 218 and LAC 542 [2]).

d. (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I) (LAC 634), apparently w. P. Aelius Alcandridas (II) (LAC 6) by whom presumably m. P. Aelius Damocratidas (LAC 9) and m. of an Aelia, whose name is not attested but whose existence is to be postulated due to onomastic considerations; P. Aelius Damocratidas had a son by birth, P. Aelius Alcandridas (III) (LAC 7) and perhaps also another one, Tib. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 251), who owed his full name to adoption through Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (I) (LAC 314); the latter was most probably the son-in-law of Pompeia Polla (I), *i.e.* the husband of her daughter Aelia, mentioned above. Thus it would seem that Pompeia Polla (I) was the natural paternal and adoptive maternal grandmother of the above-mentioned Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus (II) also known as Damocratidas, but the natural maternal grandmother of Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), cf. stemmata of Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 88. 131 and Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 471; improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii). 232 n. 121. 133-35. 244 tab. 5 (Pompeii). 245. 246 tab. 6 (Aelii) and Settipani, 496 [born about A.D. 135]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, II, VI and X.

614. (ΠΟΜΠΗΙΑ) ΠΩΛΛΑ (II) ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΥ) ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΥ) ΘΕΟΞΕΝΟΥ (II)

IG V 1, 464, ll. 12 and 14 [1st quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, formerly in the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*, then reused in the pavement of the church *Hagios Dimitrios* in the village of *Tseramio*; three marble fragments bearing a civic honorary inscription for Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (LAC 635 [2], for entire text). His statue was funded by his three children, among whom is this person: προσδεξαμένων | τὸ ἀνάλωμα τῶν τέ|κνων αὐτοῦ Σέκ(στων) Πομ(πηίων) | Θεοξένου, Μηνο|φάνους, Πώλλης.

Remarks: Omitted by Bradford. Her father is encountered as eponymous *patronomos* in *IG* V 1, 170, ll. 5-11 (LAC 635 [1]), an inscription that dates with certainty after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana* in A.D. 212. This means that — *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 464 *app. crit.* — our Polla has to be distinguished from Pompeia Polla (I) and her father, Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus, from (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I) of *IG* V 1, 587, ll. 2-3 (LAC 634), dated to the last quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. because of prosopographical considerations, cf. *LGPN* III.A, 384 *s.v.* *Πῶλλα* (8) [3rd c. A.D.]. Considering the onomastic and chronological evidence the honorand of *IG* V 1, 464 might have been the grandson of (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I). If so, this Pompeia Polla (II), born in the early 3rd c. A.D., would have been the great-granddaughter of (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I) and the great-niece of Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613), to whom she would have owed her name, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 245-46, esp. on the chronological context (*contra* Kolbe: 2nd half 1st c. A.D.).

d. Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II) (LAC 635), sister Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (III) (LAC 636), by whom perhaps aunt Sex. Pompeius Damaenetus (LAC 622); sister Sex. Pompeius Menophanes (LAC 629), by whom aunt (Sex.) Pompeius Aristoteles (LAC 619), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 303; improved in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 244 tab. 5 (Pompeii); see also Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and X.

615. ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ [- - -]

IG V 1, 84.

Amyklai; upper part of a pedimental stele with the beginning of catalogue of *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 352 (2); cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4.

616. [ΜΑΡΚ(?)]ΟΣ ΠΟΝΠΗΙΟΣ (II) ΜΑΡΚΟΥ [ΠΟΝΠ]ΗΙΟΥ (I) (?) ΘΡΕ<Π>ΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 787, *add.* p. 304 [perhaps first half of 2nd c. A.D.].

According to the *schedae* of M. Fränkel perhaps from Sparta; dedication for the *heros* (Marc?)us Pompeius, the θρεπτός of (Pomp)eius Marcus:

[- - -]ον Πονπήιον [τὸ]ν ἥρωα, | Μάρκου [Πονπ]ηίου (?) θρε[π]τόν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 353 (4). For other θρεπτοί see LAC 352 (with relevant bibliography) and LAC 650.

θρεπτός of M. [Pomp]eius (I) (?) (LAC 628)

617. ΣΕ̣[ΞΤΟΣ ΠΟΜ]ΠΗΙΟΣ [-*ca.* 8-]

IG V 1, 54, ll. 7-8 [shortly before mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Mystras, built into the door of the church of *Hagios Georgios;* small fragment of a marble plaque with a catalogue of officials of uncertain function; their senior official was Anencletus son of

Euporistus, who is reported to have been [γρα]μματο[φύλαξ] in the patronomate of our man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 352 (3). His lost cognomen cannot be restored with certainty. Estimating the original length of l. 8 Kolbe, *app. crit.* cited the possibilities Damares (with Le Bas), Theoxenus and Spatalus, whereas Bradford prefers the following: Brasidas, Theoxenus and Onasicrates.

The inscription has been regarded by W. Kolbe and A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 415 n. 23. 416 n. 28 on the basis of *IG* V 1, 53A, where the same names reoccur, as a catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of Callicrates son of Rufus. This is rejected by N. M. Kennell, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 134 n. 12 because of the mention of the office of [γρα]μματο[φύλαξ] in l. 6 and of σύναρχ[οι] in l. 9; the latter normally occur neither in connection with ephors nor with *nomophylakes*.

618. ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 437-39 no. 10, ll. 11-12 and pl. 76c (*SEG* 44, 1994, 361; *AnnÉpigr* 1994, 1607) [about A.D. 110-130].

Sparta, reused in the east face of the Roman fortification wall, Roman Stoa Central; marble statue base with a civic honorary inscription for Octavia Agis (LAC 596, for text) daughter of Octavius Longinus and Iulia Neicion, the person's wife.

Remarks: Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 438-39 proposes the above-mentioned date on the grounds of prosopographical considerations, thus allowing an identification of the person discussed here with the homonymous priest of Despoina attested in *IG* V 2, 543, an inscription from the sanctuary at Lykosoura (ARC 135), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 222-24.

Settipani, 496 considers the *aristindas* and *diabetes* Damaenetus son of Aristocrates, who is attested in a catalogue of victorious *sphaireis* dated to *ca.* A.D. 170 (for text see LAC 605), to be the son of Pompeius Aristocrates. He suggests that this Damaenetus — called after his grandfather Sex. Pompeius Damaenetus (LAC 621) — was, as already his grandfather and father, a Sextus Pompeius; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma I.

s. Pompeius Damaenetus (LAC 621, where see for the origin of this family and ARC 136) and Volussene Iusta (ARC 172), most probably maternal grands. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730), h. Octavia Agis (LAC 596), s.-in-law T. Octavius Longinus (LAC 598) and Iulia Neicion (LAC 389), cf. stemmata Kolbe, V 2, 544; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni) and Settipani, 496 [born about A.D. 125, which seems somewhat too late]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and XIII.

For the same person see also ARC 135.

619. ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) [ΑΡ]ΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ ΜΗΝΟΦΑ[ΝΟΥ]Σ

IG V 1, 303, ll. 4-6; better A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 327-28 no. 57 with facsimile [middle or late Severan period].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; stele with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by Neicephorus son of Stephanus, victor in three contests in the patronomate of Claudius Abascantus (LAC 248, for text). Neicephorus was a *synephebos* of our man, who was consequently *boagos*.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 66 (3). H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4. The interpretation as son of Sex. Pompeius Menophanes is supported by the fact that the latter is also attested as βοαγός, cf. *IG* V 1, 325. For the date see LAC 248.

s. Sex. Pompeius Menophanes (LAC 629), grands. Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II) (LAC 635), nephew Pompeia Polla (II) (LAC 614) and Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (III) (LAC 636), by whom perhaps cousin Sex. Pompeius Damaenetus (LAC 622), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 303, *app. crit.*; improved in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 244 tab. 5 (Pompeii); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma X.

620. ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΣ) Π[ΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ)] ΒΡΑΣΙΔΑΣ

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 174 E 25 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 529, ll. 1-2) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragmentary catalogue of ephors in the patrononate of this person; here Σέκ(στου) Π[ομ(πηίου)] Βρασίδα.

[2] He might well be identical with the eponymous *patronomos* Brasidas of *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, l. 21, *add.* p. 301, in whose patronomate Apollonius son of Erastus was *gerousias* [mid-2nd c. A.D.]: ἐπὶ Βρασίδα.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 91 (3) **[1]**; in the case of **[2]** Bradford is undecided [= p. 91 (3) or (4)]. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 199 proposes to identify Brasidas of text **[2]** with Brasidas of text **[1]**, which is confirmed by the date of **[2]**, for which see LAC 214 [2A]. Woodward is followed by the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 94 *s.v. Βρασίδας* (6) and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 227 n. 113 (where by misprint *SEG* XI 530 instead of 529), the latter considering also an identification with Brasidas of *IG* V 1, 161, l. 1 (*LAC 274 [4j]). Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 188 no. 111 tentatively identifies the person of **[2]** as (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I).

His cognomen allows to deduce a maternal relationship with (Ti.) Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274) and Ti. Claudius Brasidas (II) (LAC 275); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma I.

621. ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) ΔΑΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΣ

E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 8-9, 1990-91, 97-98 no. 5, ll. 4-5 and pl. 21 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 317; *AnnÉpigr* 1992, 1542) [Antonine].

Found reused in a late Roman structure during salvage excavations in Sparta; pedimental marble stele with acroteria in relief bearing a dedication to Artemis Orthia by Sosicrates son of Aphthonetus following a victory of his; it dates to the term of Damares replaced in his duties as eponymous *patronomos* by Pompeius Damaenetus. On the pediment there is a shield in relief and beneath the inscription the impression of a formerly inlaid bronze sickle.

Σωσικράτης | Ἀφθονήτου βουα|γὸς ἐπὶ Δαμάρους πατρο|νομοῦντος ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν Πομ(πηίου) |[5] Δαμαινέτου νεικάσας τὸ παιδιχὸν κατθηρατορίῳ Ἀρτέ|μιτι Ὀρθείᾳ.

Remarks: The first editor correctly identifies this person with the homonymous husband of Volussene Iusta daughter of Volussenus Aristocrates, attested in *IG* V 2, 544 (ARC 136), an honorary inscription by the poleis of Megalopolis and Lykosoura for Iusta on a circular base from the sanctuary of Despoina in Lykosoura dated after the mid-2nd c. A.D., cf. also A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 222-24. As indicated by Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 223-24. 245, on the available evidence it cannot be decided with absolute certainty, whether this family of Pompeii were natives of an Arcadian polis — most probably of Megalopolis — who moved to Sparta, or if they were of Spartan origin, but with interests in the region of Megalopolis and close connections to the sanctuary of Despoina, given that the son of Pompeius Damaenetus and Volussene Iusta, Pompeius Aristocrates, served as priest as we know from *IG* V 2, 543 (ARC 135). Onomastic evidence speaks at any rate in favour of a Spartan origin and the new evidence provided by the inscription of this lemma shows that Pompeius Damaenetus was a Spartan citizen.

Kourinou-Pikoula, *op. cit.*, 97 identifies the proper eponymous *patronomos* with P. Memmius Damares son of P. Memmius Sidectas (LAC 559 [6c]), whose term she dates with Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466 to A.D. 144/45. As indicated by Kourinou-Pikoula, *loc. cit.*, 97 n. 12, a family relationship among Pompeius Damaenetus and P. Memmius Damares is attested by another unpublished inscription (to be published by A. J. S. Spawforth) found in the excavations of the British School on the acropolis of Sparta.

h. Volussene Iusta (ARC 172), through whom f. Pompeius Aristocrates (LAC 618 and ARC 135) and very likely s.-in-law L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730), cf. stemmata Kolbe, V 2, 544; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni) and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and XIII.

For the same person see ARC 136.

622. ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΣ) Π[ΟΜΠΗΙ]ΟΣ ΔΑΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΞΕΝΟΥ (III)

[1] *IG* V 1, 603 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 816) + *IG* V 1, 168, l. 8 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 625) joined by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, l. 14) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Provenance uncertain; fragmentary marble stele with the right part of a catalogue of *hieromnemones* preceded by a list of other officials (ll. 1-8), including a woman (cf. ll. 1-2), in an unknown patronomate concerned with agonistic matters; here [Σέξτος Πομπήι]ος Δαμαίνετος Θεοξένου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 324, ll. 2-3; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 336 no. 74 with facsimile [1st quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, Sparta; left upper edge of a pedimental marble stele with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by the person as victorious athlete:

Ἀγα[θῇ Τύχῃ]. | Σέκ(στος) Π[ομπήιος Δα]|μαίνε[τος Θεοξένου (?)] | βοαγὸ[ς μικιχιζομέ]|[5]νων [- - -].

[ἱερ]ομνήμων **[1]**, βοαγό[ς μικιχιζομέ]νων **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 103 (2); H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4. His identification with the son of Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (III) concurs with the inscriptions' date (see below); a further hint is the fact that Sex. Pompeius Menophanes and his son (Sex.) Pompeius Aristoteles are also known to have been βοαγοί, see *IG* V 1, 303 (where not mentioned *expressis verbis*, LAC 619) and *IG* V 1, 325 (LAC 629 [1]). The date of **[2]** is deduced from **[1]**, in which the same person appears, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 275 n. 73. 288 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246 followed by *LGPN* III.A, 106 *s.v.* *Δαμαίνετος* (26) *contra* L. Moretti, *MGR* 12, 1987, 89, who dates **[1]** no earlier than the reign of Marcus Aurelius (cf. *SEG* 37, 1987, 324). For the date of text **[1]** see LAC 152.

Perhaps s. Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (III) (LAC 636), if so grands. Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II) (LAC 635), nephew Pompeia Polla (II) (LAC 614) and Sex. Pompeius Menophanes (LAC 629), by whom cousin (Sex.) Pompeius Aristoteles (LAC 619), cf. stemma in Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 303 and better in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 244 tab. 5 (Pompeii) and Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and X.

623. ΣΕΞ(ΤΟΣ) ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΑΡΗΣ

IG V 1, 65, l. 27 [late Hadrianic - early Antonine].

Sparta, discovered by Fourmont «in the foundations of the south wall at the tower»; catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of [Δαμοκλέους τοῦ (Δαμοκλέους)]; our man is cited as ἔνσειτος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 105 (11). The lost indication of the dating official has been completed by analogy with a shortened copy of the catalogue of *nomophylakes* (only) dated by the patronomate of Damocles (son of Damocles), for which see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 201, 2 (β). 203-04; *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 11, 2 (D) (*SEG* 11, 1950, 549); there, however, the names of the ἔνσειτοι are omitted. According to prosopographic evidence A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277-78 no. 2 dates the inscription after A.D. 137 or 138 *contra* Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465. 468, who assigns the patronomate of Damocles (II) to *ca.* A.D. 131/32, which is too early.

See Settipani, 496 and *infra*, Appendix Stemma I.

624. ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΣ) ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) ΕΠΙΚΤΑΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 479, l. 2 [A.D. 131/32]; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 329-30 ph. fig. 10 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 362) [*ca.* A.D. 200].

Sparta; marble statue base bearing an honorary inscription for this individual, who was by then secretary of the boule. His statue was erected according to a decree voted by the boule in recognition of his merits in public office, *i.e.* as hipparch and *agonothetes* of the second Olympiad; it was paid for by his *synarchoi*:

Ἡ πόλις | Σέκ(στον) Πομ(πήιον) Ἐπικτᾶν | τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς, ἀγα|[5]θὸν καὶ εὐσεβῆ, ἱπ|πάρχην καὶ ἀγωνο|θέτην τῆς δευτέ|ρας Ὀλυμπιάδος καὶ | τὰ ἄλλα πάντα καλῶς |[10] πολειτευσάμενον, προσδεξαμένων | τὸ ἀνάλωμα τῶν συνάρχων αὐτοῦ. | Ψη(φίσματι) β(ουλῆς).

[2] A. Delivorrias, *AD* 24, 1969, *Chron.* B' 1, 136, ph. publishes the majuscule text; S. N. Koumanoudis, *AAA* 3, 1970, 260-61, ph. [A.D. 221-22] (*BullÉpigr* 1971, 318 and 1972, 172); *AnnÉpigr* 1972, 570; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 265 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 309, l. 6); **id.*, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 313-27 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 360, l. 6; *BullÉpigr* 1988, 193). For further bibliography on this inscription see *LAC 366 [between A.D. 202 and January 205].
Sparta, found in secondary use in an early Christian grave; two joining fragments of a monumental base from a statue group of the co-Emperors Septimius Severus and Caracalla along with Geta, Septimius Severus' wife Iulia Domna, and Caracalla's wife, Fulvia Plautilla, the daughter of the praetorian praefect C. Fulvius Plautianus (*LAC 366, for text). Our man is mentioned among the dedicators, apparently a board of local officials, who paid for the erection of this monument; here Πομ(πήιος) Ἐπικτᾶς.

γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς **[1]**; probably *gerousias* **[2]** (see comment at LAC 424); ἱππάρχης καὶ ἀγωνοθέτης τῆς δευτέρας Ὀλυμπιάδος **[1]**; ἀγαθὸς καὶ εὐσεβής **[1]**

Remarks: Bradford, 150 (2) (only **[1]**) following A. Böckh and W. Kolbe associates the festival of Olympia mentioned in ll. 7-8 of **[1]** with the games held in honour of the Emperor Hadrian Olympius at Athens and assigns the event to A.D. 131/32; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (Le Caire 1934) 42 n. 4 assigns the πρώτη Ὀλυμπιάς to A.D. 131/32, the δευτέρα Ὀλυμπιάς, however, to 135/36, cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 786. According to Follet, *Athènes*, 345-46 n. 1 the reference in **[1]** may have been to the Olympic festival of Tegea. Both interpretations are rejected by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 324, who identifies the festival with the local Olympia Comodeia. He also identifies the Epictas of **[1]** with the homonym of **[2]**, which is accepted by the editors of *LGPN* III.A 147 *s.v. Ἐπικτᾶς: ca.* A.D. 175-210. D. C. Gofas, "Observations sur une inscription de Sparte contenant des *damnationes memoriae* (*SEG* XXXIV, 309)", in: G. Nenci - G. Thür (eds), *Symposion 1988. Vorträge zur griechischen und hellenistischen Rechtsgeschichte (Siena-Pisa, 6.-8. Juni 1988)* (Köln-Wien 1990) 409, however, believes that Sex. Pompeius Epictas of text **[1]** and Pompeius Epictas of text **[2]** were two separate, but related, persons.
The Olympia Comodeia of **[1]** are also attested in the agonistic inscription from Delphi *FD* III 1, no. 89, ll. 6-7: the poet M. Aurelius Ptolemaeus, citizen of Argos and Athens, won among many other contests in the Ὀλύμπια Κομόδεια ἐν Λακεδαίμονι. The same festival is most likely mentioned in an inscription from Adada in Pisidia discussed by Moretti, *IAG*, 222-24 no. 76; the festival's name in ll. 14-15 is here emended by Spawforth, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 328-29, who dates the text to the «late 220s and early 230s»: the runner M. Aurelius Abas won among many other contests in the Ὀλύμπεια Κ[ομόδεια] | *vac.* ἐν Λακεδαίμονι. Moreover A. J. S. Spawforth considers restoring the festival's name in an agonistic inscription from Sardis dating from the reign of the Emperor Caracalla. The first editors of the inscription J. Keil - A. von Premerstein, *Bericht über eine Reise in Lydien, Denkschr. Wiener Akad.*,

phil.-hist. Klasse 53, 2 (Wien 1908) no. 27 had proposed to restore on side B in l. 17 [Εὐρύκ]λεια; cf. Moretti, *IAG*, 244-49 no. 84, who gives [Εὐρύκλ]εια, instead of which Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 331-32 proposes the reading [Κομό]δεια. The text in question is written on a statue base and honours M. Aurelius Demostratus Damas (Bradford, 133-34 *s.v.*), a champion athlete from Sardis with an astonishingly long record of victories comprising both so-called sacred and talent festivals. Demostratus' amazing agonistic achievements brought him the citizenships *honoris causa* of many Greek cities, *i.e.* Alexandria, Antinoöpolis, Nicomedia, Tralles, Ephesos, Smyrna, Miletos, Pergamon, Corinth, Athens, Argos, Delphi, Elis and Sparta (cf. side A, l. 5: Λακεδ[αιμόνιος]). M. Aurelius Demostartus Damas is also attested as a Spartan citizen in a Greek inscription from Rome (*IG* XIV 1105, l. 7), an inscription from Delphi (*FD* III 1, no. 557) and in a papyrus kept in the British Museum (*PLond.* no. 1178).

For a comment on the interpretation of the monument **[2]** see *LAC 366.

625. ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΣ) ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) [ΕΥΔΑΜΟΣ ?]

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 221-22 no. 15 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 841, l. 1); read differently by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 no. 3 (cf. *SEG* 34, 1984, 310) [shortly after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, found in 1925 built into the Byzantine wall above the east end of the west *parodos* wall; fragment of pedimental bronze tablet bearing an inscription referring to the person as high-priest of the imperial cult:

A. M. Woodward: Σέκστος Π[ομπήιος Εὔδαμος Ὀνασικράτους | ἀρχι]ερ[εὺς] τῶν [Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτῶν | φιλόκαισα]ρ καὶ φ[ιλόπατρις - - - |- *ca.* 8 -] τῶν [- - - |5- *ca.* 9 -]υδ[- - -].

A. J. S. Spawforth: Σέκστος Π[ομ- - - | ἀρχι]ερ[εὺς] τῶν [Σεβαστῶν, φιλό|καισα]ρ καὶ φ[ιλό-πατρις - - -].

[2] Only face A, ll. 9-13 published by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 no. 3 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 307, ll. 1-2); fully published by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 435-36 no. 5A, ll. 9-10 and pl. 73a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 459, ll. 9-10) [shortly after mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Found reused as the cover of a late Roman grave west of the modern stadium at Sparta; fragment of opisthographic marble slab, each face bearing in a frame a catalogue of *gerontes*; on face A the indication of the dating official is lost:

[Γέροντες] ... Σέκ(στος) Πομ(πήιος) |10 [Εὔδαμος ἀρχ]ιερεὺς τῶν | [Σεβαστῶν, φι]λόκαισαρ | [καὶ φιλόπατρι]ς, υἱὸς πόλε|[ως].

[γερουσίας] **[2]**; ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν **[1, 2]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[1, 2]**; υἱὸς πόλε[ως] **[2]**

Remarks: The identification of **[1]** and **[2]** is first proposed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 no. 3 *contra* A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 221-22, who identifies **[1]** with the imperial high-priest Sex. Pompeius Eudamus son of Onasicrates (I)

(LAC 626); Woodward is followed by Bradford, 166 (15), where **[2]** is not included. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4 also considers **[1]** to be a Pompeius. G. Steinhauer's restoration of the person's cognomen in **[2]** is based on the hypothesis that this Sex. Pompeius was a relative of Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (I) (LAC 630 [3]), imperial high-priest about A.D. 195, and of Sex. Pompeius Eudamus, imperial high-priest after A.D. 217, see G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 436 n. 19 *contra* A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 no. 3.

The date of **[2]** results from prosopographical considerations and is confirmed by palaeography, see Spawforth, *loc. cit.* («150s or 160s») followed by Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 435-436 n. 18 (face A: «A.D. 150-55»). Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 278 n. 88 suggests that this high-priest held office after the death of C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641).

Developing G. Steinhauer's hypothesis mentioned above it can be said that on chronological grounds and due to the titles borne by the Sex. Pompeius discussed in this lemma, the individual might well be the father of Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (I) (LAC 630) and the grandfather of Sex. Pompeius Eudamus (LAC 626) and of Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (II) (LAC 631). The only certain Eudamus in this family before Sex. Pompeius Eudamus (LAC 626), was, however, the father of Aurelia Hagion (LAC 60); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 282 and see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma V.

626. ΣΕ[Κ(ΣΤΟΣ) ΠΟ]Ṇ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) ΕΥΔΑΜΟΣ ΟΝΑΣΙΚΡΑΤẸ[ΟΣ] (I)

IG V 1, 559, ll. 3-5; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 212 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 805; cf. also *AnnÉpigr* 2000, 1332) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Found in a field south of the village of *Amykles*; shaft of a presumably civic portrait-herm with a mutilated honorary inscription for this person who was priest of more than fifteen cults:

[Τὸν ἀ]ϱχιεϱέα τῶν Σεβαστῶ[ν, | ἱεϱέ]α Διός, τὸν ἄϱιστον κα[ὶ | ἐκ τ]ῶν ἀϱίστων, τὸν ἀξ(ιολογώτατον) Σέ[κ(στον) | Πο]ṇ(πήιον) Εὔδαμον Ὀνασικϱάτε|[ος μ.'] ἀπὸ Ἡϱακλέους, μζ' ἀ|[πὸ] Διοσκούϱων, ἱεϱέα καὶ | [ἀγ]ωνοθέτην διὰ βίου κ[αὶ | διὰ] γένους τῶν τε Δι[ο|σκο]ύϱων καὶ τοῦ ἀγῶν[ος] | [τῶν] Μεγάλων Διοσκουϱ[εί|ων κ]αὶ ἀγωνοθέτην δ[ι]ὰ | [γ]ένους τῶν μεγάλων | [Λε]ωνειδίων, ἱεϱέα κατὰ | [γ]ένος Ποσιδῶνος Ἀσφα|[λ]ίου, Ἀθηνᾶς Χαλκιοίκọ[υ], Ἀθηṇᾶς Πολιạ́χου καὶ ṭ[ῶν | συ]νκạθιδϱυμένων ẹṇ [τῷ | Τε]ṃẹ́νει θεῶν, Τύχης Σω|[π]ạ́τϱω, Ἀϱτέμιτος Π̣α[τϱι|ώ]τιδος, Δήμητϱος κạ[ὶ Κό|ϱ]ης ἐν Φ<ϱ>ουϱίῳ, Σω{στ}στϱα|[τία]ς ἐν Ἐγείλọις, Ἀφϱοδεί|[τ]ηṣ Οὐϱανίας, Τύχης | [Τ]οιχαγέτου, Ἑϱμοῦ Οὐϱα|νίου, Διọνοίσου, Δήμητϱος | [καὶ Κό]ϱης ἐν Δικτύννῃ, Μν[η|μοσύνης, Μουσῶν,] Διός Ὑ[ψί|στου - - -].

High-priest of the emperors, priest of Zeus, hereditary priest and *agonothetes* for life of the cult of the Dioscuri and of the festival of the Great Dioscureia as well as hereditary *agonothetes* of the festival of the Great Leoneidia (A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 286 n. 131; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239); hereditary priest of Poseidon Asphalios, Athena Chalkioikos and Athena Poliachos and the other gods, whose sanctuaries were in the Temenos; also of Tyche Sopatros, Artemis Patriotis, Demeter and Core ἐν Φ<ϱ>ουϱίῳ, of Sostratia ἐν Ἐγεί-

λοις, Aphrodite Ourania, Tyche Toichagete, Hermes Ouranios, Dionysos, Demeter and Core ἐν Δικτύννῃ, of Mnemosyne, the Muses, of Zeus Hypsistos; [40th (?)] descendant of Heracles and the 47th of the Dioscuri

Remarks: The nomen Pompeius has been restored by Bradford, 166 (15), whereas Kolbe, followed by Woodward and Spawforth, *loc. cit.*, prefers Σέ[κστο]ν Εὔδαμον Ὀνασικράτε[ος], assuming that his nomen is missing. For a comment on his father's identity and his family's genealogy in general see LAC 630. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277 n. 81, 279-80 no. 13 proposes a date «after 235». According to G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 436 n. 19 the person was imperial high-priest «after A.D. 217». A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 224 restores in ll. 27-28 Ὑ[ψί|στου] instead of W. Kolbe's Ὑ[πά|του], cf. *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 50. For a comment on the Heracleid and Dioscurid lineage see Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 196 n. 49. For the localisation of the cults of Poseidon Asphalios, of Athena Chalkioikos and Poliachos and of the gods in the quarter of [Te]menos, see *op. cit.*, 212 n. 47, 214 n. 67, who erroneously refers to the person as «Sextus Eudamus Onésicratès». A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 221-22 no. 15 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 841) followed by Bradford, 166 (15) also restores Σέκστος Π[ομπήιος Εὔδαμος Ὀνισικράτους] in a gerontic catalogue on a pedimental bronze tablet (see LAC 625 [1]), which is rejected by Spawforth, *op. cit.* 1984, 278 no. 3.

Presumably s. Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (I) (LAC 630) and Aurelia Hagion (LAC 60), b. Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (II) (LAC 631) and presumably b. Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus (LAC 627), cf. stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 282; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma V.

627. ΣΕΞ(ΤΟΣ) ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) ΓΟΡΓΙΠΠΟΣ ΟΝΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (I)

IG V 1, 653b, ll. 6-7 and *add.* p. 304 [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana* ?].

Sparta, found in the foundations of the Roman quasi-amphitheatre at the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; circular marble base with a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Cleonymus also known as Hymnus son of Hymnus (LAC 120 [2], for text). He was a *synephebos* of Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus son of Onasicrates, whose mother, Aurelia Hagion daughter of Eudamus, paid for the erection of Hymnus' monument. Gorgippus is attested as ἀξιολογώτατος (ll. 5-6) and βοαγός (l. 12).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 97 (4); H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4. Aurelia Hagion daughter of Eudamus was the mother of Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus son of Onasicrates (as A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 280, where also date) and not of the honorand M. Aurelius Cleonymus also known as Hymnus son of Hymnus himself (as Bradford, 15-16 *s.v. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΑΓΙΟΝ* and p. 247 *s.v. ΜΑΡ(ΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΛΕΩΝΥΜΟΣ (3) Ο ΚΑΙ ΥΜΝΟΣ)*.

Most likely s. Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (I) (LAC 630) and Aurelia Hagion (LAC 60), presumably b. Sex. Pompeius Eudamus (LAC 626) and Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (II) (LAC 631), cf. stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 282; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma V.

628. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ [ΠΟΝΠ]ΗΙΟΣ (I) (?)

IG V 1, 787. *add.* p. 304 [perhaps first half of 2nd c. A.D.].

According to the *schedae* of M. Fränkel perhaps from Sparta; dedication for (Marc?)us Pompeius (LAC 616, for text), the θρεπτός of this individual.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 353 (5). H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4 has stressed that this, if completed correctly, would be the only attestation in Spartan epigraphy of a Marcus Pompeius. Due to the unusual position of the praenomen after the gentilicium, F. Hiller v. Gaertingen has proposed to read [Πονπ]ηίου Μά<γν>ου instead. Especially with respect to the praenomen Marcus there might be a connection with the *Pompeii Macrini*, the high Roman official M. Pompeius Macreinus of the *tribus* Quirina *qui dicitur* νέος Θεοφάνης being attested in two nearly similar late Trajanic or more probably Hadrianic public statue dedications from Tegea (*ARC 138, for comment on the magistrate and date) and *IG* XII 2, 235, ll. 2-3 from Mitylene, cf. *PIR*^{2} P 628. For his homonymous son and grandson see *ibid.*, nos 627. 629, the latter being attested among others as [Μακ]ρεῖνος ἥρως (cf. *AJA* 37, 1933, 215-65 = *IGUR* 160 IA, l. 1). Against the aforesaid evidence, it must, though, be kept in mind that Μᾶρκος is also quite frequently attested as a cognomen, see Salomies, *Vornamen*, 37-38 and esp. 165.

Adoptive f. [M]. (?) Pompeius (II) (LAC 616)

629. [Σ]ΕΚΣΤΟ[Σ] ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) ΜΗΝΟΦΑΝΗΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 325; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 336 no. 73 [early 3rd c. A.D.].

Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; badly mutilated marble stele bearing a sickle dedication of the person to Artemis Orthia after his victory, the mention of the contest and of the patronomate being lost: [Σ]έκστο[ς Πομπήιος | Μ]ηνοφ[άνης βοαγ|ὸ]ρ μικ[ιχιδδομέ|ν]ων ἐπ[ὶ - - -].

[2] *IG* V 1, 464, ll. 12-14 [1st quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, formerly in the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*, then reused in the pavement of the church *Hagios Dimitrios* in the village of *Tseramio*: three marble fragments bearing a civic honorary inscription for Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (LAC 635, for entire text). His statue was funded by his three children, among whom is this person: προσδεξαμένων | τὸ ἀνάλωμα τῶν τέ|κνων αὐτοῦ Σέκ(στων) Πομ(πηίων) | Θεοξένου, Μηνο|φάνους, Πώλλης.

[3] The same person is to be recognized in the patronymic of Pompeius Aristoteles in *IG* V 1, 303, ll. 4-6; better A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 1929, 327-28 no. 57 with facsimile, a dedication to Artemis Orthia of the mid or late Severan period: Πομ(πηίω) [᾿Αρ]ιστοτέληρ τῶ Μηνοφά[νη]ρ.

[βοαγὸ]ρ μικ[ιχιδδομέν]ων **[1]**

Lacedaemonian (Sparta), his family being perhaps of Arcadian origin; perhaps also citizen of Tegea (see remarks below)

Remarks: Bradford, 281, where **[2]** is omitted. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4. *LGPN* III A, 299-300 *s.v.* *Μηνοφάνης* (3) [3rd c. A.D.]. His cognomen is not attested in Arcadia

(see below). In **[1]** A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 336 no. 73 erroneously inserts < after his cognomen «to indicate the father's name, for which there seems space, though it is a mere conjecture». A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 283 (date of **[3]**); *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 245 (date of **[2]**), 246 (date of **[1. 3]**).

As has been shown by G. A. Souris and Th. Spyropoulos, "Ἕνας στρατηγὸς καὶ ἀρχιερεὺς τοῦ Κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν σὲ μία νέα ἐπιγραφὴ ἀπὸ τὴν Τεγέα", in: A. D. Rizakis (ed.), *Achaia und Elis in der Antike, Akten des 1. Internationalen Symposiums*, Athen, 19.-21. Mai 1989 (Athen 1991) 127-31 (*BullÉpigr* 1992, 260) this person is to be identified with the homonymous general and high-priest for life of the *Achaean Koinon*, Sex. Pompeius Menophanes son of Theoxenus (ARC 139, for text), attested as *euergetes* of the polis of Tegea in a civic honorary decree of the end of the Severan period (*terminus ante quem* A.D. 235) found in Tegea. There he is also referred to as high-priest of the emperor and his deified ancestors and high-priest for life of the *Achaean Koinon*. The expression ἀρχιερέα τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτοῦ in ll. 7-9 of the Arcadian text presupposes a period of rule by a single emperor under the Severans and is more probably to be associated with the imperial cult at Sparta than to the one at Tegea. The identification of the Menophanes of the Tegean inscription with the Spartan homonym is backed up by the fact that also the latter's father, Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II) (LAC 635), is attested as ἀξιολογώτατος and φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις (see *IG* V 1, 170 ll. 8-10, 464, ll. 3, 5-6), epithets mentioned in the Tegean decree too.

In the light of the evidence of the late Severan date of the Tegean inscription, the approximate date of birth that A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 246 proposes for the children of Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II), *i.e.* «between about 200 and 210», has now to be dated up to about A.D. 180. This would allow Sex. Pompeius Menophanes to have reached by the end of the Severan period the age required for the tenure of such high public and cultic offices, cf. Souris - Spyropoulos, *op. cit.*, 129.

s. Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II) (LAC 635), f. (Sex.) Pompeius Aristoteles (LAC 619), b. Pompeia Polla (II) (LAC 614) and Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (III) (LAC 636), by whom perhaps uncle Sex. Pompeius Damaenetus (LAC 622), very likely great-grands. (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I) (LAC 634) and hence great-nephew Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 303, *app. crit.*; improved in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 244 tab. 5 (Pompeii); Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and X.

630. ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΣ) ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ ΟΝΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 129, ll. 2-3 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 602) [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, seen by Fourmont «at the east gate»; mutilated catalogue preserving the names of the *agoranomos* C. (?) Iulius Aristeas and his eight colleagues in office (σύναρχοι), among whom is cited Σέκ(στος) Πομπήιος Ὀνασικράτης.

[2] *IG* V 1, 306, ll. 4-5; A. M. Woodward, *JRS Suppl.* 5, 328 no. 59 with facsimile [about A.D. 200].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; mutilated marble stele with the sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia of a *boagos mikkichizomenon* (whose name has got lost) for his victory in the contest of *kasseratorion* in the patronomate of our man: ἐπὶ πα[τρο]νόμω Σέκστω [Πομπηίω Ὀ]νασικράτηρ.

[3] *IG* V 1, 557, ll. 10-11 [about A.D. 200].
Sparta, copied by Fourmont in front of the theatre; marble statue base bearing a civic honorary inscription for Gorgippus son of Gorgippus for having rightly executed other public offices and in particular for his generosity as gymnasiarch. The statue dedication was paid for by the person discussed here who was high-priest of the emperors; here Σέκ(στου) Πομπη(ίου) Ὀνασικράτους.

[4a] The same person has perhaps to be recognized in Onasicrates, the father of Sex. Pompeius Eudamus attested in *IG* V 1, 559, ll. 4-5 [early 3rd c. A.D.]: Σέκ(στον) [Πο]μ(πήιον) Εὔδαμον Ὀνασικράτεος and
[b] in Onasicrates, the father of Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates attested in *IG* V 1, 558 ll. 3-5 [early 3rd c. A.D.] Σέκστον Πομπ[ή]ιον Ὀνασικτά[τη] (Ὀνασικράτους).
[c] He seems also to be identical with the father of Σέξ(του) Πομ(πήιου) Γοργίππου τοῦ Ὀνασικράτους mentioned in *IG* V 1, 653b, ll. 6-7 [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*?].

σύναρχος of the *agoranomia* **[1]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[2]**, ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν **[3]**

Remarks: For the name see H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4. The inscription **[3]** contains two chronological clues, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 90 and 279-80, who dates the person's term as imperial high-priest before A.D. 195 (cf. G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 436 n. 19: «about 195»):

1.) The fact that the honorand of text **[3**, ll. 2-3**]** is not yet a Roman citizen provides a clear *terminus ante quem* dating the edition of the inscription before the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.

2.) The plural in the priestly title ἀρχιερέως τῶν Σεβαστῶν **[3**, ll. 11-12**]** points to a period of co-reign.

For the inscription **[1]** see also Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 162 ns 1-2. Text **[2]** dates, according to Woodward, to the age of M. Aurelius, according to Kolbe it is a little later. If, however, the homonymous *patronomos* in **[2]** were to be identified with the «high-priest of the emperors» mentioned in **[3]**, his patronomate should be dated around the transition of the 2nd to the 3rd c. A.D., cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 283. For linguistic archaism, as attested in **[2]**, see comment LAC 196. Bourguet, 121 n. 1 points out that in **[2]** [Ὀ]νασικράτηρ is an example for a false iotacisme and derives the form as follows: -εος>-ιος,-ις>-ιρ>-ηρ.

According to Bradford, 324 (1) Onasicrates of texts **[4a, c]** is identical with the imperial high-priest Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates of **[3]**, who is also encountered in **[1]**. It is very likely that he is also meant in **[2]**. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 279-80, however, convincingly proposes that Sex. Pompeius Eudamus son of Onasicrates of **[4a]** and Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (son of Onasicrates) of **[4b]**, having both been honoured by a portrait-herm of the same type with inscriptions of

the same palaeographical style, must have been brothers and hence both sons of a (Sex. Pompeius) Onasicrates. The imperial high-priest Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates of **[3=1** and most probably **2]** should, according to W. Kolbe and A. J. S. Spawforth (*contra* Bradford), be regarded as their close ancestor. In text **[1]** Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates is attested as a colleague of Gorgippus son of Gorgippus, whose honorary statue he funded later, when already high-priest **[3]**. With good reason this leads Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 280 to identify Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus son of Onasicrates of text **[4c]** as descendant and «quite possibly» son of Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates of texts **[1. 3]** and to propose that Onasicrates named his son after Gorgippus son of Gorgippus, who was his contemporary and evidently a friend of his.

Other possible explanations are that 1.) sometime before the *Constitutio Antoniniana* the high-priest Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates had adopted his peregrine friend Gorgippus son of Gorgippus of texts **[1. 3]**, who was from then onwards called Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus **[4c]**; or 2.) that the *peregrinus* Gorgippus son of Gorgippus had an homonymous son, who was adopted by the high-priest Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates and hence appears in **[4c]** as Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 213 (with two stemmata, of which the first is much more convincing) in his turn considers the Sexti Pompeii Eudamus and Onasicrates (his III) as sons of Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (his II), whom in his turn he regards as the son of the imperial high-priest Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (his I) of **[3]**. Counting back from Sex. Pompeius Eudamus, who was 47th in descent from the Dioscuri, he suggests that Onasicrates (II) was 46th and Onasicrates (I) 45th in descent from the Dioscuri; Onasicrates (I) is recognized by Woodward also in a person (name lost), who is attested as ἀρχιερέως τῶν Σεβαστῶν, με' ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων, ἱερέως κατὰ γένος Δ[ιοσκούρων (?) - - -] in a building inscription on *membra disiecta* belonging to an architrave from the *scenae frons* of the theatre at Sparta, see *IG* V 1, 614, supplemented by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 210-11 fig. 20 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 849). This date does not fit the palaeography of *SEG* 11, 1950, 849 which rather resembles another building inscription from the theatre that belongs to the tetrarchic period (especially angular *omega*: W), see Woodward, *op. cit.*, 214. 218 fig. 21 no. 15b. But such a late date renders though the explanation of με' ἀπὸ Διοσκούρων problematic, cf. Woodward, *loc. cit.*, 214 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 280 n. 104.

We tend to identify Onasicrates, the father of Sex. Pompeius Eudamus **[4a]** (as Bradford), Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates **[4b]** and Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus **[4c]** (as Bradford) with the imperial high-priest Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates of **[1=3** and most probably **2]**, whom we consider Onasicrates (I). His homonymous son of **[4b]** we consider Onasicrates (II). Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus is known from **[4c]** to have been the son of Aurelia Hagion daughter of Eudamus; the identity of this Eudamus remains unknown because Eudamus is a very common name at Sparta. Hence we consider Aurelia Hagion daughter of Eudamus to have been also the mother of Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (II) and of Sex. Pompeius Eudamus, the latter of whom owing, if this genealogy is correct, his cognomen to his maternal grandfather. The identity of

the anonymous high-priest of *SEG* 11, 1950, 849 remains unknown (as Spawforth).
Most likely b. Aurelia Hagion (LAC 60), f. Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus (LAC 627), presumably f. Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (II) (LAC 631) and Sex. Pompeius Eudamus (LAC 626), cf. stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 282; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma V.

631. ΣΕΚΣΤΟΣ ΠΟΜ[ΠΗ](ΙΟΣ) ΟΝΑΣΙΚΡΑ[ΤΗΣ] (II) (ΟΝΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ [I])

IG V 1, 558, ll. 3-5 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; upper part of a shaft belonging to a presumably civic portrait-herm bearing an honorary inscription for the person, who is cited with the honorific predicates ὁ πάντα ἄριστος καὶ ἀξι(ολογώτατος), ἀσύν[κρι]τος καὶ [- - -].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 324 (1). H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4. *Contra* Bradford, *loc. cit.*, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277 n. 81 (date). 280 n. 101 distinguishes between an older imperial high-priest Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (I) mentioned in *IG* V 1, 129, 306 and 557 and this younger homonymous relative. For a comment on his father's identity and his family's genealogy in general see LAC 630.

Presumably s. Sex. Pompeius Onasicrates (I) (LAC 630) and Aurelia Hagion (LAC 60), b. Sex. Pompeius Eudamus (LAC 626), presumably b. Sex. Pompeius Gorgippus (LAC 627), cf. stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 282; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma V.

632. Π<Ο>Μ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) (?) ΠΑΝΘΗΡ

IG V 1, 140, l. 4; improved edition in *SEG* 11, 1950, 616a after a squeeze of G. Klaffenbach; ll. 1-4 re-edited by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

From the church of *Hagia Kyriaki* at the village of *Amykles*; catalogue of board of βίδεοι in the patronomate of M. Aurelius Timocles son of Timocles also known as Cleoetas. Our man is cited among the *bideoi*.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 332. Fourmont's *apographum* in *CIG* I, 1268 gives in l. 4 M-ΠΑΝΟΡ, interpreted by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 140 as Μ(ᾶρκος) [Αὐ(ρήλιος)] Πανθ(η)ρ[ίσκος], whereas the editors of *SEG*, *loc. cit.* propose to read a ligature of *pi* and *mu* and restore Π(ο)μ(πήιος) (?) Πάνθηρ rather than Π(ο)μ(πώνιος) (?) Πάνθηρ. Not to be excluded is the reading Π(όπλιος) Μ(έμμιος). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 284 dates the patronomos' term after A.D. 217. On the Spartan *synarchia* see comment LAC 8.

ΠΟΜΠ[ΗΙ(?)]ΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΚΛΗΣ: see LAC 649 *adn.*

633. ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΣ) ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) ΣΠΑΤΑΛΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 535, ll. 2-3 [3rd c. A.D. ?].

Sparta, found between the great tower and the east gate (only ll. 7-15 are existent); marble base

with an honorary inscription for the person in recognition of his generosity in his public activity and especially in his second *gymnasiarchia*; he was eponymous *patronomos* and twice gymnasiarch and held the honorific title of "eternal gymnasiarch". His statue was funded by his wife Aurelia Xeno:

Ἡ πόλις | Σέκ(στον) Πομ(πήιον) Σπάταλον | Ἀγαθοκλέους φιλο|καίσαρα καὶ φιλόπατριν, τὸν |[5] δὶς γυμνασίαρχον καὶ πα|τρονόμον καὶ αἰώνιον γυ|μνασίαρχον, τῆς τε ἐν τοῖς | ἄλλοις ἅπασιν αὐτοῦ πο|λειτεύμασιν μεγαλοπρεπεί|[10]ας καὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τῇ δευτέρᾳ γυ|μνασιαρχίᾳ, ἣν αὐτόθεν | ὑπέστη, ἀσυνκρίτου καὶ | ἀνυπερβλήτου προνο|ίας τε καὶ φιλοτειμίας, |[15] προσδε-ξαμένης τὸ ἀν|άλωμα τῆς σεμνοτάτης | καὶ πανταπρώτης γυναι|κὸς αὐτοῦ Αὐρηλίας Ξενῶς | τῆς Εὐτύχου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 381. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285 no. 19 (where by misprint "Spatalaus") dates his patronomate in the 3rd c. A.D. (presumably because of his wife's nomen). Cartledge and Spawforth, 121 comment on Sex. Pompeius Spatalus' claim to have undertaken his second term as gymnasiarch voluntarily (see ll. 10-12). For φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις see the comment LAC 157 [2-4B].

h. Aurelia Xeno (LAC 70)

634. (ΣΕΚΣΤΟΣ ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ) ΘΕΟΞΕΝΟΣ (I)

IG V 1, 587, ll. 2-3 [last quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Amyklai, now in front of the church at the Amyklaion; square marble statue base decorated with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for the daughter of this person, Pompeia Polla (LAC 613, for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of her grandchildren Ti. Claudius Aelius Pratolaus also known as Damocratidas and Claudia Damostheneia.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 198 (8). His praenomen and nomen can be postulated on the basis of his daughter's nomen which is associated with some other Θεόξενοι in Sparta. He is to be distinguished from two younger homonyms of the same family, the Sexti Pompeii Theoxenus (II) (LAC 635) and Theoxenus (III) (LAC 636), father and son, as results from an honorary inscription from the early 3rd c. A.D. (*IG* V 1, 464); those could well be the grandson and the great-grandson of (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 245 (also remarks on the date).

f. Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613), by whom f.-in-law of an Aelius, perhaps P. Aelius Alcandridas (II) (LAC 6), apparently maternal grandf. P. Aelius Damocratidas (LAC 9), cf. stemmata in Kolbe, *IG* V 1, p. 88. 131 and Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 471; improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 244 pl. 5. 246 pl. 6; Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, II and X.

635. ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΣ) ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) ΘΕΟΞΕΝΟΣ (II)

[1] *IG* V 1, 170, ll. 6-7 [after A.D. 212].

Sparta, built into in the Byzantine wall; marble stele with a catalogue of the five *synarchoi* of

Aurelius Calemerus son of Agathocles (LAC 106, for text) when he was γυναικονόμος in the patronomate of this man; here ἐπὶ πατρονό(μου) Σέκ(στου) Πομ(πηίου) Θεοξένου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 464, l. 2 [1st quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, formerly in the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*, then reused in the pavement of the church *Hagios Dimitrios* in the village of *Tseramio*; three marble fragments bearing a civic honorary inscription for Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus praising his splendour, *i.e.* his generousness, when he held the office of gymnasiarch. His statue was funded by his three children, Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus, Sex. Pompeius Menophanes and Pompeia Polla:

Ἡ πόλις | Σέκ(στον) Πομ(πήιον) Θεόξενον, | τὸν ἀξιολογώτατον | γυμνασίαρχον, |5 φιλοκαίσαρα καὶ φιλόπατριν, ἀγαθὸν | καὶ δίκαιον, ἐπὶ τῇ | τοῦ πολειτεύμα|τος λαμπρότητι· |10 προσδεξαμένων | τὸ ἀνάλωμα τῶν τέ|κνων αὐτοῦ Σέκ(στων) Πομ(πηίων) | Θεοξένου, Μηνο|φάνους, Πώλλης.

γυμνασίαρχος **[2]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[1]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[1. 2]**, ἀγαθὸς καὶ δίκαιος **[1. 2]**, ἀξιολογώτατος **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 198 (4), cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4. For the date of **[1]** see comment LAC 92; for comment on the *Marci Aurelii* before and after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, see LAC 90. Due to that date, the person, his homonymous son and his daughter have to be distinuished from Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613) and her father (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I) (LAC 634) attested in the inscription *IG* V 1, 587 ll. 2-3, which — in the light of prosopographical considerations — is to be dated to the last quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. Considering the onomastic and chronological evidence, the honorand of **[2]** might have been Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II), the grandson of (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 245-46, where see also for the chronological frame (*contra* Kolbe: 2nd half 1st c. A.D.). The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 205 *s.v. Θεόξενος* (24), following Kolbe (*IG* V 1, 464 *app. crit.*), refer to the person as Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus I [3rd c. A.D.]. For φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις in texts **[1. 2]**, see comment LAC 157 [2-4B].

f. Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (III) (LAC 636), Sex. Pompeius Menophanes (LAC 629) and Pompeia Polla (II) (LAC 614); through Menophanes grandf. (Sex.) Pompeius Aristoteles (LAC 619), very likely grands. (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I) (LAC 634) and hence nephew Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 303; improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 244 tab. 5 (Pompeii); Settipani 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and X.

636. ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΣ) ΠΟΜ(ΠΗΙΟΣ) ΘΕΟΞΕΝΟΣ (III)

[1] *IG* V 1, 464, ll. 12-13 [1st quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, formerly in the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*, then reused in the pavement of the church *Hagios Dimitrios* in the village of *Tseramio*; three marble fragments bearing a civic honorary inscription for Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II) (LAC 635 [1], for entire text). His statue was funded by his three children, among whom is this person: προσδεξαμένων | τὸ ἀνάλωμα τῶν

τέ|κνων αὐτοῦ Σέκ(στων) Πομ(πηίων) | Θεοξένου, Μηνο|φάνους, Πώλλης.

[2a] The same person is most probably meant by the patronymic of [Σέξ(τος) Πομπήι]ος Δαμαίνετος Θεοξένου in the catalogue of *hieromnemones IG* V 1, 603 + *IG* V 1, 168, l. 8 joined by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 285-88 (*SEG* 34, 1984, 308, l. 14) [after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, presumably later 2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].
[b] On the basis of **[2a]** the inscription *IG* V 1, 324, ll. 2-3, a small fragment of a victor's sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia, has been restored Σέκ(στος) Π[ομπήιος Δα]μαίνε[τος Θεοξένου (?)].

Remark: The inscription **[1]** is omitted by Bradford; for **[2a, b]** see Bradford, 198 (5); cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 213 n. 4. This person has to be identified as Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (III), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 245-46 (where also chronological comment *contra* Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 303 stemma *app. crit.* «± 90»). The editors of *LGPN* III.A, 205 *s.v. Θεόξενος* (25) follow W. Kolbe, *loc. cit.*, referring to the person as Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II) son of Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (I), but at the same time adopt the date of Spawforth [3rd c. A.D.].

s. Sex. Pompeius Theoxenus (II) (LAC 635), b. Sex. Pompeius Menophanes (LAC 629) and Pompeia Polla (II) (LAC 614); by Menophanes uncle (Sex.) Pompeius Aristoteles (LAC 619), perhaps f. Sex. Pompeius Damaenetus (LAC 622), very likely great-grands. (Sex. Pompeius) Theoxenus (I) (LAC 634) and hence great-nephew Pompeia Polla (I) (LAC 613), cf. stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 303; improved by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 244 tab. 5 (Pompeii); Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and X.

637. ΣΕ<Ξ>(ΤΟΣ) ΠΟ(ΜΠΗΙΟΣ) ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

IG V 1, 151 supplemented by B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia Suppl.* 8, 1949, 220 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 598, ll. 3-5; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1951, 104) [Antonine period?].
Mystras; fragment of a marble pillar with the end of a catalogue of *agoranomoi* in which this individual is cited as *enseitos:*

B. D. Meritt: ἔνσειτος Σέ<ξ>(τος) Πο(μπήιος) | Οὐλπιανὸς Σωσικρά|[5]της *contra* W. Kolbe: [Σύ]σσει[τοι· | Ἰούλ]ιος Σωσικρ[ά|τη]ς.

Remarks: For the person see Bradford, 396 (12). For Ulpianus cf. Solin and Salomies, 415 *s.v.* and for the suffix -ianus see comment LAC 104.

Descendant, probably s. M. Ulpius Sosicrates (LAC 711), but later adopted in Roman law by a Sex. Pompeius; very likely b. M. Valerius Ulpianus Aphthonetus (LAC 716), probably nephew M. Ulpius Aphthonetus (LAC 704), cf. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 232 n. 123 (where see also for the date) *contra* Bradford, *loc. cit.*

637a. ΠΟΜΠΩΝΙΑ ΑΡΧΙΔΑΜΙΑ

Unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*; cf. G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 434 n. 17. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [A.D. 150-160].

Found at the excavations in the stadium of the modern city of Sparta; base bearing an honorary inscription for C. Iulius Ario, a descendant of Pomponia Archidamia and C. Pomponius Alcastus. Ario's statue was erected by L. Apronius Sosinicus on behalf of the phyle of the Mesoans: Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Ἀρίωνος Εὐρυκλέους ἐξεκγόνου Πομπωνίας Ἀρχιδαμίας. Ἑστία πόλεως καὶ ἐκγόνου Γαΐου Πομπωνίου Ἀλκάστου υἱοῦ πόλεως.

Remarks: For a comment on the expressions ἔκγονος and ἔγγονος see LAC 425.
Her ἐξέκγονος (seemingly a maternal descendant) was C. Iulius Ario son of Eurycles (III) (LAC 425), who was also the ἔκγονος of C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XII.

638. ΠΟΝΠΟΝΙΑ ΚΑΛΛ<Ι>ΣΤΟΝΕΙΚΗ (II) ΑΡΙΣΤ[Ε]ΟΥ (II)

IG V 1, 602, ll. 1-3 (cf. *AnnÉpigr* 2000, 1332) [*contra IG:* early 3rd c. A.D., rather about the middle of the 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; formerly in the church of *Hagii Theodori* at *Trypi* to the northwest of Sparta; block broken into four fragments with dedication in honour of this person funded by her mother Claudia Polla daughter of Eudamus. Pomponia Callistocneice was priestess of six different cults; she was priestess for life of the most renowned goddess Artemis Orthia and the gods sharing her sanctuary and of the Moirai Lacheseis and of Aphrodite Enoplios and of Asklepios Schoenatas in Helos and of Artemis Patriotis in Pleiae and of the Dioscuri and of the contest of the most revered Dioscoureia:

Πονπωνίαν Καλλ<ι>|στονείκην Ἀριστ[έ]|ου ἱέρειαν διὰ βίου κ̣[αὶ] | διὰ γένους τῆς ἐ̣πιφ[ανε]|στάτης θεοῦ Ἀρτέμιδ[ος] | Ὀρθείας κα̣<ὶ> τῶν συνκ[α]|θειδρυμένων αὐτῇ θ[ε]|ῶν καὶ Μοιρῶν Λαχέσεων κ[αὶ] | Ἀφροδείτης Ἐνοπλίου | καὶ Ἀσκληπιοῦ Σχοινάτα ἐ[ν] | τῷ Ἕλει καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος Πα|τριώτιδος ἐν Πλείαις καὶ Δ̣[ιο]|σκούρων καὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνο[ς] | τῶν σεμν<ο>τάτων Διοσκο̣[υ]|ρείων, προσδεξαμένης τ[ὸ] | ἀνάλωμα τῆς ἀξιολογω[τά]|της καὶ σωφρονεστάτη[ς] | μητρὸς αὐτῆς Κλα(υδίας) Πώλλη̣[ς] | τῆς Εὐδάμου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 227 (2); H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 214 n. 4. The person owes her cognomen to the sister of her paternal grandfather, (Pomponia) Callistoneice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639) (see below).
For the contest of the Dioscoureia see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 286 n. 128; for cults, date: «not much before the mid-third century» see *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239. For her priesthoods and the localisation of the sanctuaries (cf. the map in Papachatzis II, 309) and the Spartan quarter named Helos in general see Cartledge and Spawforth, 137; Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 211-213 esp. ns 58-59; new suggestions by P. Marchetti, "Le «Dromos» au cœur de l'agora de Sparte. Les dieux protecteurs de l'éducation en pays dorien. Points de vue nouveaux", *Kernos* 9, 1996, 157 n. 10-160.

d. C. Pomponius Aristeas (II) also known as Pericles (LAC 644) and Claudia Polla (LAC 228), paternal grandd. Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647) and maternal grandd. Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290) and Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219), maternal niece Claudia Damostheneia (II) (LAC 218) and the late Claudia Tyrannis (she was already

dead at her birth) (LAC 232) and Ti. Claudius Pratolaus (III) also known as Damocratidas (LAC 315), through whom perhaps first cousin of Claudius Alcandridas (LAC 255) and Claudia Elpis also known as Callistoneice (LAC 221), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii), 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) and Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and XI.

639. (ΠΟΝΠΩΝΙΑ) ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΟΝ̣ΕΙΚΗ (I) Η ΚΑΙ ΑΡΕΤΗ

Two duplicates **[A. B]** of a civic honorary inscription [*ca.* A.D. 223] for C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646 [2A. B], for texts), who was repaid for the public favours done especially as *agoranomos* by twelve public statues; seven of them were funded by the person, being the honorand's daughter, together with her mother and brother:

[A] *IG* V 1, 547, ll. 7-8.

Built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* near Sparta at the mill of *Matala*; marble plaque; here Καλ̣λιστονείκης τῆς καὶ Ἀρ̣έτης referred to as ἀξιολογωτάτη.

[B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57, ll. 7-8 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 798); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239 n. 137 and pl. 21b.

Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the front side (face A) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base; here Καλλιστογείκης τῆς καὶ Ἀρ̣έτης referred to as ἀξιολογωτάτη.

Remarks: Bradford, 227 (4) and *LGPN* III.A, 234 *s.v.* *Καλλιστονίκη* (4) regard her as Pomponia. For the other inscription on the opposite side (face F) of the same block as **[B]** as well as for the date of **[A. B]** and various prosopographical remarks see LAC 646 [2A. B].

d. C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646) and Memmia Longina (LAC 541), maternal grandd. P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577) and Claudia Longina (LAC 224), sister Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647), through whom aunt C. Pomponius Aristeas (II) also known as Pericles (LAC 644), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii); Settipani,496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XI.

Π(Ο)Μ(- - -) (?) ΠΑΝΘΗΡ: see LAC 632.

639a. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ (II) ΠΟΜΠΩΝΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ (I) ΥΙΟΣ

Unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [77/6 B.C.].

Found at *Vachos* in the region of Gytheion; decree of the polis of Gytheion in honour of Sextus Titius son of Sextus (*LAC 697a); Titius was introduced as *patron* of the city by the person discussed here, who was *proxenos* of Gytheion.

Remarks: This individual has the status of an *ingenuus*, but his name recalls M. Pomponius

Hiero, *libertus* of Marcus, one of the κομπεταλιασταί (guild of freedmen and slaves celebrating the *Compitalia* in honour of the *Lares Compitales* at the cross-roads) of Delos attested in the early 1st c. B.C. in an inscription on a marble base from the so-called Agora of *kompetaliastai* that extends to the southeast of the ancient harbour of Delos; five *kompetaliastai* are listed: ll. 2-4: Ἀπολλώνιος [- - -] | *vac.* Λευκίου *vac.* | Μάαρκος Πομπώνιος | *vac.* Μαάρκου Ἵέρων *vac.*, see P. Jouguet, "Fouilles du port de Délos", *BCH* 23, 1899, 63-64 no. 11. The person in question has taken on the praenomen of his *patronus*, *i.e.* Marcus, his original name Hiero has become his cognomen after his manumission, cf. J. Hatzfeld, "Les italiens résidant a Délos mentionés dans les inscriptions de l'île", *BCH* 36, 1912, 69 *s.v. Pomponii* no. 2.

s. Marcus (I) (LAC 530)

640. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΠΟΜΠΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΓΙΣ ΑΛΚΑΣΤΟΥ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 71a col. II, l. 14 [about A.D. 150].

Sparta, found between the theatre and the south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. II providing a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Callicrates (son of Callicrates) son of Aristocles (on the same stone as text **[2A]**); among the *nomophylakes* is cited a certain Euporus (son of Euporus), who was *kasen* to our man: Εὔπορος (Εὐπόρου) Πο(μπωνίῳ) Ἄγιδι κάσεν.

He is also mentioned in two exact duplicates **[2A, B]** of a catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Agetoridas [about A.D. 150]:

[2A] *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, ll. 50-51.

Sparta, found between the theatre and the south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, col. III containing also the catalogue in question (on the same stone as text **[1]**): here Γά(ιος) Πομπώνιος Ἄγις κ(αὶ) γρ(αμματο)φύλαξ [καὶ] ἀγωνοθέτη[ς] Καισαρείων [καὶ] Εὐρυκλείων.

[2B] *IG* V 1, 86, ll. 28-29 (*apographum ap. IG* V 1, 53B, ll. 28-29) [about A.D. 150].

Sparta; block inscribed on two adjacent sides, the inscription in question being on face B; here cited as Γά(ιος) Πωνπόνιος Ἄγις καὶ γρα(μματο)φύ(λαξ) καὶ ἀγωνοθέτης Κα<ι>σαρείων [καὶ] Εὐρυκλείων.

[3] *IG* V 1, 494, ll. 2-3 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont between the great tower and the east gate; marble base with civic honorary inscription for the person discussed here, especially in recognition of his excellent exercise of the office of gymnasiarch. His statue was funded by his brother's son, C. Pomponius Alcastus:

Ἁ πόλις | Γά(ιον) Πομπώ(νιον) Ἄγιν Ἀλ|κάστου τά τε ἄλ|λα καλῶς πεπο|⁵λειτευμένον καὶ | γυμνασιαρχοῦντα | λαμπρῶς· προσ|δεξαμένου τὸ ἀνά|λωμα Γα(ΐου) Πομπω(νίου) Ἀλκά|¹⁰στου τοῦ ἀδελφιδοῦ.

(βοαγός) **[1]**, νομοφύλαξ **[2A, B]**, γυμνασίαρχος **[3]**, καὶ γραμματοφύλαξ καὶ ἀγωνοθέτης of the festivals of Caesarea and Euryclea **[2A, B]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 17 (2); cf. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 214 n. 3. Chrimes,

Ancient Sparta, 467 assigns the patronomate of Callicrates of **[1]** to *ca.* A.D. 160/61, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 197 n. 18. In text **[1]** the gentilicium of the person is atypically abbreviated Πο(μπώνιος).

For the introduction of new contests and festivals, as the Caesarea and Euryclea of **[2A, B]** see Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 199 n. 72, 200 n. 76.

s. C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641), b. C. Pomponius Aristeas (I) (LAC 643), uncle C. Pomponius Alcastus (II) (LAC 642), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 242 pl. 4 (Pomponii) with Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 116, p. 131; Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and XI.

641. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΠΟΜΠΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΛΚΑΣΤΟΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 59, l. 9; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 225 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 521a and 548) [late Hadrianic].

Sparta, formerly at the great tower situated at the east area of the town; square block with catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of [Γα(ΐου) Ἰου(λίου) Μενίσκου]; among the latter is cited our man who was high-priest of the imperial cult and bore the honorific title "son of the city": [Γά(ιος) Π]ομπώνιος Ἄλκαστος ἀρχιε[ρεὺς τῶν | Σεβ(αστῶν)], φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις, | [υἱὸς] πόλεος *(sic)*.

He is also mentioned in a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* **[2A]** and a fragmentary duplicate of the catalogue of just the ephors **[2B]** dating to the patronomate of Damocles (son of Damocles) [late Hadrianic - early Antonine]:

[2A] *IG* V 1, 65, l. 3.

Sparta, block discovered «in the foundations of the south wall at the tower»; our man is listed among the ephors:

Γά(ιος) Πομπ<ώ>νιος Ἄλκαστος, | ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ βίου τῶν Σε|βαστῶν, φιλόκαισαρ, φιλό|[5]πατρις, υἱὸς πόλεως, εἰ|ληφὼς τὰς τῆς ἀριστοπο|λειτείας τειμὰς κατὰ τὸν | νόμον.

[2B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 13, 2 (K) with facsimile and p. 18; cf. *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 523, l. 4).

Sparta, on a block from the orchestra drain of the theatre; our person is cited among the ephors:

Γά(ιος) Πομπ[ώ]νιος Ἄλκαστος, ἀρχιε|[5][ρεὺς διὰ βίου τῶν Σεβασ]τῶν, [φιλόκαι|σαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις, υἱὸ]ς π[όλεως (?)].

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 242-43 no. 33, ph. (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 22; *SEG* 11, 1950, 780, ll. 2-3) [late Hadrianic - early Antonine].

Sparta, in front of the theatre; civic honorary inscription for the person on a statue base inscribed on two adjacent sides (for the other text see LAC 33 [1]):

Ἁ πόλις | Γ[ά(ιον)] Πομπώνιον Ἄ[λκα]|στον, ἀρχιερέα τῶ[ν] | Σεβαστῶν διὰ βίου, [φι|[5]λ]οκαίσαρα, φιλόπ<α>τρ[ιν, | υἱ]ὸν πόλεως, εἰληφ[ό|τα τὰς τῆ]ς ἀριστοπο[λ|ιτείας τι]μὰς κατὰ τὸν | [ν]όμον.

[4] Unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*; cf. G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93,

1998, 434 n. 17. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [A.D. 150-160].
Found at the excavations in the stadium of the modern city of Sparta; base bearing an honorary inscription for C. Iulius Ario, a descendant of Pomponia Archidamia and C. Pomponius Alcastus. Ario's statue was erected by L. Apronius Sosinicus on behalf of the phyle of the Mesoans; here Γαΐου Ἰουλίου Ἀρίωνος Εὐρυκλέους ἐξεκγόνου Πομπωνίας Ἀρχιδαμίας, Ἑστία πόλεως καὶ ἐκγόνου Γαΐου Πομπωνίου Ἀλκάστου υἱοῦ πόλεως.

[5a] Furthermore, he is to be identified with Ἀλκάστου, the father of the honorand C. Pomponius Agis in *IG* V 1, 494, ll. 2-3 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].
[b] He is also designated by the patronymic of C. Pomponius Aristeas (I) (LAC 643 [2], for text) in the agonistic inscription *IG* V 1, 681; ll. 2-4 emended convincingly by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 256 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 843, ll. 4-5 and *add.* 843) [beginning of Antonine period]: [Γαΐου Πομπω]νίου Ἀρισ[τέα τοῦ Ἀλκάστου] and
[c] by the patronymic of C. Pomponius Aristeas (I) (LAC 643 [1]) in the honorary inscription *IG* V 1, 495, l. 2 [early Antonine]: [Γά(ιον) Π]ομπώνιον Ἀριστέαν Ἀλκάστου.
[d] As emerges from a career inscription published by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166 B 8, comment p. 186 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 495, l. 1) [(shortly after?) A.D. 150], Chares (son of Chares) was *kasen* to an Alcastus, who is very probably also identical with C. Pomponius Alcastus discussed in this lemma: Χάρης (Χάρητος) Ἀλκάστῳ κάσεν.

(Probably βοαγός) **[5d]**, πρέσβυ[ς] νομοφυλάκων **[1]**, ephor **[2A-B]**, ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν **[1]**, ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ βίου τῶν Σεβαστῶν **[2A-B. 3]**, φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[1-3]**; υἱὸς πόλεως **[1-4]**, εἰληφὼς τὰς τῆς ἀριστοπολειτείας τειμὰς κατὰ τὸν νόμον **[2A. (2 B?). 3]**

Remarks: *Contra* Bradford, 27 (3). 28 (4), A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277-78 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 242 pl. 4 distinguishes between this person and a later homonym, Pomponius Alcastus (II) (LAC 642); see also R. Hanslik, *RE* XXI 2 (1952) 2335, *s.v. Pomponius* [34]. According to H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 214 ns 3. 6-8 **[1]** seems to mark the first appearance of this nomen gentile in Laconia [ca. A.D. 136-38]. For the derivation of the gentilicium *Pomponius* at Sparta see Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 144 n. 594 *contra* Box, *op. cit.*, ns 9-12, who proposes that it might go back to a *procurator Achaiae* under Trajan named A. Pomponius Augurinus T. Prifernius Paetus (*LAC 645) (cf. R. Hanslik, *RE* XXI 2 (1952) 2335, *s.v. Pomponius* [35]), especially because a statue base in his honour was discovered at Sparta (cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 209 no. 7).

For his attainment of the (hereditary) high-priesthood of the imperial cult, which under Hadrian had been held by C. Iulius Eurycles (II) Herculanus (*LAC 462 [3. 8. 9]), the last prominent member of the Spartan Euryclids, see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 203. In Spartan epigraphy imperial high-priests are sometimes attested with the honorific title υἱὸς πόλεως, as Alcastus in texts **[1-4]**, or with similar ones, cf. LAC 147 and LAC 170 [1-3] and see comment LAC 461. For φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις in texts **[1. 2A. (B)]**, see comment LAC 7 [2]. For *aristopoliteia* mentioned in texts **[2A. (2 B?). 3]**, see comment LAC 361 [3]. For the eponymous *patronomos* of **[1]** see LAC 481. In **[2A]** the lost indication of the dating official has been restored by analogy with **[2B]**. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 and 468 assigns the

patronomate of Damocles (II) in **[2A-B]** to *ca.* A.D. 131/32, which, on the basis of the evidence presented in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277-78 no. 2, is too early. For a comment on the expressions ἔκγονος and ἔγγονος in **[4]** see LAC 425. Chares (son of Chares) of text **[5d]** is known from *IG* V 1, 62a, l. 4 to have been ephor in the patronomate of Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes, eponymous *patronomos* at Sparta in late Hadrianic time; this *terminus* fits C. Pomponius Alcastus (I).

Chronologically it is very probable that our C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) has also to be identified with the father of the Lacedaemonian Sex. Pomponius Hilarianus, who is attested only outside Laconia, in *IG* IV 1279, a private dedication to the Dioscuri from Epidauros dating to the 2nd c. A.D.: Σέκ(στος) Πομ(πώνιος) Ἱλαριανός Ἀλκάστου Λακεδαιμόνιος (ARG 214).

f. C. Pomponius Agis (LAC 640) and C. Pomponius Aristeas (I) (LAC 643), through whom grandf. C. Pomponius Alcastus (II) (LAC 642); his ἔκγονος (apparently a maternal descendant) was C. Iulius Ario (LAC 425), who was also ἐξέκγονος of Pomponia Archidamia (LAC 637a); most probably also f. Sex. Pomponius Hilarianus (ARG 214) cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 116, *app. crit.* and p. 131; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) and Settipani, 496 [born *ca.* in A.D. 100 and died *ca.* after 161]); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, XI and XII.

642. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΠΟΜΠΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΛΚΑΣΤΟΣ (II)

[1] *IG* V 1, 37a, l. 5 (*AnnÉpigr* 1908, 2) [early in the reign of Antoninus Pius].

Sparta, walled into the Byzantine city wall; large marble block with the careers of several Spartan officials among whom is Philocrates son of Onesiphorus. The text reports that the latter was among other things [ambassador (?)] to Pannonia to Lucius Caesar together with his friend Pomponius Alcastus: [πρεσβευτὴς εἰς - - - (?)] |[5] καὶ εἰς Παννονίαν μετὰ τοῦ φίλου Πο(μπωνίου) Ἀλκάστου [φιλ]οκαίσαρος καὶ φιλοπάτριδος, ὑοῦ πόλεως, πρὸς Λούκιον | Καίσαρα.

[2] *IG* V 1, 116, l. 14 [after A.D. 166].

Copied by Fourmont in the village *Tseramio*; marble block with part of catalogue of *gerontes*; here [Πο]μπ<ώ>νιος (*in apographo*: - - -ΜΠΟΝΙΟΣ) Ἄλκαστος.

[3] *IG* V 1, 494, ll. 9-10 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont between the great tower and the east gate; marble base with civic honorary inscription for C. Pomponius Agis son of Alcastus (LAC 640 [3], for text), whose statue was funded by the son of Agis' brother: Γα(ίου) Πομπω(νίου) Ἀλκάστου τοῦ ἀδελφιδοῦ.

[4a] He is most probably also meant by the eponymous *patronomos* Ἀλκάστου of *IG* V 1, 32A, l. 16, in whose term Agathocles son of Stephanus was γρα(μματεὺς) βουλᾶς [about A.D. 135].

[b] Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 35b, following A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 15, 1909, 77. 82, restores [ἐπὶ Γα(ΐου) Πομπω]νίου Ἀλ[κάστου - - -] on a tiny fragment of a large statue base bearing apparently a career inscription.

[c] He seems to be also attested in *IG* V 1, 128, l. 3 (emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43,

1948, 240 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 597) [*ca.* A.D. 140]), a catalogue of ἀγορανόμοι dating to the patronomate of [᾿Αλκ]άστου.

[d] The same individual seems to be mentioned in the dedication to Artemis Orthia *IG* V 1, 289, l. 6 as eponymous *patronomos* dating the victory of Eudocimus son of Damocrates also known as Aristeidas [*ca.* A.D. 140]: ἐπὶ ᾿Αλκάστω; for date and linguistic comment, cf. Bourguet, 122-24 no. 38.

According to Settipani, 495 n. 5 the same person is perhaps to be recognized in Alcastus, son of Memmia Xenocratia daughter of Deximachus, and simultaneously (half?)-brother of Callisto[- - -] and Etymocledeia appearing in two duplicates **[e.A-B]** of a civic honorary inscription for Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542 [1A], for text). In a third, mutilated copy (*IG* V 1, 584 = *SEG* 11, 1950, 812 *add.*) the names of the individuals who funded the monument are lost [all late Antonine]:

[e.A] J. M. Cook - R. V. Nicholls, *ABSA* 45, 1950, 278-80 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1952, 60a); cf. M. N. Tod, *ABSA* 47, 1952, 122 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 812 and *add. et corr.* 812a, ll. 14-15); A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985 206 (cf. *SEG* 35, 1985, 317); completed by *E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 4, 1986, 68-69 no. 6, l. 14 and pl. 9, fig. 4 (*SEG* 36, 1986, 353): here ᾿Αλκάστου.

[e.B] *IG* V 1, 604, l. 4; the inscription should be emended according to **[4e.A]** (*SEG* 11, 1950, 817 and *add. et corr.* 817): here ᾿Αλκάστου.

[πρεσβευτὴς εἰς - - - (?)] καὶ εἰς Παννονίαν ... πρὸς Λούκιον Καίσαρα **[1]**, eponymous *patronomos* **[4a-d]**, ἔν[σιτ]ος **[2]**; υἱὸς πόλεως **[1]**; [φιλ]όκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[1]**

Remarks: H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 214 n. 3. *Contra* Bradford, 27 (3), A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 277-78 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 242 pl. 4 distinguishes him from C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641); see also R. Hanslik, *RE* XXI 2 (1952) 2335, *s.v. Pomponius* [34], who refers only text **[3]** to C. Pomponius Alcastus (II).

Contra A. v. Premerstein, *Klio* 11, 1911, 362, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 278 n. 88 tended to identify the Alcastus of **[2]** with C. Pomponius Alcastus (II) [whom by then he considered to be the nephew of C. Pomponius Alcastus (I)] rather than with C. Pomponius Alcastus (I). Rejecting his first identification, A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 242 tab. 4 identifies this person with the grandson of C. Pomponius Alcastus (I). If Alcastus in **[4eA-B]** is indeed identical with C. Pomponius Alcastus (II), a marriage among Memmia Xenocratia and C. Pomponius Aristeas (I) must be postulated, as proposed by Settipani, 495 n. 5. 496.

The inscription **[1]** refers to the legation of Philocrates son of Onesiphorus to L. Ceionius Commodus Verus in A.D. 137. For Alcastus' titles φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις in **[1]** see comment of LAC 157 [2-4B]. For the date of **[2]** see LAC 335. For the date of **[4a]** see *LAC 270 [6a]. For the date of **[4c]** see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 240 n. 4.

s. C. Pomponius Aristeas (I) (LAC 643) and most probably Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542), grands. C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641), paternal nephew C. Pomponius Agis (LAC 640), most probably half-brother Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) with Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 116, p. 131 and Settipani, 496 [born *ca.* in A.D. 155]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and XI.

643. [ΓΑΙΟΣ Π]ΟΜΠΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ (I) ΑΛΚΑΣΤΟΥ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 495, l. 2; different readings for ll. 6-7 have been proposed by Ph. Le Bas, *RA* 1, 1844, 715, 41 and A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 252, *aliter* E. Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 144 n. 594 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1941, 60; *SEG* 11, 1950, 788) and for l. 5 by Cartledge and Spawforth, 258 n. 13 (cf. *SEG* 40, 1990, 346) [early Antonine].

Found at *Mystras* in a private house; fragmentary civic honorary inscription for the person:

Kolbe: Ἡ πόλις | [Γά(ιον) Π]ομπώνιον Ἀριστέαν Ἀλκάστου | [Ἡρα]κλείδην καὶ Διοσκουρίδην, βοαγόν, | [διαβ]έτην, ἀποδέκτην, ἐπιμελητὴν |[5] [τῶν θεματικῶ]ν χρημάτων, ἀγωνοθέτ[ην, | ἐπίτροπον Αὐτοκράτο]ρο[ς Τ.] Ἀντωνείνου | [- - -]ΓΙΠ.

Cartledge and Spawforth l. 5: [τῶν σιτωνικῶ]ν χρημάτων.

Groag ll. 6-7: [τιμηθέντα ὑπὸ Αὐτοκράτο]ρο[ς Τ.] Ἀντωνείνου | [Σεβαστοῦ] ἵπ[πῳ δημοσίῳ].

Woodward l. 6: [ἐπίτροπον Καίσα]ρο[ς]τ Ἀντωνείνου | [Σεβαστοῦ].

Le Bas ll. 7-8: [προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωμα Γορ|γίπ|[που]; for the reading of the inscription see also below.

[2] *IG* V 1, 681; ll. 2-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 256 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 843 and *add.* 843) [beginning of Antonine period].

Mystras, at the fortress; catalogue of a victorious team of *sphaireis* of the Cynosurean *oba* in which our man is attested as its *diabetes:*

[- - -, βιδέου δὲ | Ἀφροδ]εισίου [τοῦ - - - | - - -], διαβέτε[ος δὲ Γαΐου | Πομπω]νίου Ἀρισ[τέα τοῦ Ἀλ|κάστου]· σφαιρεῖς Κ[ονοουρ|[5]ρέων οἱ] νεικάσα[ντες τὰς | ὠβὰς ἀνέ]φετροι, [ὧν πρέσ|βυς - - -]ος Ἀτ[- - -].

βοαγός **[1]**, διαβέτης **[1. 2]**, ἀποδέκτης (official in charge of public financial matters), ἐπιμελητὴς [τῶν σιτωνικῶ]ν χρημάτων (with Cartledge and Spawforth, 258 n. 13: «supervisor of the grain-buying fund»), ἀγωνοθέ[της — perhaps instead of ἐπίτροπον name of an agonistic festival such as Οὐρανίων — Αὐτοκράτο]ρο[ς Τ. (?) Ἀντωνείνου | [Σεβαστοῦ] **[1]**; patronymic titles: [Ἡρα]κλείδης καὶ Διοσκουρίδης **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 47 (2); cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 214 n. 3. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 241 n. 141 and A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 91 n. 23 date the person's activity under Pius. The claim of descent from Heracles and the Dioscuri in text **[1]** points to hereditary priesthoods of these deities within this family of *Pomponii*, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire; some notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 232 n. 30.

According to Spawforth - Walker, *loc. cit.* the same person might be meant by Ἀριστέος, whose *synephebos* was Spendo (son of Spendo), as appears from the latter's career inscription *IG* V 1, 47, ll. 1-2 from *Mystras;* this identification is not suggested by Bradford, 48 (2) and in *LGPN* III.A, 58 *s.v.* Ἀριστεύς (26) [mid-2nd c. A.D. (?)].

s. C. Pomponius Alcastus (I) (LAC 641), b. C. Pomponius Agis (LAC 640), f. C. Pomponius Alcastus (II) (LAC 642) and hence husband Memmia Xenocratia (LAC 542) [according to Settipani, 495 n. 5. 496], cf. stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) with Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 116, p. 131; Settipani,496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I and XI.

644. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΠΟΜ(ΠΩΝΙΟΣ) ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ (II) Ο ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΚΛΗΣ ΠΑΝΘΑΛΟΥΣ (II)

[1] A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239-43, pl. 22b (*SEG* 35, 1985, 337, ll. 7-9. *AnnÉpigr* 1985, 780) [*ca.* A.D. 240].

Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the back side (face F) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base an apparently posthumous civic honorary inscription for Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232, for text) erected at the expense of our man, who was her husband; here Γαΐου Πομ(πωνίου) Ἀριστέα τοῦ καὶ Περικλέους τοῦ Πανθάλους.

[2] In all probability the same person is meant by the patronymic Ἀριστ[έ]ου in *IG* V 1, 602, ll. 2-3 [about mid-3rd c. A.D.], a dedication to Aristeas' daughter Pomponia Callistoneice (II) (LAC 638, for text) by her mother Claudia Polla daughter of Eudamus.

Remarks: By a misinterpretation of the patronymic in **[2]** and the name Aristeas in *IG* V 1, 547 (where Πομπώ(νιον) Πανθά[λη] Διογένη Ἀριστέα) Bradford, 48 (6) (= only **[2]**) regards the individual in **[2]** as father of C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas and Pomponia Callistoneice. This is reasonably rejected on chronological grounds by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 243 n. 143; Spawforth identifies the Aristeas of **[2]** with **[1]** and considers his father to be C. Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles. The other inscription on the front side (face A) of the same block as text **[1]** is an honorary inscription for C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646 [2B]) discussed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57 and dated due to palaeographical and prosopographical considerations by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239-42 «to about 223». Spawforth argues that C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas must be identified with the paternal grandfather of C. Pomponius Aristeas also known as Pericles; the latter had evidently ordered the reuse of the statue base which had belonged to a statue group of his, by then, certainly already deceased grandfather. However, the top side (face C) does not show any signs of having accomodated a statue of Claudia Tyrannis.

Settipani, 495 n. 5. 496 in his turn considers the person of this lemma as the brother rather than the son of C. Pomponius Panthales also known as Aristocles son of Panthales, both sons of C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas and suggests that he was born about A.D. 200.

It cannot be excluded that this Aristeas also known as Pericles was a younger relative of [nomen missing] Pericles, the foster-father of Claudia Damostheneia (I) daughter of Pratolaus (LAC 219) attested in *IG* V 1, 608 [*ca.* A.D. 210]: προσδεξαμένου | [τὸ ἀνάλω]μα τοῦ θρέψαντος αὐ|¹⁵[τὴν - *max.* 11-] Περικλέους [Bradford, 343 (7)].

s. C. Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647), grands. C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646), most probably h. of two sisters, Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232) and then (?) Claudia Polla (LAC 228), through them s.-in-law Ti. Claudius Eudamus (LAC 290) and Claudia Damostheneia (I) (LAC 219); through Claudia Polla f. Pomponia Callistoneice (II) (LAC 638), cf. stemmata A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80,

1985, 225 tab. 3 (Claudii). 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii) *contra* Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VI and XI.

*645. [ΠΟ]ṂΠΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΥ[ΓΟ]ỴṚΕΙΝΟΣ ΠΡΕΙ[ΦΕΡ]ṆΙΟΣ ΠΑΙΤΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 209-10 no. 7 with facsimile (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 17; *SEG* 11, 1950, 778, ll. 2-4) [after A.D. 104].

Sparta; five fragments of a statue base with a civic honorary inscription for this person as *procurator Augusti* in recognition of his sense of justice and benevolence towards the polis of Sparta:

Ἁ πόλις | [Πο]μπώνιον Αὐ|[γο]ụρεῖνον Πρει|[φέρ]νιον Παῖτον, |^{5} [ἐ]π<ι>τροπον Σε|[βαστοῦ, δικ]αιο|[σύνης κ]αὶ εὐ|[νοίας χ]άριν τ[ᾶς | εἰς αὐ]τάν.

Remarks: His full onomastic formula A. Pomponius C. f. Quir(ina) Augurinus T. Prifernius Paetus is testified in an honorary inscription for him from Corinth (*Corinth* VIII, 3, 134, see *COR 487). As is clear also from an honorary inscription on a stele from Argos which, due to the titulature of the Emperor Trajan mentioned there, cannot be dated earlier than A.D. 104 (*ARG 213, with a detailed comment on his complicated onomastic formula), the person was *procurator Augusti provinciae Achaiae* in or after A.D. 104; for this office and the *cursus* of this magistrate in general, see Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 143-44 [*proc. Aug.* after A.D. 102]; R. Hanslik, *RE* XXI 2 (1952) 2335, *s.v. Pomponius* [35]; Pflaum, *Carrières*, 167-68, no. 72 [2]; D. Henning, *Gnomon* 52, 1980, 348 (on the problematic identification of an Aulus (?) Prifernius Augurinus attested in *P Oxy.* vol. 46 with the individual discussed here; Devijver, P 72, pp. 659-60; *PIR*^{2} P 935 (2), where the date of his appointment as *proc. Aug.* is rediscussed; E. Dabrowa, *Legio X Fretensis. A prosopographical study of its officers (I-III c. A.D.)*, Historia Einzelschriften 66 (Stuttgart 1993) 70-71, no. 8 with corrections as to his career.

Elder kinsman of T. Prifernius Sex. f. Quir(ina) Paetus Rosianus Geminus Laecanius Bassus (Thomasson I, 193 no. 29, *PIR*^{2} P 938 and stemma on p. 393), proconsul of Achaia under Hadrian (cf. Rizakis, *Achaïe* II, 118-19 no. 35 and *ACH 198).

646. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΠΟΜΠΩ(ΝΙΟΣ) ΠΑΝΘΑΛΗΣ (I) ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 546, ll. 5-6; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 152 [Severus/Caracalla].

Sparta; found near the south tower; civic honorary inscription for the *procurator* of the emperors, Aurelius Alpheius (*LAC 88, for text), in gratitude for the favour done to Lacedaemon, *i.e.* the polis of Sparta. His statue was funded by Γαΐου Πομ(πωνίου) Πανθάλους Διογένους Ἀριστέα.

Two duplicates **[2A. B]** of a civic honorary inscription [*ca.* A.D. 223] for C. Pomponius Panthales Diogenes Aristeas, in praise of excellence throughout his life and in particular of the unsurpassed generosity in his agoranomate and of the lavishness of the toils he had taken upon himself in that office and in all employment. He was repaid by a total of twelve public statues, seven of which were funded by his two children and his wife; three more were paid for by his

parents-in-law and his brother-in-law; finally two other statues were erected at the expense of M. Aurelius Neicephorus son of Philonidas and M. Aurelius Alcisthenes son of Euelpistus, two Spartan officials of outstanding merit:

[2A] *IG* V 1, 547, l. 2: built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* near Sparta at the mill of *Matala;* marble block:

Ἡ πόλις | Πομπώ(νιον) Πανθά[λ]η Διογένη Ἀριστέα ἐπί τε τῇ ἄλλῃ τοῦ βίου | παντὸς ἀρετῇ καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ τῆς ἀγορανομίας ἀνυπερβλήτῳ | μεγαλοψυχίᾳ καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ καμάτων καὶ πάσης ἐπιμε|5λείας παρρησίᾳ, προσ[δεξαμέ]νων τὸ ἀνάλωμα τῶν μὲν | ἑπτὰ ἀνδριάντων τῶ[ν ἀ]ξιολογωτάτων παίδων αὐτοῦ | Πομ(π)ω(νίου) Πανθάλους τοῦ καὶ Ἀριστοκλέους καὶ Καλλιστο|νείκης τῆς καὶ Ἀρέτης καὶ τῆς ἀξιολογωτάτης γυναι|κὸς αὐτοῦ Μεμ(μίας) Λονγείνη[ς] τῆς Ἀριστοκλέους |—| τῶν δὲ |10 τριῶν ἀνδριάντων τοῦ πανταπρώτου Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Πρατολάο[υ] | τοῦ καὶ Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ Δαμάρους ἀριστοπολιτευ-το[ῦ] | τοῦ πενθεροῦ καὶ τῆς ἀξιολογωτάτης Κλαυ(δίας) Λονγείνης | τῆς Ἀριστοτέλους τῆς πενθερᾶς καὶ Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Δαμάρους τοῦ Ἀριστοκλέους |—| τῶν δὲ δύο ἀνδριά-ντων Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ[ηλίου] |15 Νεικηφόρου τοῦ Φιλωνίδα φιλοκαίσαρος καὶ φιλοπά|τριδος |—| αἰωνίου ἀγορανόμου |—| αἰωνίου γυμνασιάρχο[υ] | καὶ Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀλκι-σθένους τοῦ Εὐελπίστου προστά|του πόλεως.

[2B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57, l. 2 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 798); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239 n. 137 and pl. 21b.
Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the front side (face A) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base:

Ἡ πόλις | Γά(ιον) Πομπώ(νιον) Πανθάλη Διογένη Ἀριστέα ἐπί τε τῇ ἄλλῃ το[ῦ] | βίου παντὸς ἀρετῇ καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ τῆς ἀγορανομίας ἀνυπερ|βλήτῳ μεγαλοψυχίᾳ καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ καμάτων καὶ πάσης ἐπιμε|5λείας παρρησίᾳ, |—| προσδεξαμένων τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῶν μὲν ἑπτὰ ἀνδριάντων τῶν ἀξιολογωτάτων παίδων | αὐτοῦ Πομπω(νίου) Πανθάλους τοῦ καὶ Ἀρι-στοκλέους καὶ Καλ|λιστονείκης τῆς καὶ Ἀρέτης |—| καὶ τῆς ἀξιολογωτάτης γυ|ναικὸς αὐτοῦ Μεμ(μίας) Λονγείνης τῆς Ἀριστοτέλους |—| τῶν |10 δὲ τριῶν ἀνδριάντων τοῦ πανταπρώ-του Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) | Πρατολάου τοῦ καὶ Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ Δαμάρους ἀρι|στοπολι-τευτοῦ τοῦ πενθεροῦ καὶ τῆς ἀξιολογω|τάτης Κλαυ(δίας) Λονγείνης τῆς Ἀριστοκλέους τῆς πενθε|ρᾶς καὶ Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Δαμάρους τοῦ Ἀριστοκλέους |—| τῶν δὲ |15 δύο ἀνδριάντων Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Νεικηφόρου τοῦ Φιλωνίδα | φιλοκαίσαρος καὶ φιλοπά-τριδος αἰωνίου ἀγορανόμο̣[υ] | αἰωνίου γυμνασιάρχου καὶ Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀλκισθέ-νους τοῦ | Εὐελπίστου προστάτου πόλεως.

[3] *IG* V 1, 684, ll. 2-4; the first line emended by *A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (*SEG* 11, 1950, *add. et corr.* 844b) [after A.D. 212].
Sparta, at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*; square stele with catalogue of the victorious *sphaireis* of the ward of Kynosoura, who defeated the other wards and whose *diabetes* this person was: ll. 1-7: [- - - διαβέτεος δὲ] | Γαΐου Π[ομπωνίου Παν]|θάλους [Διογένου Ἀρι]|στέα |—| σφ[αιρεῖς Κονοου]|5ρέων ο[ἱ νικήσαντες] | τὰς ὠβάς, [ὧν] | πρέσβυς ...

agoranomos **[2A, B]**, [διαβέτης] **[3]**; ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτῶν **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 331-32 (2); cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 214 n. 3. The date of **[1]** follows from the mention (ll. 3 and 6-7) of more than one emperor which points to a co-reign, most probably that of Septimius Severus and Caracalla. According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 272 n. 51. 273. 279. 284 n. 116; *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239. 241-43 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 120-21. 158 n. 19 his agoranomate **[2A. B]** fell in *ca.* A.D. 223. The extraordinarily high number of statue dedications attested in **[2A. B]** is only understandable with regard to the remarkable public favours of this notability. The other inscription on the opposite side (face F) of the same block as **[2B]** is a civic honorary inscription for Claudia Tyrannis erected at the expense of her husband, C. Pomponius Aristeas (II) also known as Pericles son of Panthales (II) (LAC 644 [1]), the grandson of the person of this lemma (see below).

Against usual practice the titles φιλόκαισαρ and φιλόπατρις are not attested in text **[1]** in connection with the function of the high-priest of the imperial cult, see comment of LAC 7 [2]. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 196 (with date) on the basis of the canonical sequence of functions in such inscriptions has convincingly suggested to restore at the beginning of **[3]** [διαβέτεος δὲ] instead of [ἐπὶ πατρονόμου], assuming that the names of the eponymous *patronomos* and the *bideos* are missing. For the date of text **[3]** see comment LAC 130.

h. Memmia Longina (LAC 541), through whom s.-in-law P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577) and Claudia Longina (LAC 224) and b.-in-law P. Memmius Damares (II) (LAC 557), f. Pomponius Panthales (II) also known as Aristocles (LAC 647) and (Pomponia) Callistonice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639), through Panthales (II) grandf. C. Pomponius Aristeas (II) also known as Pericles (LAC 644), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii); Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XI.

647. ΠΟΜ(Π)Ω(ΝΙΟΣ) ΠΑΝΘΑΛΗΣ (ΙΙ) Ο ΚΑΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ

Two duplicates **[A. B]** of a civic honorary inscription [*ca.* A.D. 223] for C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646 [2A. B], for text), who was repaid for the public favours done especially as *agoranomos* by twelve public statues; seven of them were funded by the person, being the honorand's son, together with his mother and sister:

[A] *IG* V 1, 547, l. 7.

Built into the south wall of the church of *Hagia Paraskevi* near Sparta at the mill of *Matala*; marble block; here Πομ<π>ω(νίου) Πανθάλους τοῦ καὶ Ἀριστοκλέους referred to as ἀξιολογώτατος.

[B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 34-35 no. 57, l. 7 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 798); cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 239 n. 137 and pl. 21b.

Sparta, reused as a support of the westernmost of the washing basins in a later 3rd c. A.D. nymphaeum at the theatre, found during excavations under the auspices of the *British School at Athens*; on the front side (face A) of an opisthographic rectangular marble statue base; here Πομπω(νίου) Πανθάλους τοῦ καὶ Ἀριστοκλέους referred to as ἀξιολογώτατος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 331 (1); cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 214 n. 3. For the

other inscription on the opposite side (face F) of the same block as **[B]** as well as for the date of **[A. B]** and various prosopographical remarks see LAC 646.

s. C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646) and Memmia Longina (LAC 541), maternal grands. P. Memmius Pratolaus (VII) also known as Aristocles (LAC 577) and Claudia Longina (LAC 224), b. (Pomponia) Callistonice (I) also known as Arete (LAC 639), f. C. Pomponius Aristeas (II) also known as Pericles (LAC 644), through whom grandf. Pomponia Callistonice (II) (LAC 638), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii) and 242 tab. 4 (Pomponii); Settipani, 496; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XI.

648. [Π(ΟΜΠ)]ΩΝ(ΙΟΣ) (?) ΠΑΝΘΑΛΗΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 225-29 no. 20a with facsimile (*AnnÉpigr.* 1929, 19); Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 42 no. 3 and 44 n. 3; L. Robert, *Hellenica* IV, 1948, 27 n. 6 and 28 n. 1 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 464, l. 4); with a few emendations D. Feissel, *T&MByz* 9, 1985, 285-86 no. 24 with facsimile and translation [A.D. 359/60].

Sparta, found in the theatre; marble column bearing two catalogues of *patronomoi* of the 2nd c. A.D. and a later rescript of the proconsul (*sc.* of the *provincia Achaia*) P. Ampelius (*LAC 657 [1], for entire text) concerning works of restoration in the theatre for which a commission was formed that received money from public revenue every year from the accountant. Our man is one of the *epimeletes* of the construction works: ἐπιμελεῖσθ(αι) | [.]ων Πανθάλης, ...

Remarks: The name of the person in question at the beginning of l. 4 is tentatively restored by Woodward, *op. cit.*, 228 in the following way: [Κ]ων(σταντῖνος) Πανθάλης. Bradford, 332 (4), however, has only Πανθάλης. Both is rejected by Cartledge and Spawforth, 124. 254 n. 7, who (in view of the name Πανθάλης) propose to interpret the three letters in l. 4 preceding his name as the gentilicium [Π(ομπ)]ών(ιος). The authors point out that he might have been a descendant of the Severan *agoranomos* C. Pomponius Panthales (I) Diogenes Aristeas (LAC 646).

Π(Ο)Μ(ΠΩΝΙΟΣ) (?) ΠΑΝΘΗΡ: see LAC 632 *adn.*

649. ΠΟΜΠ[ΩΝΙ(?)]ΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΚΛΗΣ

He is listed in an extensive catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* **[A]**, a shortened duplicate with the names of the ephors and *nomophylakes* **[B]** and a duplicate of the list of just the *nomophylakes* **[C]** dating to the patronomate of Cascellius Aristoteles [all about A.D. 150]:

[A] *IG* V 1, 71b col. III, l. 37 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 526).

Sparta, found between the theatre and the south tower; block inscribed on three faces with catalogues of public officials, among whom Πομ(πώνιος[?]) *vel* Πομπ(ώνιος[?]) Περικλῆς νο(μο)φύ(λαξ).

[B] *IG* V 1, 69A, l. 34 (*apographum IG* V 1, 32A, l. 34).

Sparta; large elongated marble plaque inscribed on the front (face A) and the right narrow side (face B), face A bearing *inter alia* a list of the ephors and *nomophylakes*; among the latter Πομ(πώνιος[?]) Περικλῆς βου(αγός).

[C] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 7. 197 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 554, l. 6).
Sparta; left part missing; here [-*ca.* 7-]ος Περικλῆς βου(αγός).

βου(αγός) **[B-C]**, νομοφύλαξ **[A-C]**

Remarks: The first part of the name formula is written in ligature combining a *pi*, an *omikron*, a *mu* in **[B]** and in **[A]** probably also another *pi*, *i.e.* ΠΟΜ-/ΠΟΜΠ-. Kolbe unconvincingly proposes for **[A-B]** the reading Π(όπλιος) Μ(έμμιος). Woodward, *loc. cit.* reads **[C**, l. 6**]** [Πομπώνι]ος or rather [Πομπήι]ος; the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 554 prefer the latter reading. Bradford, 343 (4) and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 233-34 n. 125 take it for granted that the person was a Pompeius Pericles. But the name Pericles is not — to our knowledge — attested as cognomen among either the Spartan *Memmii* or among the Spartan *Pompeii*. A Claudius Pericles (LAC 311) is attested as active in the first half of the 2nd c. A.D. About a century later, before the mid-3rd c. A.D., a certain C. Pomponius Aristeas (II) also known as Pericles (LAC 644) is attested as husband of Claudia Polla (LAC 228) as well as of Claudia Tyrannis (LAC 232), both daughters of Claudia Damostheneia (I) daughter of Pratolaus. It is therefore tempting to consider the Pericles of this lemma a Pomponius rather than a Pompeius. In *IG* V 1, 608, l. 15 which has been dated to *ca.* A.D. 210 there is attested another Pericles as foster-father of the above-mentioned Claudia Damostheneia (I) daughter of Pratolaus (LAC 219, for full text): προσδεξαμένου | [τὸ ἀνάλω]μα τοῦ θρέψαντος αὐ|[15][τὴν -*max.* 9-] Περικλέους. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 234 suggests that the person of this lemma (whom he considers a Pompeius) was possibly a relative of the Pericles of *IG* V 1, 608, l. 15. Bradford, 343 (7), for his part, does not attempt a restoration of the missing part of his name in *IG* V 1, 608, l. 15. The *lacuna* permits at any case not only the restoration of the gentilicium Pompeius, but just as much Pomponius or Claudius.
Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 234 n. 125 dates the term of Pericles as *nomophylax* **[A-C]** to the middle of the 2nd c. A.D.; for the date of the patronomate of Cascellius Aristoteles see LAC 214.

650. [. ΠΟ]ΠΙΛΛΙΟΣ ΜΗ[- - -]

IG V 1, 1170, l. 2 [age of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius].
Gytheion; two fragments of a statue base bearing a civic honorary inscription for this individual, which is — according to the editor — dated by a board of ephors; the monument was erected at the expense of his θρεπτός Lycus son of Zeno:

[Ἡ πόλις ἡ] Γυθ[εα]τῶ[ν | . Πο]πίλλιον Μὴ[- - - ἐπὶ ἐφόρων | Νε]οπόλιδος τοῦ [(Νεοπόλιδος) τοῦ | Ἑρ]μοκράτους, Ἐπικτ[ήτου] |[5] τοῦ Ἀγαθόποδος, | Λεοντᾶ τοῦ Λυσικράτους, Σωκρατίδα τοῦ Δαμίππου· | τὸ ἀνάλωμα τοῦ ἀνδριάντος | προσδεξαμένου Λύκου τοῦ |[10] Ζήνωνος τοῦ θρεπτοῦ.

Remarks: W. Kolbe's restoration of his cognomen as ΜΗ[ΛΑΣ] is not at all sure. For the only names attested in Laconia that would fit the available lacuna in the text, see *LGPN* III.A, 299 *s.v.* *Μῆνας* (1) and *Μήνιος* (1. 2); for the latter see also LAC 588. For other θρεπτοί see LAC 352 (with relevant bibliography) and LAC 616.

651. [ΜΑΡΚ]<Ο>Σ ΠΟΡΚΙΟ[Σ ΛΟΓ]ΓΕΙΝΟΣ [ΣΩ]ΖΑ

IG V 1, 172 (ll. 1-2). 173 (ll. 1-2). 174 (l. 1). 175 connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 1-2) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The individual was an athlete of unknown specialization.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 264 (4). For his gentilicium see H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 175 n. 1 (late 2nd or early 3rd c. A.D., because of the preponderance of *Aurelii* in the same inscription) and Solin and Salomies, 147. For further comment see LAC 90.

652. ΠΡ(- - -) (?) ΕΥΚΛΗΤΙΑ

IG V 1, 116, l. 10 [after 166 A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village of *Tseramio;* marble block with part of catalogue of *gerontes;* following the names of the *gerontes* and preceding the ones of the *spondophoroi* this individual is mentioned as priestess, evidently of Hestia Boulaea; she is referred to as "daughter of the polis": ll. 9-11: Ἑστίᾳ πόλεως καὶ ἱέρεια πα(ντα)π[ρ](ώτη) (?), θυγάτηρ πόλεω[ς] Πρ(- - -) Εὐκλητία.

Remarks: Bradford, 363 and the editors of *LGPN* III.A 376 *s.v.* *Πρευκλητία* (1) follow W. Kolbe's reading of her name as Πρευκλητία; this is doubted by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 238 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 590). A. J. S. Spawforth, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire: some notes", in: J. M. Sanders (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 233 n. 40 proposes to postulate instead of ΠΡΕΥΚΛΗΤΙΑ, an abbreviated gentilicium beginning by Pr- (cf. Solin and Salomies, 148-50) and a cognomen Eucletia, unknown as such but analogous to the male name Εὔκλητος, cf. Bradford 173 (1-4). Perhaps we have to think of Prima, cf. Cagnat, Cours, 454 *s.v.* PR; for the use of Primus as gentilicium and cognomen see Solin and Salomies, 149 and 384 respectively and Salomies, *Vornamen*, 360.

The *apographum* of Fourmont shows in l. 10 after the word ἱέρεια clearly ΠΑΠ[.], which is restored unsoundedly by W. Kolbe (ἁ)[γ]α(θ)[ή]; we propose πα(ντα)π[ρ](ώτη), an honorific predicate attested in Spartan epigraphy several times for men as well as for two women; the latter are Iulia Etymocledeia (LAC 387 [2]) and Aurelia Xeno (LAC 70). The honorific titles Ἑστία πόλεος and θυγάτηρ πόλεως are also attested for Iulia Etearchis (II) (LAC 386, where see for comment). For the date of the inscription see LAC 335.

[ΠΟ]ΜΠΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΥ[ΓΟ]ΥΡΕΙΝΟΣ **ΠΡΕΙ[ΦΕΡ]ΝΙΟΣ** ΠΑΙΤΟΣ: see *LAC 645.

653. [ΠΡ]ΕΙΜΑ (?) **ΤΡΥΦΕ[ΡΟΥ]**

IG V 1, 228 [imperial].

Sparta, small circular altar decorated with cymatium at top and bottom; it bears a dedication of the person to Demeter:

[Πρ]εῖμα (?) Τρυφέ[ρου Δήμη]| *vac.* τρι εὐχ[ήν].

Remarks: The reading of the dedicant's name as [Πρ]εῖμα is proposed by A. Wilhelm and accepted by Bradford, 363, whereas M. Fränkel suggests [Ὀνη]σίμα; for the name see *LGPN* III.A, 343 *s.v.* Ὀνησίμη (1): on the Peloponnese only attested in the Byzantine period at Argos. There are though several other possibilities for the restoration of her name: see the lemma at Dornseiff and Hansen, 31 *s.v.* -ιμα. For this reason the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 436 *s.v.* *Τρύφερος* (2) simply give -ίμα.

For the use of Primus as gentilicium, but also as cognomen, see Solin and Salomies, 149 and 384 *s.v.* respectively and Salomies, *Vornamen*, 360: «Individualcognomina, die die Geburtsordnung eines Kindes festhalten sollten, besonders *Maximus, Primus* und *Secundus*, waren ja in der Kaiserzeit sehr beliebt».

[-*ca*. 7- ΦΑΙ]ΝΙΟΣ **ΠΡΕΙΜΟΣ**: see LAC 352.

654. ΠΡΙΜΟΣ ΝΗΡΕΟΣ

IG V 1, 277a, l. 2 and b, ll. 6-7 and pl. 5 (where by misprint referred to as no. 276) and *add.* p. 303; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 308-09 no. 25, fig. 135; text republished in *SGDI* IV, p. 683 no. 12 [presumably Flavian].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental marble stele decorated with acroteria bearing two sickle dedications of the person in question to Artemis Orthia. The dedication 277a, ll. 1-4 followed his victory in the contest of *moa* in the patronomate of Sosinicus, whereas 277b, ll. 5-10 followed his victory in the contest of *kelea* in the patronomate of Eudamus; both refer to the person as *kasen* to Menecles:

a: Ἐπὶ πατρονόμου Σ{ι}ωσινίκου | Πρῖμος Νηρέος Μενε|κλεῖ κάσεν νικάσας μῶαν | Ἀρτέ|μιτι Ὀρθείᾳ ἀνέθηκεν. |5 b: Ἐπὶ πατρονό(μο)υ Εὐ|δάμου Πρῖμος Νη|ρέος Μενεκλεῖ | κάσεν νικάσας | κελέαν ἀνέθηκε[ν] |10 Ἀρτέμιτι Ὀρθείᾳ.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 363. His civil status is unclear. As shown by Woodward, *op. cit.*, 309 the date depends on the identity of the person's patron Menecles. If the latter is identical with C. Iulius Menecles (LAC 479), who was eponymous *patronomos* when the Uranian Games were first celebrated, *i.e.* in A.D. 97 or 98 (for a comment on the institution of these games see LAC 360), this set of dedications cannot be later than about A.D. 80. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 456-57 no. 8 prefers to date his two victories slightly earlier, *i.e.* in the sixties of the 1st c. A.D.

655. ΠΡΕΙΣΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 1066 [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].

Sanctuary of Apollo Hyperteleatas; a votive inscription to Apollo Heperteleatas on a bronze *taenia* by the person's son Chrysaor:

Χρυσάωρ Πρείσκου πυροφόρος Ἀπόλλω[νος Ὑπερτελεάτου].

Remarks: The date depends on the style of the letters. For the sanctuary of Apollo Hyperteleatas see the comment of the passage Paus. III. 22, 10 by Papachatzis II. 419 n. 1 with map on p. 309.

***656. ΠΟΥΒΛΙΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΟΠΤΑΤΙΑΝΟΣ (ΠΟΡΦΥΡΙΟΣ)**

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 35-37 no. 58 with facsimile (*AnnÉpigr* 1931, 6; P. Roussel, *REG* 44, 1931, 216); Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 25-26; L. Robert, *Hellenica* IV, 1948, 21 n. 4 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 810, l. 4); re-edited by *D. Feissel, *T&MByz* 9, 1985, 284-85 no. 22 with facsimile and translation [Constantinian].

Sparta, found in the orchestra of the theatre; plain marble base with a civic honorary inscription for the proconsul Publilius Optatianus addressed as *clarissimus proconsul (sc. provinciae Achaiae)*, praising him as benefactor and saviour of Lacedaemon and comparing him with Lycurgus in terms of his *ethos* and his deeds. His statue was set up next to that of Lycurgus and was funded by M. Aurelius Stephanus:

Ἡ πόλις | τὸν διὰ πάντων εὐεργέτην καὶ σω|τῆρα τῆς Λακεδαίμονος, τὸν λαμ(πρότατον) ἀνθ(ύπατον) | Πουβλίλ(ιον) Ὀπτατιανόν, Λυκούργῳ κατὰ τὸ ἦθος καὶ τὴν |5 πρᾶξιν ὁμοιοῦσα ἀπ' ἴσων, ἔστησεν παρὰ τῷ Λυκούργῳ, | προσδεξαμένου τὸ ἀνάλωμα Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Στεφάνου | τοῦ διασ(ημοτάτου) ἀρχιερέως τῶν Αὐγούστων, τοῦ | προστάτου τῆς πόλεως.

Remarks: He has been identified as the Latin poet Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius, who had been exiled by the Emperor Constantine (possibly in or shortly after A.D. 315 according to W. Levitan, "Dancing at the end of the rope: Optatian Porphyry and the field of Roman verse", *TAPhA* 115, 1985, 245), but was recalled most probably in A.D. 325, see *PLRE* I *s.v. Optatianus* 3 no. 2; Woodward, *op. cit.*, 36-37; Groag, *loc. cit.*; T. D. Barnes, "Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius", *AJPh* 96, 1975, 173-86 esp. 174 n. 4; Levitan, *op. cit.*, 245-69. His proconsulate cannot be dated with certainty (cf. D. Feissel, *T&MByz* 9, 1985, 285). According to *PLRE*, *loc. cit.* followed by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 264-65. 280 n. 105. 283 it fell most probably after his return from exile in A.D. 325 and before his first nomination to *praefectus urbi* on September 7th A.D. 329; whereas Woodward, *op. cit.*, 36 places it «in A.D. 330 or 334» followed by Robert, *op. cit.*, 21 n. 4: «A.D. 330-34», Groag, *op. cit.*, 82 dates his proconsulate in the reign of «Constantine (before A.D. 333)» and the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 810 «*ca.* A.D. 329/33». Only Levitan, *op. cit.*, 245 proposes a different date: «probably before A.D. 306». For the honorary predicate λαμπρότατος used by high dignitaries of senatorial rank, see comment *LAC 270 [5]. For

comparable honours for proconsuls of Achaia see from Sparta A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 245 no. 35 for Anatolius and from Athens *IG* III 635 for Postumius Rufius Festus Avienius, cf. *PLRE* I *s.v. Anatolius* 8 [A.D. 376 ?] and *s.v. Festus* 12 no. 2 [middle to late 4th c. A.D.].

Cartledge and Spawforth, 123-24 ns 6-7 (in n. 7 by misprint *SEG* XI 510), 197 n. 12 (in n. 12 by misprint *SEG* XI 830) correctly recognize that the person was honoured at Sparta for some kind of public works, just as Publius Ampelius (*LAC 657) and Anatolius (*LAC 23). A sanctuary of Lycurgus is testified by Paus. III. 16, 6; for the possible site of the altar of Lycurgus see Cartledge and Spawforth, 214 and 220 no. 37. For the phrase παρὰ τῷ Λυκούργῳ in l. 5 see Robert, *op. cit.*, 42 n. 2. As Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius, the proconsul Anatolius received a statue next to that of Lycurgus.

***657. ΠΟΥΒΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΑΜΠΕΛΙΟΣ**

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 225-29 no. 20a with facsimile (*AnnÉpigr.* 1929, 19); Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 42 no. 3 and 44 n. 3; Robert, *Hellenica* IV, 1948, 27 n. 6 and 28 n. 1 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 464, l. 2); re-edited with a few emendations by *D. Feissel, *T&MByz* 9, 1985, 285-86 no. 24 with facsimile and translation [A.D. 359/60].

Sparta, found in the theatre; marble column bearing two catalogues of *patronomoi* of the 2nd c. A.D. for which see LAC 401 and LAC 423 [3] and a later rescript of the proconsul (*sc.* of the *provincia Achaia*) P. Ampelius concerning works of restoration in the theatre (for a sort of canopy), for which a commission was formed that received money from public revenue every year from the accountant:

Κατὰ πρόσταγμα | [τ]οῦ λαμ(προτάτου) ἀνθ(υπάτου) Πουβλ(ίου) Ἀμπελίου | [δι]ετυπώθησαν ἐπιμελεῖσθ(αι) | [.]ων Πανθάλης, [-*ca.* 6-], Ἀρχιάδας, |5 [. (?)] Θεαγένης, λαμβάνοντες πρὸς βοήθεια(ν) | [σφῶν (?)] αὐτῶν ζημιουμένων, Νείκωνα, | [-*ca.* 6-]ο[-*ca.* 4-] Ε[ὐ]φρόνιον, Εὔτυχον, εἰς | [τὸν πέτασ]ον τοῦ θεάτρου, λαμβάνον|[τ]ẹς [καθ' ἕκαστ]ον ἔτος ἀπὸ τῶν πολει|10[τικ]ῶ[ν] προ[σόδ]ων διὰ τοῦ λογ[ι]στοῦ· | ξύ[λα -*ca.* 4-]ν[- - -].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 30, 1928-30, 217-20 no. 8, fig. 21, nos 1-8, 10, 12; Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 42 no. 2 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 851, l. 4); D. Feissel, *T&MByz* 9, 1985, 287 *ap.* no. 24 [A.D. 359-60].

Sparta; ten fragments from a *geison* with a building inscription referring to the construction works in the theatre ordered by the proconsul P. Ampelius in the rescript **[1]**:

Τοῦ θεάτ[ρου μετὰ τῆς στοᾶ]ς τοῦ πετάσου παν[τὸς καὶ τοῦ λοι]ποῦ τ[- - -] διαφορηθέντων καὶ ἐρημ]ωθέντ[ων, τῇ μὲν διατάξει] | τῇ ἀποστ[αλείσῃ ἀπὸ [- - -], κατὰ πρό]σταγμα δὲ ἴδιον ἀπ[οδοθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ λαμπρ(οτάτου) ἀνθυπ]άτου [Πουβλ(ίου) Ἀ]μπε[λίου] (= fr. 7 + fr. 8), ἐπο[ιήθη ἡ στοὰ καὶ ἐπεσκευάσθη ὁ πέτασος].

[3] *Contra* A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1480, l. 2 and G. Kaibel, *EG*, 477, l. 2, W. Kolbe reads with F. Hiller von Gärtringen [- - -] καὶ κλέος Ἀμπελί[ου] in *IG* V 1, 729, l. 2, an epigram copied by Fourmont in the church of the Holy Virgin in *Magoula* at Sparta; restorations proposed by W.

Peek, *Zeitschr. d. Martin-Luther-Univ. Halle-Wittenberg* 4, 1954-55, 217 (*SEG* 15, 1958, 218). L. Robert, *Hellenica* IV, 1948, 28 n. 2 points out that on palaeographical grounds this inscription is not to be dated before the 4th c. A.D. and hence identifies the glorious Ampelius with the *procos. prov. Achaiae* of A.D. 359/60 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1949, 71; *SEG* 11, 1950, 868). This identification is also accepted by D. Feissel, *T&MByz* 9, 1985, 287 no. 25, whereas Bradford, 30, who follows F. Hiller von Gärtringen (*IG* V 1, 729 *app. crit.*) regards him as a slave, who was freed for his service during an expedition against the Parthians.

λαμ(προτατος) ἀνθ(ύπατος) [(*clarissimus* proconsul *(sc. provinciae Achaiae)*] **[1. 2]**

Remarks: For Ampelius see Amm. Marc. XXVIII. 1, 22 and 4, 3-4 (for his origin and offices); Him. *ap.* Phot. *ecl.* XXXI ch. 8; cf. O. Seeck, *RE* I 2 (1894) 1881, *s.v. Ampelius* [2]; Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit.* 38 n. 6. 40-44 (with reference to the source material, see esp. nos 3-4). 76 n. 4 and p. 82; *PLRE* I *s.v. Publius Ampelius* [3], nos 1-3; Cartledge and Spawforth, 123-24. 254 ns 6-7.

The date of Ampelius' proconsulate of Achaia in A.D. 359/60 results from the mention of the third indiction in *IG* XII 9, 907, ll. 4-5, an edict of the proconsul Publius Ampelius from Chalkis: Πούβλ(ιος) Ἀμπέλιος ὁ λαμ(πρότατος) ἀνθ(ύπατος) | λέγει· | τίνες καὶ ποίων ἔργων ἐπιμεληταὶ κατέστησαν | καὶ ὅσα εἴδη καθ' ἔτος ἕκαστον ἐκ τῆς τρίτης ἐ|[5]πιν(εμήσεως) ... For the honorary predicate λαμπρότατος see comment *LAC 656.

A fragmentary inscription also from the Spartan theatre published by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 230-31 no. 21 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 465) is of similar content as **[1. 2]**; it refers in l. 2 to construction works εἰς τὴν στοὰν τ[οῦ θεάτρου (?)]. It is very probably a rescript of the same proconsul, as proposed by A. M. Woodward, *loc. cit.* and Cartledge and Spawforth, 254 n. 7. Substantial building activity at Sparta and in the province of Achaia in general linked to Ampelius is confirmed by literary evidence, see Himer. *ap.* Phot. *Ecl.* XXXI ch. 11 [A. Colonna, *Himerii declamationes et orationes cum deperditarum fragmentis* (Roma 1951) 135-39: Εἰς Ἀμπέλιον προπεμπτικός]: Ἀλλὰ διά σὲ καὶ Σπάρτη τρυφᾷ, ῥυπῶντα πλόκαμον εἰς εὐανθῆ κόμην ἀμείψασα ... σὺ δ' ἐκ Πυλῶν ἀρξάμενος ἄχρι καὶ Πελοποννήσου μυχοῦ πάντα τὸν ἐν μέσῳ τόπον πόλεις ἀπέφηνας. This testimony fits also an inscription on one of the columns of the stoa on the east side of the ancient agora of Megara which reports a very similar order [cf. **1** and **2**] of the proconsul P. Ampelius for the construction of a new stoa: Κατὰ κέλευσιν | τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν | τοῦ λαμ(προτάτου) ἀνθ(υπάτου) | Πουβλ(ίου) Ἀνπελίου |[5] ἐπιμεληταὶ ὅλης | τῆς κενῆς στοᾶς. | Νικοκράτης Καλλιτύχου | Ἐπίκτητος καὶ Θεόδουλος | οἱ Ἐπικτήτου, discussed by A. Avramea, "Η επιγραφή του ανθυπάτου Αχαΐας Αμπελίου από τα Μέγαρα", *Horos* 10-12, 1992-98, 327-29.

As is clear from the above-cited inscriptions, Publius Ampelius deserved well for Sparta by public works, just as the *proconsules* Anatolius (*LAC 23) and Publilius Optatianus (Porphyrius) (*LAC 656).

At the beginning of l. 5 in *IG* V 1, 455, an epigramm from the Amyklaion, A. Wilhelm restores [Ἀμπε]λίου, whom he identifies with the proconsul Publius

Ampelius. This identification is accepted by Groag, *op. cit.*, 42 no. 4 and p. 44, but rejected by L. Robert, *Hellenica* IV, 1948, 27-28 n. 6, p. 147 and by the editors of *PLRE* I *loc. cit.*, who regard him as a different person, probably a Spartan citizen.

658. ΠΟΥ<ΛΧΡ>Α

IG V 1, 259, l. 5; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 299 no. 6 with facsimile [Antonine].
Sparta, from the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; marble stele decorated with pediment and border marked by incised lines; it bears a dedication by a victor in the contest of *moa*, Callicrates son of Eurycrates and Pulchra. Callicrates was priest of the cult of the Amyklaian Apollo and seer descended from Scopelus. Pulchra is praised as noble born:

Ἱερεὺς σεῖο, μάκαιρα, κα[σιγνήτου] | τετράχειρος μῶαν [νικάσας ἄν]|θετο Καλλικράτης, [- - - συν]|έφηβος, ὃν εὐγε[νέτις τέκε] | Πού<λχρ>α, Εὐρυκ[κράτης (?) δὲ πατήρ], | μάντις ἀπὸ Σ[κοπέλου]. *In lapide:* ΠΟΥΡΧΛΑ.

Remarks: Her name is written anagrammatically and has to be understood as the Latin cognomen Pulchra, for which see Kajanto, *Cognomina*, 231 and Solin and Salomies, 386 *s.v. Pulcher*. The doubt of Bradford, 354, whether ΠΟΥΡΧΛΑ corresponds to Pulchra, is unfounded. For comment on the inscription see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 207 n. 54; *id.*, "Spartan cults under the Roman Empire: some notes", in: J. M. Sanders, (ed.), *Φιλόλακων. Lakonian studies in honour of Hector Catling* (Athens 1992) 234 n. 47.

***659. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΤΙΤΟΥ ΚΟΪΝΚΤΙΟ[Σ] ΦΛΑΜΕΝΙΝΟΣ**

[1] S. V. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 1, 1928, 16-38 fig. 4, ll. 11-12. For further bibliography on this inscription see LAC 461 [4] [*ca.* A.D. 15].
Gytheion; *lex sacra* testifying the installation of games called Caesarea and Euryclea, on the sixth day of which was celebrated Flamininus: ll. 11-12: ... τὴν δὲ ἕκτην Τίτου Κοϊνκτίο[υ] | Φλαμενίνου ...

[2] *IG* V 1, 1165; *SGDI* 4565; *Syll.*[3] 592 [195 B.C.].
Gytheion, later in Venice, Museo Naniano; civic honorary inscription for T. Quinctius who is honoured by the demos of Gytheion as *soter*:

Τίτον Τίτου Κοΐγκτιον στραταγὸν ὕπατον Ῥω|μαίων ὁ δᾶμος ὁ Γυθεατᾶν τὸν αὑτοῦ σω|τῆρα.

Remarks: For the person see H. Gundel, *RE* XXIV (1963) 1047-1100, *s.v. T. Quinctius Flamininus* [45]; J. P. V. P. Baldson, "T. Quinctius Flamininus", *Phoenix* 21, 1967, 177-90. On the honours of Roman magistrates in the Greek East, which begin with those for Flamininus, see F. Taeger, *Charisma. Studien zur Geschichte des antiken Herrscherkultes* II (Stuttgart 1960) 40 n. 46: he points out that the most important source for Flamininus' honours is Plut., *Vit. Flam.* 16 and lists more examples for his acclamations and representations on coins. His honouring at Gytheion as *soter* has

most probably to do with the combat of Flamininus together with the Achaeans against Nabis of Sparta in 195 B.C., see *Livy* XXXIV 29, 13. On the sources for the attack of Flamininus at Sparta see E. Kourinou, Σπάρτη. *Συμβολὴ στὴ μνημειακὴ τοπογραφία της* (Athens 2000) 31. 53. 59. 67. 203. On the title στραταγὸν ὕπατον Ῥωμαίων in [**2**], see in general M. Holleaux, *ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ ΥΠΑΤΟΣ. Essai sur la traduction en grec du titre consulaire* (Paris 1918).

J. Bousquet, *BCH* 88, 1964, 607-09 identifies a person named Titus (*COR 526) attested in the honorary inscription *Corinth* VIII.1, 72 with Flamininus: Τίτον [Τίτου υἱὸν Κοΐνκτιον Ῥωμαῖον]. Games named *Titeia* took place in Argos, as attested by a decree, which is published by G. Daux, "Concours des TITEIA dans un décret d'Argos", *BCH* 88, 1964, 569-76. Daux believes that the *Titeia* were founded in 195 or 194 B.C., after the proclamation of freedom at Nemea and quotes honours for Titus at Chalcis, Cos, Delphi, Gytheion and Corinth.

***660. (ΣΕΞΤΟΣ) ΚΥΝΤΙ<ΛΙ>ΟΣ (ΒΑΛΕΡΙΟΣ) ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ**

IG V 1, 380, l. 9; ll. 9-10 reprinted in Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 127 n. 537; ll. 8-10 quoted in M. N. Tod, "The corrector Maximus", in: W. M. Calder - J. Keil (eds), *Anatolian Studies presented to William Hepburn Buckler* (Manchester 1939) 339; after an examination of the stone in the *Museo Nazionale* in Rome text republished by *P. Lombardi, "Iscrizioni greche extra-urbane del Museo Nazionale Romano", *Tituli* 2, 1980, 182 no. 1 with ph. (cf. also *SEG* 30, 1980, 413) [A.D. 116 or first half of 117].

Found on the island of *Kythera;* inscription from a monument in honour of the Emperor Trajan, dated by the imperial high-priest C. Iulius Eurycles Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius (*LAC 462 [3], where see for text). It seems that the monument was funded from the revenue of the polis and that also Quintilius Maximus contributed to the cost. It is, however, uncertain which office he held at that time.

Remarks: W. Kolbe correctly proposes reading the person's name as Κυντι[λί]ου Μαξίμου, although the *apographum* of l. 9 in *IG* V 1, 380 has ΚΑΙ[..]ΦΝΧ[.]ΜΚ ΥΟΣΚΥΝΤΙΕΟΥΜΑΞΙΜΟΥ. Bradford, 274 (2) regards him as Lacedaemonian. This must be rejected, since the person in question is to be identified either with the Trajanic *corrector Achaiae* or with his homonymous son, *quaestor provinciae Achaiae* and *legatus Augusti pro praetore* in the same province (cf. *CIL* XIV 2609 from Tusculum). The full name of both was Sex. Quintilius Ani(ensi) Valerius Maximus, see Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 105-06 (for the son: «Hadrian») and 125-28 (for the father: «103/111 A.D.», see esp. col. 127-28 ns 536-37); R. Hanslik, *RE* XXIV 1 (1963) 985-86, *s.v. Quintilius* [24] (for the father) and *ibid.*, 985, *s.v. Quintilius* [25] (for the son); Rémy, *Carrières sénatoriales*, 87-88 no. 66 (for the father) E. Groag, *JOEAI* 21-22, 1924, Beibl. cols 442-44 ns 61 and 63 considers the person in question to be the son of the *quaestor provinciae*, who is praised by Plin., *Pan.* LXX: *praefuerat provinciae quaestor unus ex candidatis inque ea civitatis amplissimae reditus egregia constitutione fundaverat*. In the passage Arr., *Epict.*

diss. III. 7, a fictitious dialogue between Epictetus and Quintilius, the latter is called διορθωτὴς τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων. The same magistrate is to be recognized in a friend of Pliny named Maximus, to whom the writer addressed a letter giving him some advice on how to act in the province of Achaia, whither Maximus had been sent in *ca.* A.D. 105 by Trajan to reorganize the administration, see Plin., *Ep.* VIII 24, 3: *cogita te missum in provinciam Achaiam, ...; missum ad ordinandum statum liberarum civitatum, id est ad homines maxime homines, ad liberos maxime liberos, qui ius a natura datum virtute meritis amicitia, foedere denique et religione tenuerunt.* Maximus is the first Roman magistrate for whom the title of *diorthotes* (Greek translation of the Latin term *corrector)* is attested; the next to be attested with this title is the Hadrianic magistrate L. Aemilius Iuncus (*LAC 20), cf. Cartledge and Spawforth, 150. 258 n. 10; J.-L. Ferrary - D. Rousset, *BCH* 122. 1, 1998, 291 n. 15. The above-mentioned testimonium Arr., *Epict. diss.* III 7, 3 also attests the homonymous son of Quintilius, together with whom he travelled to Kassope. As has been stated before, this son is identified by Groag with Quintilius Maximus of *IG* V 1, 380, whom he connects with the *legatus Augusti* referred to in the inscription *CIL* XIV, 2609. R. Hanslik, *RE* XXIV (1963) 985-86, *s.v. Quintilius* [24], too, prefers to identify our man with the homonymous son, rather than the father; for the son see *ibid., s.v. Quintilius* [25]. According to *PIR*² Q 25 and 26 it is not clear whether the father or the son is referred to in the inscription *IG* V 1, 380; G. Alföldy, *Konsulat und Senatorenstand unter den Antoninen* (Bonn 1977) 260 n. 293. The imperial titulature and the *Siegestitulatur* of Trajan in ll. 1-5 offer safe *termini* for the date of our inscription, cf. Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 122-24 and P. Kneissl, *Die Siegestitulatur der römischen Kaiser.* Hypomnemata 25 (Göttingen 1969) 58-90. On the date see further E. Groag, *RE* X 1 (1918) 581-582, *s.v. Iulius* [221], who mentions that after ἰν[π]εράτ[ορ]α τὸ there is space for a numeral consisting of two letters, probably ιβ', which means a date of A.D. 116 or the first half of 117 and not, as proposed by Kolbe, A.D. 115. The polis which had this monument erected is to be identified according to Groag, *loc. cit.* with Sparta, rather than with Kythera, where the stone was found. Cartledge and Spawforth, 150 believe, however, that it was set up by the polis of Kythera, which at the time belonged to the Euryclids.

661. ΚΟΙΝΤΟΣ (II) (ΚΟΪΝΤΟΥ [I])

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 4, comment on pp. 196-97 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 511, l. 4) [about A.D. 100].
Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Gorgippidas among whom is our man who was *kasen* to Menecles: Κόϊντος (Κοΐντου) Μενεκλεῖ κά(σεν).

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 2 and comment pp. 195-96 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 559, l. 3) [shortly after A.D. 100].
Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus among whom is Κόιντος (Κοΐντου) Μενεκλεῖ κάσεν τὸ γ'.

ephor **[1]**, γερουσίας for the third time **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 250 (1). It is probable though not certain that the person's name and patronymic have here the value of a gentilicium, as Solin and Salomies, 153 *s.v. Quintus*.
Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 assigns the patronomate of Gorgippidas in **[1]** to *ca.* 94/5, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 197 «soon after the beginning of the second century». For the date of the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus in **[2]** see LAC 416 [3].
s. Quintus (LAC 662)

662. (ΚΟΙΝΤΟΣ [I])

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 4, 196-97 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 511, l. 4) [about A.D. 100].
Sparta; catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of Gorgippidas, among whom is his son Quintus: Κόιντος (Κοΐντου).

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 2 and comment pp. 195-96 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 559, l. 3) [shortly after A.D. 100].
Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of gerontes in the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus, among whom is his son Quintus: Κόιντος (Κοΐντου).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 250 (2).
f. Quintus (LAC 661)

Κ(ΟΙΝΤΟΣ) ΣΟΣΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ: see LAC 687.

662a. ΡΩΜΑΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 172 (ll. 5-6), 173, 174 (l. 5), 175 connected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 246-48 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 633, ll. 5-6) [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].
Sparta; marble stele bearing a catalogue which contains the names of eight athletes, two *aleiptai*, a *prostates* of the tribe, a secretary and a cook. The son of our man is listed among these athletes of unknown specialization.

Remarks: For the individual see Bradford, 367 [«after A.D. 160»]; *LGPN* III.A, 386, *s.v.* *Ῥωμανός* (2) [«230-60 A.D.»]. His name corresponds to the Roman cognomen *Romanus*, cf. Solin and Salomies, 392 *s.v.* The same *nomen simplicium* occurs in a funerary inscription from Corinth, which has been dated to the early 4th c. A.D. (COR 529).
f. Aurelius Eutychio (LAC 142)

663. ΡΟΥΒΡ[- - -]

IG V 1, 570, l. 1 [imperial].
Sparta, built in a wall of the *metropolis*; small fragment, perhaps from an honorary inscription praising the ἀνδρ[εία] (?) of this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 366. The mutilated name in l. 1 is most probably to be understood as a gentilicium such *as Rubranius, Rubrenius, Rubrenus, Rubrinius and Rubrius*, cf. Solin and Salomies, 157. Of these only the nomen Rubrius is attested in Laconia (LAC 664-66).

664. ΡΟΥΒΡΙΟΣ (II) ΡΟΥΒΡΙΟΥ (I)

IG V 1, 991 [2nd c. A.D.(?)].

From the sanctuary of Apollo Hyperteleatas; taenia mentioning the individual as bearer of the sacrificial fire of Apollo Hyperteleatas:

Ῥούβριος Ῥουβρίου πυροφόρος Ἀπόλλωνι Ὑπερτελεάτῃ.

s. Rubrius (I) (LAC 665)

665. ΡΟΥΒΡΙΟΣ (I)

IG V 1, 991 [2nd c. A.D.(?)].

From the sanctuary of Apollo Hyperteleatas; taenia mentioning the person's son Rubrius (LAC 664, for text).

f. Rubrius (II) (LAC 664)

666. ΓΑ(ΙΟΣ) ΡΟΥΒΡΙΟΣ ΒΙΑΝΩΡ ΣΕΡΑ

IG V 1, 569 [early 3rd c. A.D.(?)].

Sparta, discovered by Fourmont «at the gate in the east area»; statue base with honorary inscription by the polis for its own citizen in recognition of his respect towards the Laconian *ethos* and his active merit in the *gymnasia:*

Ἡ πόλις | Γά(ιον) Ῥούβριον Βιάνορα Σερᾶ | ἀλείπτην, τὸν ἴδιον πολ|λείτην, τῆς τε περὶ τὸ |[5] Λακωνικὸν ἦθος σε|μνότητος καὶ τῆς | [ἐ]ν τοῖς γυμνασίοις ἀ|[ρε]τῆς χάριν.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 90; *LGPN* III.A, 90 *s.v. Βιάνωρ* (4) [3rd c. A.D. (?)]. There is no clear evidence for the derivation of this rare gentilicium, see H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 175 ns 2-5 and cf. Solin and Salomies, 157 *s.v. Rubrius.* A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 240 n. 138 (date based on palaeography). According to Cartledge and Spawforth, 210. 267 n. 30 as well as A. J. S. Spawforth (*per litt.*) he was more likely a foreigner (with Spartan citizenship, cf. ll. 3-4) than a Lacedaemonian by birth. Another statue dedication for an instructor of ephebic athletes is *IG* V 1, 491 (LAC 279).

667. ΡΟΥΦΙΩΝ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 210-11 no. 9 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 627, ll. 8-9) [probably towards the late 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, discovered in 1925 built into a later wall at the east end of the stage of the theatre, now lying at the entrance of the theatre; large plain base bearing a catalogue of *gynaikonomoi* dating to the patronomate of Cleonymus (son of Cleonymus). It cites the γυναικονόμ[ο]ς Hygeinus (son of Hygeinus) and his four σύναρχοι (colleagues in office) among whom is Ἀρτεμᾶς Ῥουφίωνος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 367. For the Latin cognomen Rufio see Solin and Salomies, 393 *s.v.*; for the Hellenized version see *LGPN* III.A, 385 *s.v.* *Ῥουφίων* (2). The inscription's date is based on prosopographical considerations, see Woodward, *op. cit.*, 211 and A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 287 n. 138. For the *synarchia* see comment LAC 8.

Very probably grandf. Antonia Eudamia (LAC 28) as proposed by Woodward, *loc. cit.*

668. ΡΟΥΦ[ΟΣ(?)]

IG V 1, 140; improved edition in *SEG* 11, 1950, 616a after a squeeze of G. Klaffenbach; ll. 1-4 re-edited by A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 [2nd quarter 3rd c. A.D.].

From *Hagia Kyriaki* at the village of *Amykles:* catalogue of a board of βίδεοι dating in the patronomate of M. Aurelius Timocles son of Timocles also known as Cleoetas; here Αὐρ(ήλιος) Δαμάρ̣ιστος Ῥούφ[ου(?)] (for text see LAC 144).

Remarks: Bradford, 367 (3) and the editors of *SEG* consider "Rufus" as the second cognomen of M. Aurelius Damaristus (LAC 122) or as his patronymic: Αὐρ(ήλιος) Δαμάρ̣ιστος Ῥοῦφ[ος] *vel* Ῥούφ[ου]. We tentatively choose the latter, although all the *bideoi* are cited without their patronymics in this catalogue, except for the senior *bideos* M. Aurelius Hellenus (son of Hellenus).

f. Aurelius Damaristus (?) (LAC 122)

669. ΡΟΥΦΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 53A, ll. 2-5 [shortly before mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, near the theatre; block inscribed on two adjacent sides; on side A catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of the person's son Callicrates: ἐπὶ Καλλικράτους τοῦ Ῥούφου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 64, l. 11 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Two fragments of a plaque, one found at the theatre of Sparta and the other built into the church of *Pantanassa* at *Mystras*. It bears a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of [Εὐδαμίδα]; among the latter is the person's son, the *boagos* Callicrates: [Κα]λλικράτης Ῥούφου βουαγός.

[3] *IG* V 1, 276, ll. 1-2; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 323 no. 49 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 709) [shortly before mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; pedimental marble stele with acroteria bearing a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia on the occasion of an athlete's victory in the patronomate of the person's son Callicrates: ἐπὶ πατρονόμ[ου Καλικρά]τους τοῦ Ῥού[φου].

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166 B 8 and comment p. 186 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 495, l. 2) [(shortly after?) A.D. 150].
Sparta; block bearing an inscription with the career of Chares (son of Chares); in the patronomate of the person's son Callicrates he was for the second time πρέσβυς συναρχία[ς]: ἐπὶ πατρονόμου Καλλικράτους τοῦ Ῥούφου.

[5] G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431-32 no. 3, ll. 4-5, pl. 72a (*SEG* 48, 1998, 457, ll. 4-5; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1240) [A.D. 136/37].
Provenance unknown; fragmentary rectangular marble slab bearing part of a catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Νικη[φόρου τ]οῦ [Μάρκου]; the son of our man is cited as senior member of the *gerousia:* ὧν πρέ[σβυς Κ]αλ[λικράτης] Ῥούφο[υ τό (numeral lost) γ]ε<ρ>ο[ντεύων].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford 367 (4). Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 53 *app. crit.* assigns the patronomate of Callicrates son of Rufus **[1, 3-4]** to the Trajanic age, because he considers the senior ephor C. Iulius Lysicrates son of Charixenus in **[1**, ll. 6-9**]** as the father and not the son of the Hadrianic *patronomos* C. Iulius Charixenus. Following Kolbe, Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464. 467-68 dates Callicrates' term as eponymous *patronomos* in *ca.* A.D. 100/01. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 186 and *id.*, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 195 ns 8-9, however, considers C. Iulius Lysicrates son of Charixenus as the son and not the father of C. Iulius Charixenus and hence dates the patronomate of Callicrates son of Rufus to about the middle of the 2nd c. A.D. (at least three years later than Avidius Biadas); this is accepted by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 35.
An unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς* testifies that C. Iulius Fabia Eurycles (II) Herculanus (*LAC 462 *adn.* ARC 105) died in the patronomate of (C. Iulius) Nicephorus son of Marcus (LAC 483 *adn.*) [cf. **5**], which hence has to be dated to *ca.* A.D. 136/37, see G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 431 n. 9. As in A.D. 136/37 Callicrates son of Rufus was already senior member of the *gerousia* **[5]**, his eponymous patronomate **[1, 3-4]** will have fallen before the mid-2nd c. A.D., about contemporary with the patronomate of [P. Memmius] Deximachus [(IV) son of Pratolaus (IV)] (LAC 561 [5a]), cf. Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 446 n. 39.
The restoration of ll. 1-3 of the very badly mutilated catalogue of officials *IG* V 1, 54 by analogy with **[1]** as [Ἔφοροι ἐπὶ Καλλικράτους τοῦ Ῥούφου] proposed by Kolbe (*IG* V 1, 54) and Bradford (*Chiron* 10, 1980, 415 n. 23. 416 n. 28) is very doubtful, cf. N. M. Kennell, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 134 n. 12. No less doubtful is Kolbe's restoration Καλλικρ[άτους τοῦ Ῥούφου] of the name of the eponymous *patronomos*, who dates the term as *nomophylax* of Onasiclidas son of Philostrates in *IG* V 1, 36A, l. 11, where A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 216-17 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 480) and Bradford, *AncW* 13, 1986, 123-28 emend in l. 11 Καλλικρ[ατ- - -].

670. [Ρ]Ο̣[Υ]ΦΟΣ (I)

IG V 1, 563, ll. 8-9; *Puech, *Orateurs et sophistes*, 350-52 no. 174 [earlier 3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, in front of the theatre; statue base with cymatia bearing a civic honorary inscription for Aelius Metrophanes (LAC 15, for text), whose statue was funded by Μ(άρκου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) [[Κλε[ά]ν[ο]ρο[ς]] | τοῦ Ῥ]ο[ύ]φου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 367 (5). For a comment on the date and the erasures, see LAC 15.

f. M. Aurelius Cleanor (I) (LAC 117), presumably grandf. M. Aurelius Rufus (II) (LAC 179) and M. Aurelius Cleanor (II) (LAC 116)

671. ΡΟΥΦΟΣ

This individual is the father of Pollio son of Rufus who is mentioned among others in two approximate copies of a catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas [*ca.* A.D. 105-10]:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 97, l. 25; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 thanks to **[1B]** (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 564b).

Sparta; marble stele broken into three pieces; here Πωλλίων Ῥούφο[υ].

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170 E 1. 195; *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 211-12 E 1*; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 231 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 564a col. II, l. 25).

Sparta, on a complete block found in front of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre; here attested as Πολλίων Ῥούφου.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 167 C 2 and comment p. 190 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 510, l. 4) [early Trajanic].

Sparta; catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Spartiaticus. The person's son, Πωλλίων Ῥούφου, is cited among these officials.

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 172 E 9 and *id.*, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 212-13 E 9 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 535, l. 2) [*ca.* A.D. 100].

Sparta; badly mutilated catalogue of *nomophylakes* in an unknown patronomate, among whom is cited the person's son, Πωλλίων Ῥοῦ[φου].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 367 (6).

f. Pollio (LAC 612, for comment on date)

672. ΡΟΥΦΟΣ

IG V 1, 1167, l. 3 [1st c. A.D.].

Gytheion; statue base bearing a civic honorary inscription for Damonicidas son of Rufus, who was *strategos* of the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones* and *agonothetes* of the Caesarea. Damonicidas' statue was funded by his wife Damarchis daughter of Menius:

Ἡ πόλις | ἡ Γυθεατῶν | Δαμονικίδαν Ῥούφου | στρατηγὸν τοῦ Κοινοῦ [5] τῶν Ἐλευθερολακώνων | καὶ ἀγωνοθέτην τῶν | ἐν τῇ πατρίδι Καισαρείων | καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα πολει|τευσάμενον ἄριστα· [10] τὸ ἀνάλωμα τὸ εἰς τὸν | ἀνδριάντα ἐξωδίασεν | ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων Δαμαρχὶς | Μηνίου ἡ γυνή.

f. Damonicidas through whom f.-in-law Damarchis, the daughter of Menius (LAC 588)

673. ΡΟΥΦΟΣ

IG V 1, 1240, l. 14 [between A.D. 213 and 217].

Tainaron; column belonging to a statue dedication by the polis of Tainaron for the Emperor Caracalla; it was set up by three ephors, among whom the son of this man, Aurelius Alci[- - -] (LAC 85, for text), and by a *tamias*.

Remarks: The fact that the three cited ephors and the *tamias* are all *Aurelii* presupposes the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, cf. *BullÉpigr* 1967, 274.

f. Aurelius Alci[- - -] (LAC 85)

674. ΡΟΥΦΟΣ (I)

N. Drandakis, "Ἀνασκαφὴ ἐν Κυπαρίσσῳ", *PAAH* 1960, 236-237, pl. 172β (*BullÉpigr* 1967, 274; *SEG* 23, 1968, 199, l. 22) [presumably between A.D. 209 and 212].

Tainaron-Cainopolis at the village *Kyparissos*, reused in the doorway of the early Christian church of *Hagios Petros;* stele bearing a civic honorary inscription for the Empress Iulia Domna erected by the five ephors of that year and the tamias; the person in question is the father of the tamias Rufus (for text and date see LAC 278).

f. Rufus (II) (LAC 676)

675. ΡΟ[ΥΦ]ΟΣ Ε[ΥΔ]ΑΜΟΥ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 225-26, F 1 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 530, l. 4) [3rd quarter 2nd c. A.D].

Sparta; catalogue of ephors, among whom is the person, dating to the patronomate of Claudius Brasidas.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 367 (1). For the date see *LAC 274 [3].

676. ΡΟΥΦΟΣ (II) ΡΟΥΦΟΥ (I)

N. Drandakis, "Ἀνασκαφὴ ἐν Κυπαρίσσῳ", *PAAH* 1960, 236-237, pl. 172β (*BullÉpigr* 1967, 274; *SEG* 23, 1968, 199, l. 22) [presumably between A.D. 209 and 212].

Tainaron-Cainopolis at the village *Kyparissos*, reused in the doorway of the early Christian church of Hagios Petros; stele bearing a civic honorary inscription for the Empress Iulia Domna erected by the five ephors of that year and this individual who was *tamias* (for text see LAC 278).

Remarks: The name of the *tamias* is inscribed in very large letters, which according to Drandakis, *op. cit.*, 237, n. 1 is either an expression of the person's own vanity or an effort of the stone-cutter to flatter the *tamias*. For comment on the date see LAC 278.

s. Rufus (I) (LAC 674)

ΜΟΥΝΑΤΙΑ **ΣΑΒΕΙΝΑ**: see LAC 592.

677. ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ ΓΑΪΟΥ

IG V 1, 117, l. 5 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 573) [first quarter of 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, discovered in the foundations of the Byzantine wall; small fragmentary marble pillar with catalogue of *gerontes* in the patronomate of P. Memmius Pratolaus Dexter. This individual is attested as πρέσβυς γερόντων.

Remarks: Bradford, 371 (1) following Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 117 *app. crit.* dates this inscription to the early 3rd c. A.D., which is much too late, but rightly distinguishes Secundus' father Caius, from the ἱερομνήμων C. Iulius Secundus son of Myro (LAC 503), attested in *IG* V 1, 168, l. 7, which is to be dated after A.D. 212. For the date of the patronomate of P. Memmius Pratolaus Dexter (early in the second century), see LAC 576 [1].

s. Caius (LAC 203)

[Γ]ΑΙ(ΟΣ) ΙΟΥ(ΛΙΟΣ) **ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ** ΜΥΡΩΝΟΣ: see LAC 503.

678. [Λ(ΟΥΚΙΟΣ) Σ(?)]ΗΙΟΣ ΚΡΟΝΕΙΩΝ

IG V 1, 462 [not earlier than mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Mystras; reused in the pavement of the *Kimisis Theotokou* church; intact marble plaque with a mutilated inscription quoting his name and *ethnikon* in the genitive: [Λ(ουκίου) Σ(?)]ηίου | Κρονείω[νος] | Ἀλεξανδρέ[ως].

Alexandrian

Remarks: Despite reservations, we adopt the restoration of the name of this citizen of Alexandria proposed by U. v. Wilamowitz-Möllendorff in *IG* V 1, 462, *app. crit.* who suggested that the individual owed his gentilicium to L. Seius Strabo, *praefectus Aegyptii* between A.D. 14 and 16, cf. A. Stein, *RE* II A. 1 (1921) 1125-26, *s.v. Seius* [15]. The date proposed above rests upon the palaeographic features of the letters, especially the apicated *alpha*, *delta* and *lambda* and the *xu* with a scroll instead of the horizontal central stroke.

679. ΣΕΜΠΡΩΝΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1178, ll. 9-10 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Gytheion; statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for Simelidas son of Theseus; it was funded by his children Sempronius and Nicias:

[Ἡ πόλις] | ἡ Γυθεατῶν | Σιμηλίδαν Θησέως | τὸν ἴδιον πολείτην |5 ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν καὶ | τῆς εἰς αὐτὴν εὐνοίας· τὸ ἀνάλωμα | τῶν τέκνων ἐξοδιασάντων Σεμπρω|10νίου καὶ Νεικία.

680. ΣΕΠΙ[- - -] or ΣΕΠΤ[- - -] (?)

IG V 1, 190, l. 6 [imperial].

Sparta, found «*iuxta murum porticus*»; marble fragment with badly mutilated catalogue of individuals of an unknown function: l. 6 *in apographo:* ΣΕΠ'.

Remarks: For the last preserved line W. Kolbe proposes two possible readings: [- - -]ς ἐπὶ or the Roman name Σεπτ[ιμ- - -], cf. Bradford, 371: ΣΕΠΤ[ΙΜΙΟΣ] (see also ΣΕ[Π]ΤΕ[ΙΜ]ΟΣ = ΣΕΠΤΕ[ΙΜΙ]ΟΣ?). In the case of a Roman name, it cannot be decided whether a gentilicium or a cognomen should be postulated: for possible restorations see Solin and Salomies, 167-68 and pp. 400-01. C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Diffusion de la citoyenneté romaine: notes sur les gentilices impériaux en Laconie et en Messénie", in: A. Chastagnol - S. Demougin - C. Lepelley (eds), *Splendissima civitas. Études d'histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (Paris 1996) 140 counts two *Septimii* in Laconia.

681. ΣΕΠΤΟΥΜΜΙΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΓΕΝΗΣ

IG V 1, 1174, l. 13, *add.* p. 308 [mid-2nd c. A.D.(?)].

Gytheion; marble statue base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing a civic honorary inscription for Peducaea Marullina (LAC 604, for entire text); it is dated by the term of the five ephors cited and funded by the *tamias* Septumius Protogenes at his own cost: ταμιεύοντος Σεπτουμμίου | Πρωτογένους προῖκα.

Remarks: For the person's gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 168 *s.v. Septumius*.

[- - -] **ΣΕΡΟΥΙΟΣ** [- - -]: see MES 335.

682. ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣ

IG V 1, 1314A col. II, l. 29 [age of Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].

Thalamai, built into the small church of *Panagia* in the village *Nomitsis*; marble plaque bearing a record which lists three different groups of persons consisting of civic magistrates (their function and number varies from group to group), who came to Thalamai to the goddess Δαμοία: 1.) on face A col. I there is a list dating to the patronomate of Iulius Charixenus and 2.) on face A col. II a list dating to the patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian and 3.) one to the term of Memmius Damares. In the second list figures an ephor Δαμαρχίας Σεβήρου.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 370 (3). For the date of the eponymous patronomate of Hadrian see comment LAC 212; for further comment see LAC 213.

683. ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΟ[ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ]

IG V 1, 68, l. 28 (*apographum IG* V 1, 34, l. 27) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 525) [about mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; large plain block with two holes on the top

side; it bears a catalogue of ephors and nomophylakes in the patronomate of Claudius Aristoteles. Our man is attested as σπονδο|φόρος].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 370 (1). For the date of the term of Ti. Claudius Aristoteles (I) see LAC 263 [1].

684. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ

IG V 1, 1254 [presumably 3rd c. A.D.].

Tainaron, formerly in the village *Kastraki*; plaque bearing the funerary inscription of Severus from Nicomedia who died at the age of twenty-five; under the inscription a rosette is carved:

Σευῆρος Νειχο|μηδεὺ<ς> ζήσας | ἔτη κε' χα<ί>ρετε.

Nicomedian

684a. ΣΕΚΣΤΟΣ (ΤΙΤΙΟΣ) (I)

Unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [77/6 B.C.].

Found at *Vachos* in the region of *Gytheion*; civic honorary decree of the polis of Gytheion for the son of this person, Sextus Titius (Σέκστος Τίτιος Σέκστου ὑός), who was introduced as patron of the city by Marcus Pomponius son of Marcus.

f. Sextus Titius (II) (*LAC 697a)

685. <Γ>Α(ΙΟΣ) ΣΙΛΒΙΟΣ ΕΥΠΟΡΑΣ

IG V 1, 116, l. 1 [after 166 A.D.].

Copied by Fourmont in the village *Tseramio*; marble block with part of a catalogue of gerontes among whom is this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 176; *LGPN* III.A 172 *s.v. Εὐπορᾶς* (1). The reading of the man's gentilicium based on Cyriacus' copy of the inscription has needlessly been doubted by W. Kolbe, cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 175 ns 6-8 and Solin and Salomies, 171 *s.v. Silvius*. For the date see LAC 335.

686. ΣΙΣΙΝΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 974 [4th c. A.D.].

Copied by W. M. Leake in the village of *Votza* near the ancient city of Asopos in the *Metropolis* church; hexagonal stone bearing a Christian votive inscription. The dedicators were Sisinius, his wife Florentia and their son Theodoulus:

† Ὑπὲρ εὐχῆ[ς] <καὶ> σωτη[ρί]|α<ς> Σισινίου <καὶ> Φλωρεντ<ί>ας | κ(αὶ) τοῦ τέκνου αὐτῶν Θεοδού<λ>ου.

h. Florentia (LAC 364)

687. Κ(ΟΙΝΤΟΣ) ΣΟΣΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 102, l. 8; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 232-33 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 579, l. 8) [about A.D. 130].

Information about the place of discovery is contradictory; badly mutilated catalogue (no information about the stone given) of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Ti. Claudius Aristoboulus among whom is our man; here cited as Κ(όιντος) Σόσ[ιος Νεικοστράτης (?)].

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 11-12, 2 H 3 with facsimile and comment on p. 17 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 544, l. 8) [A.D. 120s].

Sparta; block bearing three catalogues of *nomophylakes* belonging to three different patronomates, among whom is the one dated by the *patronomos* C. Iulius Antipater (the other two catalogues are *SEG* 11, 1950, 539 and 543); here Κ(όιντος) Σόσιος Νεικοστράτης.

νομοφύλαξ **[2]**, γερουσίας **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 308 (10). The restoration of his full name in text **[1]** is proposed by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 17 on the evidence of **[2]**; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 232 followed by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 579 superfluously completes the nomen gentile in **[1]** according to the spelling variant with a double *sigma*, *i.e.* Σόσ[σιος] (cf. Solin and Salomies, 174). It is likely that he owed his citizenship to the intervention of Q. Sosius Senecio, see comment LAC 688.

The date of **[1, 2]** is discussed in LAC 260 and LAC 423.

688. ΚΥΙΝΤΟΣ ΣΟΣΣΙΟΣ ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΤΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 29-30, no. 52 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 620) [mid-2nd c. A.D. (?)].

Sparta; marble block moulded on the front side with an inscription commemorating that he had been ἱεροθύτης for the third time in the patronomate of Lampis son of Lampis:

Κύιντος Σόσσιος | Ἐπαφρόδειτος ἱερο|θύτης γ' ἐπὶ Λάμπιδος | τοῦ (Λαμπίδος).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 148 (8). The suggestion of Woodward, *loc. cit.* that his nomen may be derived from the consul of the years A.D. 99 and 107, Q. Sos(s)ius Senecio (Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, pp. 29 and 32; Rémy, *Carrières sénatoriales*, 294), a friend of Plutarch, is quite probable, especially because Senecio was *quaestor* in the *provincia Achaia* between *ca.* 85 and 90 B.C. and later spent some time at Athens, cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 171 ns 7, 9-10; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, cols 44-45 ns 179 and 181, col. 170; *PIR* S 560; Puech, *Plutarque*, 4883 *s.v. Sosius Sénécion* (with further bibliography).

For the eponymous *patronomos* see N. M. Kennell, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 135 n. 16. Woodward, *loc. cit.* considers this Lampis to be the son of C. Iulius Lampis (LAC 471), eponymous *patronomos* in the late Trajanic or early Hadrianic period, hence the date of this inscription.

The function of *hierothytai* is known in many cities of the Greek world since the Classical period, see J. Winand, *Les hiérothytes. Recherche institutionnelle* (Bruxelles 1990).

ΣΤΑΤΕΙΛΙΑ ΤΕΙΜΟΣΘΕΝΙΣ: see LAC 731 *adn.* and ARG 242.

689. ΣΟΥΛ[ΠΙΚΙΟΣ (?) - - -]

IG V 1, 91, l. 3 [imperial].

Sparta; tiny marble fragment presumably with a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes*, this person being apparently among the former.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 378 (2): 2nd c. A.D. (?). W. Kolbe in *IG* restores *Sulpicius;* for other possible gentilicia see Solin and Salomies, 178.

690. [ΜΑ]ΡΚΟΣ ΣΟΥΛ[ΠΙΚΙΟΣ (?) - - -]

IG V 1, 679, ll. 4-5; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 46, 1951, 195 n. 11 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, *add.* 842g) [hardly before A.D. 140].

Mystras, formerly in the *Pantanassa* church; marble fragment belonging to a catalogue of a victorious team of σφαιρεῖς; our man is attested as διαβέτεος | [δὲ αὐτεπαγ]γέλτω καὶ ἀ[ριστίνδου] (for entire text see LAC 4).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 20 (1). W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 679 *app. crit.* connects his name with M. Sulpicius Bassus, a friend of the consul of the year A.D. 6, L. Nonius Asprenas, cf. A. Stein, *RE* IV A.1 (1931) 744, *s.v. Sulpicius* [26]; *PIR* S 711. An *elaeothetes* Sulpicius Aristio (ARC 153) is known from *IG* V 2, 50, l. 77, an inscription from Tegea dating to A.D. 166, cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 175 ns 9-10. For other possible restorations of the gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 178.
The same offices were held by Damaenetus son of Aristocrates, as attested by another "ball game"-inscription, *IG* V 1, 680, ll. 6-8 where we encounter the formula ἀριστίνδου δὲ καὶ διαβέτεος αὐτεπάγγελτος, cf. also comment LAC 425 [2]. For the date see LAC 4.

691. ΣΟΥΛΠΙΚΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΣ

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 89, 1994, 439-40 no. 12, l. 5, pl. 76a-b (*SEG* 44, 1994, 363; *AnnÉpigr* 1994, 1608) [probably after A.D. 212].

Sparta, found in the excavations of the *British School* in 1991, reused in the core of the late Roman fortification wall, Roman Stoa Central; two joining fragments of a stele bearing a civic honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Callicrates [- - -] (LAC 107, for text) whose honorific stele was funded by this person and additionally by M. Aurelius Callicrates' children, Callicrates and Neicippia.

Remarks: In view of the person's name, Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 440 suggests that Sulpicius was a ξένος of M. Aurelius Callicrates rather than a Lacedaemonian himself; the ξενία is testified *e.g.* in Plut., *Mor.* 749B-C. Spawforth, *loc. cit.* suggests, with reservations, a date after the promulgation of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.

692. ΣΥΛΛΙΟΣ ΞΕΝΩΝ

IG V 1, 600, ll. 3 and 11; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 254 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 815) [3rd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; base bearing a civic honorary inscription for his daughter Aurelia Fortunata (LAC 59, for text), whose statue he funded.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 320 (3). Although the copy of Fourmont seems to show in l. 3 the nomen gentile of the patronymic clearly as Συλλίου and in l. 11 abbreviated as Συλ(λίου), *i.e.* Syllius (Solin and Salomies, 179) — an orthographic variant of the nomen Sullius — Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 600 followed by *LGPN* III.A, 337 *s.v.* *Ξένων* (64) *contra* Böckh, *CIG* I, 1452, Woodward, *loc. cit.* and Bradford, 320 (3) needlessly change it by analogy with the nomen of his daughter into <A>ὐ<ρη>λίου (l. 3) and <A>ὐ<ρ>(ηλίου) (l. 11); in fact, she owed her nomen to her husband.

f. Aurelia Fortunata (LAC 59), f.-in-law Aurelius Nicephorus (LAC 158)

693. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΤΑΔΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΙΔΗΣ

IG V 1, 448, ll. 7-8 and 10; partly reprinted in A. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 417 [A.D. 196/97 or 197/98 A.D.].

Sparta, now lost; limestone statue base with honorary inscription for the Emperor Caracalla erected by the *synarchia* under the senior member of the *gerousia* M. Tadius Philoxenides:

Μᾶρκον Αὐρήλιον Ἀντω|νεῖνον Καίσαρα Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Λουκίου | Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου Εὐσε|[5]βοῦς Περτίνακος Σεβαστοῦ | Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδι<α>βηνικοῦ υἱόν· | διὰ συναρχίας τῆς περὶ Μᾶρ|κον Τάδιον Φιλοξενίδην· | γέροντες ἐπὶ Ἰουλ(ίου) Δαμ[-ca. 4-], |[10] ὧν πρέσβυς Μᾶρκος Τάδιος Φιλοξενίδης, | Δαμάριστος Ἀνδρίωνος τὸ γ', Πίστος Φιλονεικίδα, | [- - -].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 437. This is the only mention of the rare nomen gentile at Sparta and in general in Laconia. It is believed that it derives from Sex. Tadius Lusius Nepos Paullinus, *legatus* of Macedonia in the Flavian period known from *CIL* III 7316, ll. 6-8 and IX 4119, l. 3, cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 171 ns 11. 15-16. This derivation has been, with good reason, doubted by O. Salomies *(per litt.)* due to the divergence of the praenomina of the two persons.

The date of the inscription and hence of the cited patronomate can be reconstructed on the basis of the form of address to Caracalla and especially of the *Siegestitulatur* of his father Septimius Severus, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58 and *id.*, *ABSA* 81, 1986, 326 n. 41 and cf. Cagnat, *Cours*, 206. 208-09; P. Kneissl, *Die Siegestitulatur der römischen Kaiser*, Hypomnemata 25 (Göttingen 1969) 126-56. 211-32; Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 156. 162.

For a monumental statue-group of Severus and his family dedicated by the Spartans between A.D. 202 and 205 see esp. *LAC 366. There, too, the text does not provide any clue for the reason for the dedication. Unlike *IG* V 1, 448, where the *Siegestitulatur* of Severus survives, in the dedication of *LAC 366 it is missing.

694. ΤΕΡΕΝΤΙΟΣ ΒΙΑΔΑΣ

S. V. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 1, 1928, 16-38 fig. 4, l. 34; for the bibliography see LAC 461 [4] [ca. A.D. 15].

Gytheion; *lex sacra* testifying the installation of two festivals called Caesarea and Euryclea. In ll. 33-40 are cited the obligations of the ephors in charge (in the patronomate of Chaero) comprising the provision of accessories for the contest and the record of the present decree. Our man is attested as the senior ephor:

Ll. 33-36: Οἱ ἔφοροι οἱ ἐπὶ Χαίρωνος στρατηγοῦ καὶ ἱερέως θεἱοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος οἱ περὶ Τερέντιον Βιάδαν ἐγδότωσαν τρεῖς γραπτὰς εἰκόνας τοῦ θεἱοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Ἰουλίας τῆς Σεβαστῆς καὶ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τὰ διὰ θέατρον | ἴκρια τῷ χορῷ καὶ θύρας μιμικὰς τέσσερας καὶ τῇ συνφωνίᾳ ὑποπόδια.

695. ΤΕΡΕΝΤΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ ΝΕΟΣ

IG V 1, 1163, ll. 13-14 [A.D. 211-212].

Gytheion; statue base bearing an honorary inscription of the polis for the Emperor Caracalla erected in charge of the five ephors of that year and the *tamias* (for text see LAC 327). The person is cited among the ephors.

696. Τ(Ι)Β(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΤΕΥΘΙΟΣ (?)

IG V 1, 1064.

Sanctuary of Apollo Hyperteleatas; a votive inscription to Apollo Heperteleatas on a bronze *taenia* by this person:

Τ(ι)β(έριος) Τεύθιος [π]υροφόρος Ἀπό[λλωνος Ὑπερτελεάτα].

Remarks: U. v. Wilamowitz-Möllendorff notes in *app. crit.* of *IG* V 1, 1064: «*Nomen Τεύθιος corruptum*». A name Τεύθιος is indeed not attested elsewhere in the Peloponnese, but Τεύτιος is known from Illyria, see *LGPN* III.A, 425 *s.v.* and cf. also Pape and Benseler II, 1514 *s.v. Τεύτιος*: Γάιος Τεύτιος, but see also *ibid.*, 1512 *s.v. Τέττιος*. A name Τεῦτις is attested at Athens, see *LGPN* II, 427 *s.v.* Perhaps one should consider therefore Τεύθιος *pro* Τέ[ττ]ιος or more probably *pro* Τεύ[τ]ιος and cf. the gentilcium *Tettius* in Solin and Salomies, 185 *s.v.* or postulate a gentilicium *Teutius* by analogy with *Teudius*, for which see Solin and Salomies, 185 *s.v.*

For the sanctuary of Apollo Hyperteleatas see the comment LAC 655.

***697. [ΤΙΝΗΙΟΣ (?) ΣΑ]ΚΕΡΔΩΣ**

IG V 1, 1147, ll. 3. 8. 18; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 63; J. H. Oliver, *The ruling power: a study of the Roman Empire in the second century after Christ through the Roman oration of Aelius Aristides*, TAPhS 43. 4 (Philadelphia 1953) 965 (cf. *SEG* 15, 1958, 222) [ca. A.D. 122-135].

Gytheion; a *rescriptum* of the Emperor Hadrian with a letter of the *proconsul* Tineius Sacerdos:

Contra W Kolbe's restoration of the person's name in *IG* V 1, 1147, ll. 3-4: [Τιβ(ερίῳ) Κλαυδίῳ Σα]κέρδωτι τῷ κρατίστῳ | [ἀνθυπάτῳ]. l. 8: [Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος Σακέρδως ἀνθύπ]ατος. l. 18: [Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος Σακέρδως ἀνθύπατο]ς, E. Groag, *loc. cit.* proposes to read in ll. 3-4: [Τινηίῳ (?) Σα]κέρδωτι τῷ κρατίστῳ | [ἀνθυπάτῳ].

Remarks: E. Groag proposes to complete the gentilicium of the proconsul as Tineius, because the cognomen of the person is often attested in the senatorial family of the Tineii. Tineius Ponticus, Athenian *archon* in A.D. 168/69 [see Follet, *Athènes*, 216-18] must have been a member of a family, that had received Roman citizenship from the *proconsul*. Sacerdos himself must have been the brother of Q. Tineius Rufus, who defeated the Judean uprising and for whom see M. Fluss, *RE* VI A. 2 (1937) 1376-79, *s.v. Tineius* [6]. Salomies *(per litt.)* points out that the normal orthography of the Greek transcription is Τινήιος and not Τινέιος.

***697a. ΣΕΚΣΤΟΣ ΤΙΤΙΟΣ (II) ΣΕΚΣΤΟΥ (ΤΙΤΙΟΥ) (I) ΥΙΟΣ**

Unpublished inscription discussed in Steinhauer, *Εὐρυκλῆς*. Information communicated by G. Steinhauer [77/6 B.C.].

Found at *Vachos* in the region of Gytheion: decree of the polis of Gytheion in honour of this person; he was introduced as patron of the city by Marcus Pomponius son of Marcus (LAC 639a), who was *proxenos* of Gytheion.

Remarks: The person should be identified with the *tribunus plebis* of 99 B.C., for whom see F. Münzer, *RE* VI A. 2 (1937) 1563-65, *s.v. Titius* [23].

s. Sextus (Titius) (I) (LAC 684a)

698. ΤΙΤΟΣ [Λ]ΟΥΚΙỌỴ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 227-30 no. 20b, c. facsimile; the first six lines missing in no. 20b are given in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 236-39 no. 20, facsimile and ph. fig. 3; the entire text, with some emendations, in *SEG* 11, 1950, 503 (ll. 2-3); republished in Kennell, *Institutions*, 107; *id.*, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 133 n. 7 [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble column with two catalogues reporting the names of the colleagues in office (σύναρχοι) of the eponymous *patronomoi* Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Ἀντίπατρος Λυσικράτους (ll. 1-13) and Γά(ιος) Ἰο[ύλ(ιος) - - -] (ll. 15-27) respectively; the person in question (l. 22) is cited among the latter.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 416. For the date see LAC 423 [3]. For the Spartan *synarchia* see LAC 8.

s. Lucius (LAC 520)

699. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΤΡΕΒΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΑΡΕΥΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΑΡΧΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 20B, l. 6 [Trajanic].

Sparta; opisthographic block, face B bearing a catalogue of *(gerontes)*, ephors and

nomophylakes; among the ephors is Τ(ίτος) Τρεβελληνὸς Ἀρεὺς Πολεμάρχου.

[2a] He is to be identified with an individual called Areus attested as father of T. Trebellenus Menecles in an early Trajanic catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Gorgippidas, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 4. 196-97 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 511, l. 3): Τί(τος) Τρεβελληνὸς Μενεκλῆς Ἀρέος.

[b] The same Areus is to be recognized as father of Menecles in a catalogue of βίδυοι of an unknown patronomate from Sparta, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166 B 3. comment on pp. 183-84 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 608, l. 6) [early Trajanic?]: Μενεκλῆς Ἀρέος.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 45 (4). For the rare nomen gentile see Solin and Salomies, 190. Only the family of this person (see below) is attested to have borne this gentilicium at Sparta. According to H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 172 n. 1 it may go back to the Roman *praetor* T. Trebellenus Rufus, who, according to the testimony of Tacitus, was made tutor of the underage sons of the Thracian king Kotys by the Emperor Tiberius in A.D. 19 and as such governed the southern part of Thracia. In A.D. 35 he committed suicide, having been accused of lège-majesté, see Tac., *Ann.* II. 67, 2; III. 38, 3-4; VI. 39, 1 and cf. W. Hoffmann, *RE* VI A.2 (1937) 2261-62, *s.v. T. Trebellenus Rufus.* Except for this person, all four Roman citizens listed among the ephors and *nomophylakes* in **[1]** are T(iberii) Claudii, which confirms the date in the 1st or early 2nd c. A.D., see also remarks *LAC 270 [6d].

s. (T. Trebellenus?) Polemarchus (LAC 702), f. T. Trebellenus Menecles (LAC 700), b. T. Trebellenus Philostratus (LAC 701)

700. ΤΙ(ΤΟΣ) ΤΡΕΒΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ ΑΡΕΟΣ

[1] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 4. comment p. 196-97 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 511, l. 3) [about A.D. 100].

Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of ephors in the patronomate of Gorgippidas among whom is cited this man: Τί(τος) Τρεβελληνὸς Μενεκλῆς Ἀρέος.

[2] The same person is encountered in a catalogue of βίδυοι of an unknown patronomate from Sparta, A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 166B 3. 183-84 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 608, l. 6) [presumably Flavian or early Trajanic]: Μενεκλῆς Ἀρέος.

βίδυος **[2]**, ephor **[1]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 279 (1). He seems to have obtained Roman citizenship before **[1]**, but after **[2]**, most probably in the early Trajanic age; for a comment on the person's nomen see LAC 699.

s. T. Trebellenus Areus (LAC 699), grands. (T. Trebellenus?) Polemarchus (LAC 702), nephew T. Trebellenus Philostratus (LAC 701)

701. [Τ(ΙΤΟΣ)] ΤΡΕΒΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΑΡΧΟΥ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 164 A 3-4 176 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 569 col. II, l. 10) [between

A.D. 110 and 115].
Sparta; catalogue of *gerontes* in four columns inscribed on three blocks of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre dating to the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates; our man is cited among the officials.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 438 (4). For the date of the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates see LAC 730 [4].

s. (T. Trebellenus?) Polemarchus (LAC 702), b. T. Trebellenus Areus (LAC 699), by whom uncle T. Trebellenus Menecles (LAC 700)

702. (ΤΙΤΟΣ ΤΡΕΒΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ [?]) ΠΟΛΕΜΑΡΧΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 20B, l. 7 [Trajanic-Hadrianic].
Sparta; opisthographic block, face B bearing a catalogue of (*gerontes*), ephors and *nomophylakes;* among the ephors Τ(ιβέριος) Τρεβελληνὸς Ἀρεὺς Πολεμάρχου.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 164 A 3-4 176 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 569 col. II, l. 10) [between A.D. 110 and 115].
Sparta; catalogue of *gerontes* in four columns inscribed on three blocks of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre dating to the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates; here [Τ(ίτος)] Τρεβελληνὸς Φιλόστρατος Πολεμάρχου.

Remarks: In Bradford, 347 text **[2]** is missing.

f. T. Trebellenus Areus (LAC 699) and T. Trebellenus Philostratus (LAC 701); by the former grandf. T. Trebellenus Menecles (LAC 700)

[Τ]ΟΥΛΛΙΟ̣[Σ]: see LAC 512 *adn.*

703. ΔΕΚΜΟΣ Τ[Ο]ΥΡΡΑΝΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΑΝΩΡ

S. V. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 1, 1928, 38-43 fig. 5 (G. De Sanctis, *RFIC* 56, 1928, 586; *AnnÉpigr* 1929, 100); the inscription is re-edited and supplemented by L. Wenger, *ZRG* 49, 1929 Röm. Abt., 309-12 (with interesting remarks on juristic matters); E. Kornemann, *Neue Dokumente zum lakonischen Kaiserkult*, Abh. d. Schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Kultur, Geisteswiss. Reihe 1 (Breslau 1929) 6-7. 16-20 (with photographs); Kornemann's article is discussed by R. Herzog, *ZRG* 50, 1930 Röm. Abt., 628-33; H. Seyrig, *RA* 29, 1929, 84-106 (with a French translation of the text): all three editions of the text are presented and discussed by S. V. Kougeas, *Hellenika* 2, 1929, the first two on pp. 207-11 and the third one on pp. 445-46; see further M. Rostovtzeff, "L'Empereur Tibère et le culte impérial", *RH* 163, 1930, 1-26; a presentation of the most important bibliography upon his time in M. N. Tod, *JHS* 49, 1929, 189 and *JHS* 51, 1931, 228 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 922); see also V. Ehrenberg - A. H. M. Jones, *Documents illustrating the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius* (Oxford 1955², revised repr. 1976) 89 no. 102b and R. K. Sherk, *The Roman Empire: Augustus to Hadrian* (Cambridge 1988) no. 31; text re-edited by *Oliver, *Greek constitutions*, 58-65 no. 15 II (date); M. Kantiréa, *Le culte*

impériale en Achaïe sous les Julio-claudiens et les Flaviens II (unpubl. Ph.D., Paris 2003) 87-90 texts I.236 and I.237 [shortly after March 10th A.D. 15].

Gytheion; fragmentary stele with a decree of the Gytheates concerning the cult of the deified Augustus, Tiberius and Livia with a letter of Tiberius welcoming divine honours for the late Augustus, but refusing them for himself. D. Turranius Nicanor was the ambassador who had been sent by the polis of Gytheion to the Emperor Tiberius and his mother Livia:

ll. 13-15: Ὁ πεμφθεὶς ὑφ᾽ ὑμῶν | [πρὸς] ἐμὲ καὶ τὴν ἐμὴν μητέρα πρεσβευτὴς Δέκμος Τ[ο]υρράνιος Νεικάνωρ |[15] [ἀνέδ]ωκέν μοι τὴν ὑμετέραν ἐπιστολήν ...

Remarks: The gentilicium of this person is usually given as Τυρράνιος (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 922, l. 14), whereas Oliver, *op. cit.*, p. 61 *app. crit.* has Τ[ο]υρράνιος instead, cf. Solin and Salomies, 192 *s.v. Turranius* and p. 193 *s.v. Tyrannius*. E. Kornemann, *loc. cit.* believes that he was a Roman *libertus* who lived and had his business in Gytheion, cf. Solin, *Namenbuch* I, 114 *s.v. Nicanor*, where there are listed several *liberti* of that name in the 1st c. A.D. This hypothesis gains probability in the light of the evidence of *SEG* 11, 1950, 924, a bilingual inscription on a statue base from Gytheion, in which the Roman merchants living in the Laconian poleis honour C. Iulius Eurycles son of Lachares (LAC 461 [3]) as their *euergetes*.

The proposed date depends on the date of the assumption by Tiberius of the title *pontifex maximus*, see Oliver, *op. cit.*, 63. On Tiberius' attitude towards divine honours, see also M. P. Charlesworth, "The refusal of divine honours, an Augustan formula", *PBSR* 15, 1939, 1-10. For this letter by Tiberius and for his policy, mentality and behaviour in comparison to those of Caligula and Claudius, see also O. Montevecchi, "Osservazioni sulla lettera di Tiberio ai Giteati", *Epigraphica* 7, 1945, 104-08 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1948, 71) referring especially to the article of M. Rostovtzeff cited above.

704. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΟΥΛΠΙΟΣ ΑΦΘΟΝΗΤΟΣ

This person is named in two copies of the same inscription **[1A, B]** [*ca.* A.D. 133]:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 61, l. 1 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 547a).

Sparta; fragmentary catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of this individual: [ἐπὶ Μ(άρκου) Οὐ]λπίου Ἀφθονή[του].

[1B] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 201, 2 (γ) with facsimile and p. 204 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 547b, ll. 1-2).

Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue only of the *nomophylakes* in the term of our man: ἐπὶ Μ(άρκου) Οὐλπίου Ἀφθονήτου.

[2] *IG* V 1, 104 +166, ll. 1-2; united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 233 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 580) [*ca.* A.D. 133].

Sparta; two fitting fragments of a marble stele with a catalogue of *gerontes* in the term of the person: ἐπὶ Μ(άρκου) Οὐλπί[ου] Ἀφθονήτου.

[3] *IG* V 1, 112, l. 11; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 238 proposes that this inscription

formed the lower half of *IG* V 1, 114 (now lost, see LAC 33 [3]) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 577) [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; fragmentary marble column with the lower half of a catalogue of *gerontes* (ten names preserved) in an unknown patronomate; the category of this catalogue results from the fact that our man is cited as secretary of the boule: Μ(ᾶρκος) Οὔλπιος Ἀφθόνητος γρ(αμματεὺς) βουλᾶς.

[4] *IG* V 1, 286, ll. 5-6, *add.* p. 303. A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, no. 43, facsimile; Bourguet, 120-21 no. 36 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 711a) [*ca.* A.D. 132/33].
Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; marble plaque with sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia attesting an ephebe's victory in the contest of *moa* dating to the patronomate of the person in question: ἐπὶ πατρονόμω Μ(άρκω) Οὐλπίω Ἀφθονήτω (for entire text see LAC 363).

[5a] The same eponymous *patronomos* is encountered as ἐπὶ Ἀφθονήτου in *IG* V 1, 32A, l. 8 [about A.D. 135] dating the term as *nomophylax* of Agathocles son of Stephanus;
[b] further as ἐπὶ Ἀφθονή[του] in *IG* V 1, 34, l. 12; ll. 2-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 216 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 479) [Hadrianic] dating the ephorate of Sex. Ulpius Severus son of Phoebus and finally
[c] as ἐπὶ Ἀφθονήτου in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 227-34 F 3. ph. (*AnnÉpigr* 1929, 20; *SEG* 11, 1950, 492 col. I, ll. 9-10) [Antoninus Pius] dating the gymnasiarchy of C. Iulius Theophrastus son of Theoclymenus.

eponymous *patronomos* **[1A-2. 4-5c]**, γρ(αμματεὺς) βουλᾶς **[3]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 85 (2). His nomen gentile points to imperial enfranchisement undoubtedly by Trajan or somebody of his family, cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 208 n. 16. C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Diffusion de la citoyenneté romaine: notes sur les gentilices impériaux en Laconie et en Messénie", in: A. Chastagnol - S. Demougin - C. Lepelley (eds), *Splendissima civitas. Études d'histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (Paris 1996) 140 counts nine *Ulpii* in Laconia.
A valuable *terminus post quem* for the date of **[5a]** provides the information οὗ καὶ ἱππαρχοῦντος καὶ ἀγορανομοῦντος ἐπεδήμησεν τῇ πόλει ὁ θειότατος Αὐτοκράτωρ Ἀδριανός in ll. 9-12; θειότατος, the superlative degree of the adjective θεῖος refers to living emperors (see R. Merkelbach, *EA* 32, 2000, 125), in this case Hadrian, but the precise date of the inscription is controversial: According to some scholars [see Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 32A *app. crit.*; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta,* 465; A. S. Bradford, *Horos* 4, 1986, 71] the passage refers to Agathocles son of Stephanus, who was hipparch in the patronomate of Sidectas (ll. 3-4) and *agoranomos* in the patronomate of Seiteimus (ll. 5-6). Consequently the patronomate of Sidectas has been assigned to A.D. 124/25, the one of Seiteimus to A.D. 128/29 (see below). According to others the passage in question has to be understood as an insertion concerning (M. Ulpius) Aphthonetus, in whose patronomate Agathocles son of Stephanus was *nomophylax* [see Ameling, *Herodes Atticus,* II 77 no. 47 *app. crit.*]. If the career inscription **[5a]** really lists the offices occupied by Agathocles in an

ascendant chronological order, Aphthonetus' patronomate must anyway have fallen after Hadrian's two visits to Sparta in A.D. 124/25 and 128/29, see Halfmann, *Itinera principum*, 192 and Cartledge and Spawforth, 108 n. 5; moreover, Aphthonetus must have held the patronomate before Claudius Atticus [l. 13: ἔφορο(ς) ἐπὶ Ἀττικοῦ]; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 231 and Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465. 468-69 assign it to *ca.* A.D. 132/33 or 133/34 followed by Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* II, 79 no. 51 *contra* Bradford, 85 (2): A.D. 131/32 or 132/33.

For a linguistic comment and the date of **[4]**, see LAC 363. For chronological evidence and further comment on **[5c]** see LAC 510 [4].

Probably b. M. Ulpius Sosicrates (LAC 711), by whom probably uncle M. Valerius Ulpianus Aphthonetus (LAC 716) and Sex. Po(mpeius) Ulpianus Sosicrates (LAC 637), cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 208 ns 14-15. 212 and esp. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 232 n. 123 (where also date) *contra* Bradford, 85 (2).

705. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΟΥΛΠΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 287, ll. 1-3, *add.* p. 303; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 320 no. 44. facsimile. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 122 n. 3; Ameling, *Herodes Atticus* I, 29 n. 48. text in II, 75-76 no. 46 [first half of the A.D. 130s].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; marble stele with a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia by this person as thank offering for his victory in the contest of *keloia* in the age-set of the *mikichizomenoi* in the patronomate of Claudius Atticus. He was a *synephebos* of Iulius Eurycles:

Μ(ᾶρκος) Οὔλπιος Ἀριστο|κράτης Καλλικρά|τους, συνέφηβος Ἰου|λίου Εὐρυκλέους, |[5] νει-κήσας κελο[ῖ]|αν μικιχιζομέ|νων ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου | Ἀττικοῦ | Ἀρτέμιτι |[10] Ὀρθείᾳ χαριστή|ριον.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 58 (17). For the inscription's date see A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, no. 44; Graindor, *Atticus*, 28 n. 2; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 190 n. 4; Cartledge and Spawforth, 113. For the mentioned contest see Chrimes, *op. cit.*, 248.

706. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΟΥΛΠΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 62a, l. 7 and *add.* p. 301 [first half of the A.D. 130s].

Copied by Fourmont «at the spring at *Godena*»; two marble fragments from a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Atticus (a, ll. 1-13) followed by a list of *gerontes* (a, l. 14-b, l. 19); among the ephors is cited Μ(ᾶρκος) Οὔλπιος Καλλικράτης.

[2] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 237-39 no. 29a with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 575a, l. 3) [*ca.* A.D. 126].

Sparta, found in the ruins of the church of *Hagios Nikon* within the fortification; mutilated opisthographic marble stele presumably with a catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the

patronomate of Seipompus son of Cleo; among them is listed Μ(ᾶρκος) Οὔλπιος Καλ[λικρά-της - - -].

ἔφορος **[1]**, [γερουσίας] **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 221 (39). The eponymous *patronomos* of **[1]** is Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes (*LAC 270 [6b], for comment on date). For the patronomate of Seipompus son of Cleo of **[2]** see LAC 481 [3c].

W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 504, *app. crit.* with stemma and *add.* p. 303 identifies M. Ulpius Callicrates of text **[1]** with Καλλικράτης Ῥούφου (*ap.* LAC 669 [1-5]), attested as eponymous *patronomos*, *nomophylax* and senior *geron* and with Καλλικράτης, the father of P. Ulpius Pyrrhus (LAC 709); such a close kinship is, however, doubted by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 279.

Perhaps great-grandf. P. Ulpius Pyrrhus (LAC 709), cf. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 279. 283 *contra* stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 504, *app. crit.*

707. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΟΥ[ΛΠΙΟΣ(?) Δ(?)]ΑΜΑΣΙΠΠΟΣ

IG V 1, 55, ll. 6-7 [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Formerly in the village of *Parori*; fragmentary marble stele with relief decoration in the pediment and acroteria; it bears a catalogue of ephors, among whom is cited the person, dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Lysicrates.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 108. For his cognomen, otherwise unattested in the Peloponnese (*LGPN* III.A, 108 *s.v.* *Δαμάσιππος* (1): *ca.* A.D. 145-150), see Dornseiff and Hansen, 278 *s.v.* *Δαμάσιππος*.

708. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΟΥΛΠΙΟΣ ΔΟΜΕΣΤΙΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 669, l. 1 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 837) [A.D. 143-154].

Sparta, near the church of *Hagios Nikolaos*; inscription commemorating his athletic victories and activities:

Μ(ᾶρκος) Οὔλπιος Δομεστικὸς | Ἐφέσιος, Ἀντινοεὺς καὶ | Ἀθηναῖος, παγκρατιαſστὴς παράδοξος περιο[5]δονείκης, ξυστάρχης | διὰ βίου καὶ ἀρχιερεὺς τοῦ | σύνπαντος ξυστοῦ | καὶ ἐπὶ βαλανείων Σεβαστοῦ.

citizen of Ephesos, Antinoë and Athens

Remarks: For a comment on the inscription see A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 218. A very similar titulature is borne by L. Aurelius Alexander, see *CIG* II, 3500 = *IGRR* IV, 1215 and *CIG* II, 3501, two inscriptions from Thyateira in Lydia in honour of a Roman official of consular rank, M. Cn. Licinius Rufinus (*PIR*^{2} L 236). For the date see *IGRR* I, 146-50. For the expression παράδοξος περιοδονείκης see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 273 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 247.

709. Π(ΟΠΛΙΟΣ) ΟΥ(ΛΠΙΟΣ) ΠΥΡΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 503; the person's onomastic formula is emended *ibid.*, p. 303 *add.* 503 [Severan].
Sparta, according to Fourmont «built into the east wall of the city»; small fragment with badly mutilated inscription in honour of this man:

[Ἡ πόλις - - - | Πόπλιον Οὔλπ]ιον Πύρρον Καλλικράτους ἀρχιερέα τοῦ | [Σεβα]στοῦ καὶ τ<ῶ>ν θε[ίων πρ]ογόν<ω>ν α[ὐτοῦ |5 φιλ]οκαίσαρα [καὶ | φιλόπατριν, αἰώνιον | ἀγορανόμον - - -].

[2] *IG* V 1, 504, l. 10; the person's onomastic formula is emended *ibid.*, p. 303 *add.* 504 [Severan].
Sparta, formerly near the theatre; statue base decorated with cymatia bearing an honorary inscription by Sparta for Ti. Claudius Montanus also known as Hesychius son of Eupator (LAC 306, for text), whose statue was erected at the expense of our person; here Π(οπλίου) Οὐ(λπίου) Πύρρου τοῦ Καλλικράτου.

αἰώνιος ἀγορανόμος **[1. 2]**, αἰώνιος ἀριστοπολειτευτής **[2]**, πρέσβυς συναρχίας τὸ β' **[2]**; ἀρχιερεὺς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτοῦ **[1. 2]**; φιλόκαισαρ καὶ φιλόπατρις **[1. 2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 364 (1). The nomen gentile Ulpius is normally abbreviated VLP, see Cagnat, *Cours*, 469. In text **[2**, l. 10] ΟΥ has been convincingly restored as Οὔ(λπιος), because the person's patronymic has been brought in connection with the Spartan official of the Hadrianic period M. Ulpius Callicrates (LAC 706). Although badly eroded, the individual's name in **[1]** has been convincingly read by W. Kolbe by analogy with **[2]**, because of the common patronymic and titles: in Fourmont's *apographum* it appears as ΟΙιUPONΚΑΛΛΙΙ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ, cf. A. Böckh, *CIG* I, 1405: [- - -]ρον Καλλικράτους. W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 503 reads [Π]ό(πλιον) (?) Π]ύρρον Καλλικράτους, instead of which *id.*, *IG* V 1, p. 303 *add.* 503 finally proposes: [Πόπλιον Οὔλπ]ιον Πύρρον Καλλικράτους.
Due to the formula ἀρχιερεὺς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τῶν θείων προγόνων αὐτοῦ, the inscriptions **[1. 2]** have been assigned to a period of autocratic rule under the Severans, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, 279 no. 9 (on the person). 283 (possible dates: 195-98 or 212-217 or 218-35). The bestowal of *aristopoliteia* (cf. comment LAC 361 [3]) upon our man mentioned in text **[2]** is certainly to be connected with his agoranomate. For the post of πρέσβυς συναρχίας **[2]**, see A. S. Bradford, *Chiron* 10, 1980, 416 n. 38.

Perhaps great-grands. M. Ulpius Callicrates (LAC 706), cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 279 *contra* stemma Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 504, *app. crit.*

710. ΣΕΞ(ΤΟΣ) [ΟΥ]ΛΠΙΟΣ (?) ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣ ΦΟΙΒΟΥ

[1] *IG* V 1, 34, ll. 1-2; ll. 2-4 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 216 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 479) [Hadrianic].
Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; large, plain marble block with the career of

this person; in Fourmont's *apographum* ΙΟΣΦΟΒΟΥ:

Σέξ(τος) [Οὔ]λπ[ιος Σεβῆ]|ρος Φο<ί>βου [διαβέτης Λι]|μναέων ἐ[πὶ Πείου, γραμ]|ματοφύλα[ξ ἐπὶ Ἰου(λίου) Εὐρυ|κλέους, νομο[φύλαξ ἐπὶ] Φλαβίου Χαρ[ιξένου, γερου]|σίας ἐπὶ Σ[ιδέκτα, γρ(αμματεὺς) βου(λᾶς) ἐ]|πὶ Σιπόμπο[υ, ἐπιμελητὴς] | Κορωνείας ἐ[πὶ Ἰουλίου Λυ]|σίππου, γερ[ουσίας τὸ β'] | ἐπὶ Ἀριστοβού[λου, ἔφο]|ρος ἐπὶ Ἀφθονή[του] | *vac.*

[2] *IG* V 1, 61, l. 3 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 519) [about A.D. 132].
Sparta; catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus; our man is cited among the former: [Σέξτος Οὔλπιος] Σεβῆρος.

[3] *IG* V 1, 102, l. 8; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 232-33 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 579, 8) [about A.D. 130].
Sparta, information about the place of discovery is contradictory; fragmentary catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Ti. Claudius Aristoboulus among whom is this person, who was *gerousias* for the second time: [Σέξ(τος) Οὔλ]πιος Σεβῆρος Φοίβου τὸ β'.

[4] *IG* V 1, 105 +106 (ll. 2-3) united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 233-35 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 582, ll. 6-7; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1949, 70) [Antonine].
Copied by Fourmont «at the spring of *Mystras*»; catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of [Δαμοκλέους] τοῦ (Δαμοκλέους) τοῦ καὶ Φ[ιλοκράτους] among whom is cited our man: [Σέξτος Οὔλπι]ος Σεβῆ[ρος Φοίβου].

[διαβέτης Λι]μναέων in patronomate of P. Memmius Pius **[1]**, [γραμ]ματοφύλα[ξ] in the term of C. Iulius Eury]cles **[1]**, νομο[φύλαξ] in the term of Flavius Charixenus **[1]**, γερουσίας (τὸ α') in the term of Sidectas **[1]**, [γρ(αμματεὺς βουλᾶς)] in the term of Sipompus **[1]**, [ἐπιμελητὴς] Κορωνείας in the term of C. Iulius Lysippus **[1]**, γερ[ουσίας] τὸ β' in the term of Ti. Claudius Aristoboulus **[1. 3]**, ephor in the term of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus **[1. 2]**, [γ]ερουσίας for the (numeral lost) time (according to A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 234: τὸ δ'[?]) **[4]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 370 (2). His nomenclature is noteworthy, because it consists of the *tria nomina*, his cognomen being Roman, whereas his patronymic [in **1**, **3-(4)**] is a Greek name. The nomen gentile Ulpius, proposed by W. Kolbe, points to enfranchisement under Trajan (H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 201-02. 208 n. 16), but the person's praenomen Sextus (instead of Marcus), preserved only in **[1]**, creates a difficulty in this respect. This inconsistency suggests a different restoration of the person's gentilicium, in view of the length of the *lacuna* perhaps *Ampius*, *Campius*, *Tampius*, *Vampius* or *Pompius*, cf. Solin and Salomies, 260-61 (Salomies *per litt.*).

Two posts in his career in **[1]** can be verified through their occurrence in catalogues of public officials **[2-3]**. In text **[2**, l. 3] the name of our person has been restored with the aid of the inscription containing the career of Sex. Ulpius Severus **[1**, ll. 11-12]. For the date of **[1]** cf. A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 96 n. 71. The patronomates of M. Ulpius Aphthonetus in text **[2]** and of Ti. Claudius Aristoboulus in **[3]** have been assigned to the first years of the A.D. 130s, see Bradford, 50 and 85 *s.v.*; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 212. A *terminus post quem* for the date of text **[4]** is provided by the mention of Sex. Ulpius Severus in ll. 6-7, because he is

known to have been *gerousias* for the first time in the patronomate of P. Memmius Sidectas (II) [cf. **1**, ll. 5-6] and for the second time in the patronomate of Ti. Claudius Aristoboulus [cf. **3**, l. 8], both to be assigned to the beginning of the 130s. Because the numeral letter in l. 7 of text **[4]** is illegible, it is not certain whether this was the third or some later occasion upon which Sex. Ulpius Severus was *gerousias*. However this may be, the date A.D. 131/32 proposed by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465. 468 for the patronomate of Damocles (II) is too early.

711. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΟΥΛΠΙΟΣ ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ [- - -]ΛΕΟΣ

[1] *IG* V 1, 40, ll. 15-16; his name emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 16; *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 218 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 482, l. 14) [early Hadrianic].
Copied by Fourmont «at the spring at *Godena*»; two fragments of a stele broken at top bearing a catalogue of officials comprising the inserted career of Agathocles son of Aristocles (ll. 8-19); the latter was *agoranomos* in the patronomate of our man: ἐπὶ Οὐλ(πίου) Σωσι{π}κράτους.

[2] *IG* V 1, 105, ll. 3-4 +106 united by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 233-35 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1949, 70; *SEG* 11, 1950, 582, ll. 3-4) [Antonine].
Copied by Fourmont «at the spring of *Mystras*»; catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of Damocles (son of Damocles) also known as Philocrates in which our person is cited as *gerousias* for the (fifth?) time: [Γ]έροντες [ἐπὶ Δαμοκλέους] | τοῦ (Δαμοκλέους) τοῦ καὶ Φ[ιλοκράτους]· | Μ(ᾶρκος) Οὔλ<π>ιος Σ<ω>[σικράτης (?) - - -]ίλεος <γ>ερο[ντ]εύων τὸ [ε' (?)].

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 208-09 no. 6 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 498, l. 6) [after mid-2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall over the west *parodos*; plain marble block bearing an inscription with the career of C. Iulius Boeotius (LAC 430 [1], for text), who was *gerousias* for the third time in the patronomate of the person in question: [ἐπὶ Μ(άρκου)] Οὐλ(πίου) Σωσι-κράτου[ς].

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 11-12, 2 H 2 with facsimile and fig. 1, comment pp. 16-17 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 543, l. 1) [2nd decade 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta, theatre; block from the orchestra drain bearing three catalogues of *nomophylakes* belonging to three different terms among whom is one dated by the patronomate of our man: ἐπὶ Μ(άρκου) Οὐλπίου Σωσικράτ[ους] (for the other two see *SEG* 11, 1950, 539 and 544).

[5] He is probably also to be recognized in the patronymic of M. Valerius Ulpianus Aphthonetus son of Sosinicus in *IG* V 1, 323, ll. 3-4, a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia [Antonine period]: Μᾶρκος Οὐαλέριος Οὐλπιανὸς Ἀφθόνητος Σωσικράτους.

eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 3-4]**, <γ>ερο[ντ]εύων τό (numeral lost) **[2]**

Remarks: In text **[1]** this person's name is restored by Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 40, ll. 15-16 as Ἰου(λί)ου Σωσι{π}κράτους which is accepted by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464, but, with good reason, rejected by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 16 and *id.*, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 218. The reading of his name proposed in **[2]** is based on the restoration

offered by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 234, whereas Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 105 proposes Μ(ᾶρκος) Οὔλπιος Σω[κράτης, υἱὸς πό]λεος, περ(ι)ο[δονίκης] following Woodward's first reading in *ABSA* 15, 1908-09, 95. Bradford, 391 (6) in accepting Kolbe's reading postulates an otherwise unknown M. Ulpius Socrates and hence distinguishes **[2]** from **[1, 3-4]**, but on p. 396 (10) — taking into account the proposal of A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 233-35 — Bradford identifies the person of **[2]** with the Spartan *patronomos* M. Ulpius Sosicrates of **[1, 3-4]**. The recognition of the person in text **[3]** is owed to Bradford 396 (10), who rightly rejects Woodward's reading [ἐπὶ Ἰ]ουλ(ίου) Σωσικράτου[ς], because no such person is known in Spartan prosopography (cf. also the abbreviation ΟΥΛ in **[1**, l. 15]).

The patronomate of M. Ulpius Sosicrates **[1, 3-4]** is dated by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 218 to «*ca.* A.D. 115-20». As mentioned above, Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 464 erroneously refers to the person in question as Iulius Sosicrates (I) and assigns his patronomate to «*ca.* 108/09», cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 232 n. 123: «*patronomos* under Trajan». For the date of text **[1]**, see also A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 328 no. 58. In text **[2]** A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 234 suggests restoring the lost numeral indicating Sosicrates' tenure of the function of *gerousias* as [ε' (?)]. For the date of **[2]** see comment at LAC 710. E. Kourinou-Pikoula, *Horos* 8-9, 1990-91, 97-98 no. 5, ll. 1-2 pl. 21 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 317; *AnnÉpigr* 1992, 1542) was the first to publish a dedication to Artemis Orthia from Sparta by a βουαγός Σωσικράτης Ἀφθονήτου dating to the patronomate of Damares, after the latter's substitution by Pompeius Damaenetus [Antonine]. She proposes (*op. cit.*, 98) associating the Sosicrates of the dedication with the eponymous *patronomos* M. Ulpius Sosicrates whose term she assigns to A.D. 167/68, apparently by identifying him with the Iulius Sosicrates (II) of Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467, cf. *AnnÉpigr* 1992, 1542. At present we prefer to refrain from any identification.

Kinsman, probably f. M. Valerius Ulpianus Aphthonetus (LAC 716) and Sex. Pompeius Ulpianus Sosicrates (LAC 637), probably b. M. Ulpius Aphthonetus (LAC 704), cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 208 ns 14-15, 212 and esp. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 232 n. 123 *contra* Bradford, 396 (10).

712. [-*ca.* 12-Ο]Σ ΒΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 102, l. 7; A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 232-33 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 579, l. 7) [about A.D. 130].

Information about the place of discovery is contradictory; badly mutilated catalogue (no information about the stone given) of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Ti. Claudius Aristoboulus among whom is this person, who was *gerousias* for the second time: [-*ca.* 12-ο]ς Βαλεριανὸς Φιλουμενὸς τὸ β'.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 440. Valerianus is attested both as nomen gentile and as cognomen, cf. Solin and Salomies, 197, 417; for the suffix -ianus see comment LAC 104. Given that roughly the first twelve letters of l. 7 have been lost, it is not

clear whether the *sigma* preserved from the end of the name that precedes Valerianus originally belonged to a praenomen or to a nomen gentile. In the first case we would have to consider Valerianus as gentilicium, while in the second case it would constitute the first of two cognomina, *i.e.* Valerianus Philoumenus. For the term of Ti. Claudius Aristoboulus see LAC 260 [2].

713. ΟΥΑ[- - -] (?)

IG V 1, 1332, l. 2 [Augustan].

Kardamyle; badly mutilated, but presumably honorary inscription (no information about the stone given). The person is referred to as the eponymous official: ἐπὶ Οὐα[- - -].

Remarks: The copy published in Le Bas - Foucart, *Voyage* II, 142 no. 287 shows a vertical stroke after the three fully preserved letters of the person's name. It is not clear what letter originally stood here thus making it impossible to propose a particular gentilicium; for the various possibilities cf. Solin and Salomies, 196-98.

***714. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΟΣ ΒΑΣ[ΣΟ]Σ**

IG V 1, 1268, ll. 4-5 (according to the *apographum* of Dimitrios Koutsogiannopoulos made in 1843); Th. Chr. Sarikakis, "Des soldats Macédoniens dans l'armée romaine", *Ancient Macedonia* II (1977) 442 no. 34 [imperial].

Tainaron; presumably the funerary inscription of Aufidius Macedo (LAC 47, for text), a soldier of an equestrian cohort, serving in a *centuria* commanded by Valerius Bassus.

715. [ΔΕΚ]ΜΟΣ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΟΣ Μ[- - -]

K. Davaras, *AD* 25, 1970, *Chron.* B' 1, 172, ll. 2-3 and 37, pl. 147β; a more complete transcription by C. Le Roy, following an examination of the stone and its squeeze, is to be found in J.-P. Michaud, *BCH* 96, 1972, 655, ph. p. 659 (cf. *BullÉpigr* 1973, 196); whole text reprinted in *SEG* 49, 1999, 385, ll. 2-3, 37 [1 st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.].

Gytheion, found in a trench near the ancient theatre; plaque with a long, but (due to its reuse) very fragmentary decree of the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones* (?) in honour of D. Valerius M[- - -]; in the Byzantine period the plaque was reshaped and carved with two semi-pillars for reuse in a window:

l. 3: Δέκμῳ Οὐαλερίῳ; l. 4: [Δέκ]μος Οὐαλέριος Μ[- - -]; l. 37: Δ[έ]κμον Οὐα[λέριον - - -].

Remarks: Due to the bad state of preservation of the inscription nothing can be said about the career of the honorand. According to *BullÉpigr* 1973, 196 it is a posthumous honorary inscription. Since the inscription was found in Gytheion near the ancient theatre, the *strategos* who figures in l. 1 as the eponymous officiaλ (ἐπὶ Καλ[- - -]) is presumably the eponymous magistrate of the *Koinon* of the *Eleutherolakones*, cf. Kennell, *Institutions*, 29 n. 22 and *id.*, "From *perioikoi* to *poleis*. The Laconian cities in the late Hellenistic period", in: S. Hodkinson - A. Powell (eds), *Sparta. New*

perspectives (London 1999) 200-01. The date proposed above rests upon the palaeographic features of the inscription.

716. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΟΣ ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΦΘΟΝΗΤΟΣ ΣΩΣΙ̣Κ̣Ρ̣ΑΤΟΥΣ

IG V 1, 323, ll. 1-4; A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, 336 no. 72 with facsimile [Antonine period].

Sparta, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; fragmentary marble stele bearing a sickle dedication to Artemis Orthia after the person's victory in a contest; he was *boagos* of the ephebic age-class of *mikichizomenoi*:

Μᾶρκος Οὐαλέ|ριος Οὔλπιανὸς | Ἀφθόνητος Σω|σ̣ι̣κ̣ρ̣άτους βουαγ|[ὸς |[5] μικιδ]δ̣ο̣μ̣έ̣ν̣[ων].

Remarks: W. Kolbe restores βουαγ(ός) | [μικιχιδ]δ̣ομ̣έ̣ν̣[ων]. Bradford, 85 (1) dates the inscription «after A.D. 160». According to H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 212 n. 5, the person's nomen might have derived from the *proconsul* of Achaia of A.D. 117/18, Valerius Severus, for whom see Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 57-58. 160. For Ulpianus cf. Solin and Salomies, 415 *s.v.* and for the suffix -ianus see comment LAC 104.

Descendant, probably s. M. Ulpius Sosicrates (LAC 711), but later on adopted in Roman law by a Valerius retaining his original praenomen; very likely b. Sex. Pompeius Ulpianus (LAC 637), probably nephew M. Ulpius Aphthonetus (LAC 704), cf. H. Box, *JRS* 21, 1931, 208 ns 14-15. 212; *id.*, *JRS* 22, 1932, 179 and esp. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 232 n. 123 (where also date).

717. [- - - ΟΥ]Α̣ΡΙΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΩΝ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 237-39 no. 29a with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 575b, l. 9) [ca. A.D. 126].

Sparta, found in the ruins of the church of *Hagios Nikon* within the fortification; mutilated opisthographic marble stele presumably with a catalogue of [γέροντες] dating to the patronomate of Seipompus son of Cleo, among whom is this man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 144 (1); H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 174 n. 11. For his gentilicium [V]arius see Solin and Salomies, 198, for his cognomen see Pape and Benseler I, 337 *s.v. Εἰσίων*. For the date see LAC 481 [3c].

In view of the identity of their gentilicia and the oriental origin of their cognomina, [V]arius Isio and Varius Phosphorus (LAC 718), may have been kinsmen, cf. Woodward *ap.* Box, *op. cit.*, 174 n. 13.

718. [. Ο]Υ̣ΑΡΙΟΣ ΦΩΣΦΟΡΟΣ

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA*, 27, 1925-26, 226-27 F 2 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 500, l. 1) [shortly after (?) mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, *in situ* in the theatre at the east end of the supporting wall of the exterior staircase; block bearing an inscription with the career of Varius Phosphorus dedicated to his proper

fatherland. He held the offices of a *gerousias*, *syngynaikonomos* and *synpatronomos* with the god Lycurgus and was "sacred ambassador" to Puteoli and Naples at his own cost (προῖκα):

[. Ο]ὐάριος Φωσφόρος, | [γ]ερουσίας, συνγυναικονόμος, | συνπατρονόμος θεῷ Λυκούργῳ, | συνθύτης Ποτιόλους Νέαν πόλιν |5 προῖκα, τῇ κυρίᾳ πατρίδι.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 446; H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 174 ns 12-13 (date). A *terminus* is provided by his synpatronomate with the god Lycurgus, which is placed by A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92 ns 32-34, pl. 3 fig. 2 «not later than the middle of the second c. A.D.». For a comment on his career see N. M. Kennell, *ZPE* 85, 1991, 135 n. 15. Another Spartan official, C. Iulius Ario (LAC 425 [2]), is attested as συνθύτης ἰς Νέαν πόλιν.

Perhaps kinsman Varius Isio (LAC 717, for comment)

719. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΒΕΤΤΙΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

IG V 1, 74A, l. 3; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 227-28 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 616; cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 527) [under Antoninus Pius].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the temple of Lycurgus»; opisthographic block, face A being a mutilated list of officials, presumably [βίδυοι (?)], among whom is our man. The indication of the eponymous *patronomos* is missing.

Remarks: For the person's gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 206 *s.v. Vettius*. Due to the mention of a γρ(αμματεύς) in l. 8 A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 227 tentatively interprets this inscription as catalogue of *bideoi*, whose five names are listed between two empty spaces, whereas H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 167 n. 3 considers it to be a list of ephors. For the inscription's date see A. J. S. Spawforthh, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 205 n. 18. The text on face B dates in the last quarter of the 2nd c. A.D. (cf. LAC 207, LAC 307 and LAC 488 [1]).

Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 109, l. 10 and p. 109 *add.* followed by Box, *op. cit.*, 167 ns 2-4 proposed to identify our man with Damocrates, the father of a certain Marcus (LAC 533) attested in a catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of Timomenes; this is rejected by Bradford, 118 (22) and *LGPN* III.A, 111 *s.v. Δαμοκράτης* (53). Although both inscriptions are Antonine, this identification is not assured by any other evidence.

720. Κ(ΟΙΝΤΟΣ) ΒΕΙΒΙΟΣ/ΟΥΙΒΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ ΥΙΟΣ ΠΑΣΙΚΛΕΟΥΣ

The individual is attested in a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* who have been entertained at a banquet **[1A]**, a shortened copy of this catalogue **[1B]** and a copy of the catalogue of ephors alone **[1C]** dating to the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas [first quarter 2nd c. A.D.]:

[1A] *IG* V 1, 51, ll. 18-21.

Sparta; very large stele; here attested as Κ(όιντος) Οὐίβιος Φιλοκλῆς Πασικλέους.

[1B] *IG* V 1, 52, ll. 5-6 restored on the basis of **[1A]**.

Sparta; relief stele; here attested as Κ(όιντος) Βείβιος Φιλοκλῆς Πα<σ>[ι]κλέους.
[**1C**] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 171 E 6 with facsimile; comment p. 197 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 506, l. 5) restored on the basis of [**1A**]; republished by G. Steinhauer, *ABSA* 93, 1998, 441-42 no. 9 l. 4. pl. 75b (*SEG* 48, 1998, 465, l. 4).
Provenance unknown, now in Sparta Museum; triangular fragment from bottom left corner of marble plinth; here attested as Κ(όιντος) Βείβι[ος Φιλοκλῆς Πασικλέους].

[**2**] *IG* V 1, 482 [first quarter 2nd c. A.D.].
Sparta; marble statue base with a civic honorary inscription for this person praising the exemplary execution of his duties as a citizen and in particular his loyal and law-abiding tenure of the agoranomate:

Ἁ πόλις | Κ(όιντον) Οὐίβιον Φιλοκλέα, υἱὸν Πασικλέ[5]ους, τά τε | ἄλλα καλῶς | πολιτευό|μενον καὶ ἀ|γορανομοῦντα |[10] πιστῶς | καὶ δικαίως ἀρε|τᾶς χάριν.

σειτη{ι}θεὶς ἔφορος [**1A**], ἔφορος [**1B-C**], ἀγορανόμος [**2**]

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 430 (4). For the person's gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 207 *s.v. Vibius* and cf. Salomies, *Vornamen*, 96-97 and esp. 160. For the date of the patronomate of C. Iulius Philoclidas [**1A-C**], see LAC 496 [2A-C]. In [**1C**, l. 4] the third letter was originally an *iota*, over which there was carved an epsilon (G. Steinhauer). Steinhauer, *op. cit.*, 441, on palaeographic grounds, dates the text [**1C**] a little earlier, *i.e.* to the end of the 1st c. A.D.

ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΑΒΙΑ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΗΣ (II) ΗΡΚΛΑΝΟΣ ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ **ΒΙΒΟΥΛΙΟΣ** ΠΕΙΟΣ Γ(ΑΪΟΥ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΛΑΚΩΝΟΣ ΥΙΟΣ, ΕΓΓΟΝΟΣ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΥΣ (I): see *LAC 462.

***721. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) (ΒΙΨΑΝΙΟΣ) ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑΣ/M(ARCUS) (VIPSANIUS) AGRIPPA**

[**1**] *IG* V 1, 374, ll. 1 and 6 = *CIL* III 494; text reprinted in *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, 256-57 and in J. Touloumakos, "Bilingue [griechisch-lateinische] Weihinschriften der römischen Zeit", *Tekmeria* 1, 1995, 96-97 ns 40-40a [16 B.C. or shortly afterwards].
Formerly in the garden of the church of *Hagios Michail* at Sparta, now lost; statue base with bilingual honorary inscription to M. Agrippa, erected by the association of *Agrippiastai*:

[M(arcum) Agrippa]m co(n)s(ulem) tert(ium) | [tribuni]c(ia) potest(ate) | [(numeral lost) - - - A]grippiastae | [et prince]ps C(aius) Iulius |[5] *[- - - Dexi]machus Pratola[i f(ilius)].* | [Μ(ᾶρκον) Ἀγρίπ]παν, ὕπατον | [τὸ γ', δημ]αρχικῆς ἐξου|[σίας τὸ (numeral lost), Ἀ]γριππιασταὶ | [καὶ πρ(έσβυς) Γά]ιος Ἰούλιος |[10] [- - - Δε]ξίμαχος Πρα|[τολάου].

[**2**] *IG* V 1, 1166 [between 18 and 12 B.C., most probably 16/15 B.C.].
Gytheion, built in secondary use into the stairs of the church of *Hagia Trias*; marble base bearing an honorary inscription for M. Agrippa, erected by the polis:

Μᾶρκον Ἀγρίππαν [- - -] | τὸν αὑτᾶς εὐεργέ[ταν] | ἁ πόλις.

consul tertium, tribunicia potestate (numeral lost)/ὕπατος [τὸ γ', δημ]αρχικῆς ἐξου[σίας τὸ

(numeral lost)] **[1]**, εὐεργέ[της] **[2]**

Remarks: M. Vipsanius Agrippa visited Greece, presumably in A.D. 16. A stop in Laconia can be postulated by the evidence of coins bearing the portrait of Agrippa issued by the Spartan dynast C. Iulius Eurycles (corresponding to the coin group XXIX of Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, 70-71. 169. pl. 21 dated by the author to *ca.* 16 B.C., see LAC 461 [6h]) and by the *Agrippiastai* attested in text **[1]**, named after M. Vipsanius Agrippa. On Agrippa's sojourn in Greece and the dedications in his honour, see also Halfmann, *Itinera principum*, 163. 165; Fr. Hurlet, *Les collègues du prince sous Auguste et Tibère*, Collection de l'École Française de Rome 227 (Rome 1997) 67-70 and Rizakis, *Achaie II*, 33 n. 3. On the person in general, see Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, p. 3 (28 and 27 B.C.); Thomasson I, 189 no. 1 and II.2, p. 3.

The date of text **[1]** rests upon the title of Agrippa, cf. R. Hanslik, *RE* IX A.1 (1961) 1260, *s.v. M. Vipsanius Agrippa* [2]; J.-M. Roddaz, *Marcus Agrippa*, BEFAR 253 (Rome 1984) 422 ns 12-13; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 193. 195-197 ns 15-17 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 331). For comment on the *Agrippiastai* mentioned in **[1]**, see LAC 456 [1].

According to Grunauer-von Hoerschelmann, 70 n. 52, the unnumbered inscription *IG* V 1, p. 229, from Tainaron is to be considered as another monument in honour of this M. Vipsanius Agrippa and not, as preferred here, of another Agrippa (*LAC 21, for comment).

For the person see also *ARG 265; *COR 25; *EL 345 and Zoumbaki, *Elis und Olympia*, 33 n. 32. 166-67 ns 54-56.

The individual of the lemma *LAC 21 is perhaps to be identified with M. Vipsanius Agrippa Postumus, the third son of M. Vipsanius Agrippa.

722. ΒΙΤΑΛΙΣ

IG V 1, 1314A col. I, l. 16 [age of Hadrian-Antoninus Pius].

Thalamai, built into the small church of *Panagia* in the village *Nomitsis*; marble plaque bearing a record which lists three different groups of persons consisting of civic magistrates (their function and number varies from group to group), who came to Thalamai to the goddess Δαμοία: 1.) on face A col. I there is a list dating to the patronomate of Iulius Charixenus and 2.) on face A col. II a list dating to the patronomate of the Emperor Hadrian and 3.) one to the term of Memmius Damares. The person discussed here is mentioned in the first list as ὑπη(ρέτης).

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 91. For comment on the inscription see LAC 213.

***723. ΒΙΤΕΛΛΙΟΣ ΒΑΛΕΡΕΙΝΟΣ**

IG V 1, 524; Groag, *Reichsbeamten spätröm. Zeit*, 44 with n. 6; *PLRE* I, *s.v. Valerinus* 2 [before the mid-4th c. A.D.].

Sparta, found at the so-called temple of Lycurgus; cornice bearing an honorary inscription by

the polis of the Patraeans for the *curator coloniae Patrensium* Vitellius Valerinus:

Ἡ πόλις ἡ Πα[τρέων] | λογιστεύοντος [τ]ῆς κολ(ωνίας) τοῦ κρα[τίστου | κόμη]τος Βιτελλίου Βαλερείνου Πατρ[έως].

λογιστής (*curator* of Patrai), κρά[τιστος κόμη]ς (*egregius comes*)

Remarks: On this magistrate see Groag, *loc. cit.* and *PLRE*, *loc. cit.* For the old gentilicium Vitellius, see H. Gundel, *RE* IX A.1 (1961) 383-84, *s.v. Vitellius* and Solin and Salomies, 211.
For the Greek equivalents of the Latin terms, see Mason, 62, *s.v. κολωνία* and *s.v. κόμης*, 64, *s.v. κράτιστος*, 66, *s.v. λογιστής*. For a comment on the office of λογιστής, see *ARG 49 and for the predicate "κράτιστος", which points to equestrian rank, see *LAC 280. For the date of the inscription see Groag, *op. cit.*, 23, 44-45 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 793): since the reign of the Emperor Constantine, the *curator civitatis* regularly received the title of a *comes et curator civitatis*. In the 2nd half of the 4th c. A.D. the *curator civitatis* was replaced by the *defensor civitatis*, see O. Seeck, *RE* IV 1 (1900) 642, *s.v. Comites* [15] and Groag, *op. cit.*, 45.

724. ΟΥΟΛΟΥΣΣΗΝΗ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΧΑ

IG V 1, 233, ll. 2-3 [early 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; marble plaque commemorating the construction of a mole (?) at the expense of the priest P. Memmius Pratolaus (LAC 575 [4], for text and comment) and the priestess Volussena Olympicha, a deed of benefaction in homage to the Dioscuri the Saviours.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 323 (2); H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 n. 2; *LGPN* III.A, 340 *s.v. Ὀλυμπίχα* (2). Volussena Olympis (LAC 725), who is believed to have been the sister of Volussena Olympicha, was married to their cousin P. Memmius Sidectas (II), the brother of P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (see below). Hence Volussene Olympicha shared the priesthood of the Dioscuri mentioned above with her cousin Pratolaus, who was at the same time her sister's brother-in-law.

Perhaps d. L. Volussenus Damares (III) (LAC 731) and Memmia Damocratia (LAC 538); if so, sister L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730) and perhaps (L. Volussenus) Damares (IV) (LAC 732) and Volussena Olympis (LAC 725); apparently maternal niece Memmia Timosthenis (LAC 544) and P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 560), through whom cousin P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575) and P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 537, *app. crit.*; better A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii), 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni); Settipani, 496 [born *ca.* in A.D. 85], where erroneously «Volusia Olympis». He identifies her with Volussena Olympis, wife of P. Memmius Sidectas (II); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XIII.

725. ΟΥΟΛΟΥΣΣΗΝΗ̣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΣ

IG V 1, 470, ll. 3-4 [within 1st half 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, built into the Byzantine wall; large marble base belonging to a private statue dedication

by P. Memmius Sidectas (LAC 579 [4], for text) and Volussene Olympis for the father (*i.e.* of the former), P. Memmius Deximachus.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 323; H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 n. 2. As suggested by W. Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 233. 470 *app. crit.* this noble Spartan woman is perhaps to be identified with the priestess of the Dioscuri Volussena Olympicha of *IG* V 1, 233, ll. 2-3 (LAC 724); this is rejected by Bradford, 323 and the editors *LGPN* III.A, 340 *s.v.* *Ὀλυμπίς* (1) and *Ὀλυμπίχα* (2). According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 204, Kolbe's identification would, though, help to explain «how she (*i.e.* Olympicha) came to share this hereditary priesthood since Olympis seems to have been a first cousin of Pratolaus (IV) and, as such, a descendant of the Augustan (*sc.* priestess) Eurybanassa», but, as the same author observes, the divergence of the cognomina poses problems. The two women might have been just close relatives, *e.g.* sisters, both most likely daughters of L. Volussenus Damares (III), who is attested as married to Memmia Damocratia. If this Memmia Damocratia was in fact the sister of P. Memmius Deximachus (III) [*i.e.* the father of P. Memmius Sidectas (II) and P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV)], Volussene Olympis and putatively Volussena Olympicha were maternal nieces of P. Memmius Deximachus (III) and Olympis would have married her first cousin P. Memmius Sidectas (II). Olympicha in her turn would have obtained access to the priesthood of the Dioscuri through her first cousin P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV), see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 204. 222.

Most probably d. L. Volussenus Damares (III) (LAC 731) and Memmia Damocratia (LAC 538), if so, sister L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730) and (L. Volussenus) Damares (IV) (LAC 732) and perhaps Volussena Olympicha (LAC 724), apparently maternal niece Memmia Timosthenis (LAC 544) and P. Memmius Deximachus (III) (LAC 560), through whom cousin P. Memmius Pratolaus (IV) (LAC 575) and P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 579), who was also her husband, m. P. Memmius Damares (I) (LAC 559), cf. stemmata in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab. 1 (Memmii). 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata VII and XIII.

726. Λ̣(ΟΥΚΙΟΣ) ΒΟΛΟΣΣ̣ΗΝΟ<Σ> [- - -]

IG V 1, 68, l. 25 (*apographum ap. IG* V 1, 34, l. 24) (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 525) [about the mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the east tower»; large plain block with two holes on the top side; it bears a catalogue of ephors and *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of Claudius Aristoteles; our man is among the νομ̣[οφύλακες].

Remarks: Fourmont's *apographum* (see *IG* V 1, 34, l. 24) gives the person's name as follows: ΑΒΟΛΟΣ^{T}ΗΝΟΥ. W. Kolbe restores [Λ.] Βολοσ[σ]ηνὸ[ς Ἀριστοκράτης], *contra* A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 15, 1908-09, 93: [Δαμάρης]. W. Kolbe is followed by Bradford, 57 (10), who identifies him with the Trajanic eponymous *patronomos* L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730), whereas Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465 rightly distinguishes them. For the date of the term of Ti. Claudius Aristoteles see LAC 263 [1].

Two other *Volusseni* are known to have held political offices under the Antonines, see LAC 727 and LAC 728. However, because of the loss of the praenomina in these two cases and of the cognomina in all three cases a definite identification is impossible, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 222 n. 99. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 n. 1 points out that Volussenus was a rare gentilicium.

727. [Λ(ΟΥΚΙΟΣ) (?) **ΟΥ]Ọ̣ΛỌΣΣΗΝΟΣ̣ [- - -]**

IG V 1, 295, ll. 4-5 *contra* A. M. Woodward, *JHS Suppl.* 5, 1929, no. 48 with facsimile (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 715) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragment of pedimental stele with agonistic inscription, the name of the victor being lost. The person discussed here was substitute *patronomos* for a certain Timomenes and is referred to as *philocaesar* and *eusebastos*:

[- - -]ε̣[- - -]ο̣υ̣ σ̣υ̣ν̣έ̣[φηβος, ἐπὶ | π]ατρονόμ̣[ου Τιμο(?)]|μένους, π̣α̣[τρονομο]|[5]ῦντος ὑπὲ[ρ αὑτὸν Λ(ουκίου) Οὐ]|ο̣λο̣σσηνοῦ̣ [- - -] | φιλοκαίσαρο̣[ς καὶ εὐσε]βεστάτου ν̣[εικάσας τὸ π]αιδιχὸ̣ν̣ [- - -].

Remarks: Bradford, 57 (10), following W. Kolbe, *IG* V 1, 295, restores the lost cognomen of Volussenus in l. 6 [Ἀριστοκράτους] and identifies him with L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III), whereas Woodward, *loc. cit.* argues in favour of the restoration [Δαμάρους] and identifies him with L. Volussenus Damares (III), cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 n. 1; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 222 n. 99. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 450. 466 assigns the patronomate of Timomenes to *ca.* A.D. 156/57, which does not allow an identification of the individual discussed here with either L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730) or with the L. Volusseni Damares (III) (LAC 731) and Damares (IV) (LAC 732).

728. [ΛΟ(ΥΚΙΟΣ) (?) **ΟΥΟΛΟ]Σ̣ΣΗΝΟ[Σ - - -]**

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 174 E 25 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 529, l. 4) [mid-2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta; fragmentary catalogue of ephors dating to the patronomate of Sex. Pompeius Brasidas, among whom is listed our man.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 329; H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 n. 1. For the date, see Woodward, *op. cit.*, 199. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 222 n. 99. 227 n. 113 (where by misprint *SEG* XI 530 instead of 529) considers possible an identification with the Volusseni of the lemmata LAC 726 and LAC 727.

729. Λ(ΟΥΚΙΟΣ) ΟΥ[ΟΛ(ΟΣΣΗΝΟΣ) - - -] (?)

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 25 no. 44 with facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 557a, l. 5) [2nd c. A.D. ?].

Sparta, found near the east *parodos* wall of the theater in 1924; small marble fragment with a

list of names of uncertain function and term, most probably *nomophylakes*, among whom is mentioned this person.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 328. According to Woodward «in l. 5 we seem to have traces of an abbreviation sign above the line, so placed that it cannot permit us to restore Λου. as Λού(κιος)». Hence A. M. Woodward proposes two restorations: Λ. Οὐ[ολ(οσσηνὸς) Δαμάρης (?)] or Λ. Οὐ[ολ(οσσηνῷ) Δαμάρει κάσεν], cf. H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 n. 1. Woodward thinks of a catalogue of ν[ομοφύλακες] (l. 1). The date of the inscription rests upon palaeography, cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 557a: «perhaps 1st c. A.D.», which seems, however, too early a date, because of the presence of letters ending in clearly defined tails.

ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ **ΟΥΟΛΟΣΣΗΝΟΣ** ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ (II): see ARG 266.

730. ΛΟ(ΥΚΙΟΣ) ΟΥΟΛΟΣΣΗΝΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ (III) ΔΑΜΑΡΟΥΣ (III)

[1] *IG* V 1, 158, ll. 1-2; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 243-44 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 631, ll. 1-2) [late Trajanic].
Sparta, found in the area of the ancient city; small fragment of a catalogue of officials of uncertain function, perhaps ephors, in the term of our man who was substituted as eponymous *patronomos* by P. Memmius Seidectas:

[Ἔφοροι (?) ἐπὶ Λ]ου(κίου) Οὐο[λοσση|νοῦ Ἀρι]σ<τ>οκράτου[ς, πατρο|νομοῦν]<τ>ος ὑπὲρ |αὐτὸν Πο(πλίου) | Μεμμίο]υ Σειδ<έ>κτ[α, ὧν πρέσ|[5]βυς Γά(ιος) Ἰ]ού<λ>ιος [- - - | - - - κ]<λ>είδ[α - - -].

[2] *IG* V 1, 477, ll. 2-4; republished by *A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 220 [Trajanic].
Sparta; fragmentary marble plaque with civic honorary inscription for the person in recognition of his services to the polis:

Ἁ π[όλις] | Λούκιον Οὐ[ολουσση]|νὸν Ἀριστ[οκράτη] | Δαμάρους [υἱόν, ἀπό]|[5]γονον Ἡρα[κλέους] | καὶ Περσέο[ς, ἀρετᾶς | ἕν]εκεν κα[ὶ τᾶς εἰς | τὰν π]όλιν [εὐνοίας].

[3] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 202, 2 (ε), ll. 1-2 with facsimile, comment on p. 205; only ll. 4-5 emended in *id.*, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 15, 2 (G); tentative emendation of his cognomen in l. 2 [Ἀριστοκράτου]ς *pro* [Δαμάρου]ς proposed by *A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 244 *ap.* no. 158 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 542, ll. 1-2) [late Trajanic].
Sparta; mutilated catalogue of *nomophylakes* in the patronomate of L. Volussenus Aristocrates, who was substituted in the eponymous patronomate by P. Memmius Seidectas:

Νο[μ]οφύλακες ἐπὶ Λ(ουκίου) Οὐ[ολοσσηνοῦ | Ἀριστοκράτου]ς (?), πατρονομοῦντ[ο]ς ὑ[πὲ]ρ | [αὐτὸν Πο(πλίου) Μεμμί]ο[υ] Σειδέκτα, ὧν πρέσβ(υς) | Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ξενοκράτους· ... (cf. text **[1]**).

[4] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 164 A 3-4 and comment pp. 174-75 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 569, l. 1) [late Trajanic].

Sparta; gerontic catalogue in four columns inscribed on three blocks of the east *parodos* wall of the theatre dated by the patronomate of our person: Γέροντες ἐπὶ Λο(υκίου) Οὐ[ο]λοσση-νοῦ Ἀριστοκράτους.

[5a] The same person may be Aristocrates in *IG* V 1, 32B, ll. 6-7 [punctuation in l. 3 emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 215 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 477)] in whose patronomate Damocles (son of Damocles) also known as Philocrates was for his son Damoneices *diabetes* of the Limnaians [ca. A.D. 110-125]: βουαγός, καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν [υ]ὸν Δαμονείκη διαβέτης Λιμνα-έων ἐπὶ Ἀριστοκράτους.

[b] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 14, 2 N with facsimile and comment on pp. 19-20 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 516, l. 1) proposes to recognize the same person in the eponymous *patronomos* dating a catalogue of ephors [2nd decade 2nd c. A.D.]: ἐπὶ πατρ(ονόμου) Ἀρι-στοκράτους.

The same indiviual has most probably to be recognized also in the patron of Theogenes (son of Theogenes) attested in three inscriptions **[5c-e]**:

[c] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170, E 2 and comment on pp. 195-96 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 559, l. 5), a catalogue of *gerontes* dated by the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus [shortly after A.D. 100]: Θεογένης (Θεογένους) Ἀριστοκράτει καὶ Δαμάρει κά(σεν).

[d] A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 172 E 10 and comment on pp. 196. 198 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 605, l. 7), a catalogue of βίδυοι dating in the patronomate of Deximachus son of Pratolaus [Trajanic]: [Θεογ]ένης Θεογένου<ς> Ἀριστοκράτι κά(σεν).

[e] The name of the same *kasen* is also restored by analogy with **[5c. d]** by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 229 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 545, l. 3) in *IG* V 1, 82, a badly mutilated catalogue of *nomophylakes* dating to the patronomate of P. Aelius Dionysius [A.D. 120s]: [Θεογένης (Θεο-γένους)] Ἀριστοκράτει κά(σεν).

eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 3-5b]** substituted by P. Memmius Seidectas **[1. 3]**; patron of Theogenes (son of Theogenes) **[5c-e]**; [ἀπό]γονος Ἡρα[κλέους] καὶ Περσέο[ς] **[2]**

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 57 (10). H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 ns 1. 3-4 supports that the L. Volussseni formed one of the oldest families at Sparta and were linked to the P. Memmii Pratolaoi.

According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 221 the person in question has to be recognized as L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III), son of L. Volussenus Damares (III) and grandson of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (II), to whom he owed his cognomen, and great grandson of Damares (II). Spawforth following Woodward (*ABSA 43*, 1948, 244) also supposes the Aristocrates and Sidectas of **[1. 3]** to be brothers-in-law. The reasons why Aristocrates did not carry out his patronomate himself, as indicated by **[1. 3]**, are obscure; A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 219 n. 94 and 222 n. 98 (in both cases with the following misprint: *IG* V 1, 58 instead of 158) suggests «absence, illness or even death». The Perseid lineage of the person's heroic pedigree claimed in **[2]** apparently points to an Argive origin for a branch of this Spartan family, a connection that can be explained through intermarriage, see Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 220-21 and Marchetti and Kolokotsas, 196 n. 49. Following A. M. Woodward (*ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 196), A. J. S. Spawforth (*ABSA* 80, 1985, 221-22 n.

97) proposes to identify the Aristocrates of **[5c-e]** with the homonymous eponymous *patronomos* of **[5a]**. For the identity of Damares in text **[5c]**, see LAC 732.

In the light of prosopographical considerations arising from the information given in text **[4]**, the person's term as eponymous *patronomos* **[1. 3-5b]** can be dated between A.D. 110 and 115, see A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 219 n. 94, cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 8 A 3-5: *ca.* A.D. 115 (however in A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 205: «reign of Hadrian and the first few years of Pius»), whereas Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 465: *ca.* A.D. 112-13. Already Chrimes has pleaded for an identification of this L. Volussenus Aristocrates with Aristocrates of **[5a]**.

A daughter of the person discussed here and wife of Pompeius Damaenetus, Volussene Iusta, is honoured by the Arcadian poleis of Megalopolis and Lykosoura (ARC 172): Οὐολοσσηνὴν Ἰοῦσταν (?) Οὐολουσσηνοῦ Ἀριστοκράτους θυγατέρα καὶ Πομπηίου Δαμαινέτου γυναῖκα. She was most probably also the mother of Pompeius Aristocrates, who is attested as priest of Despoina in an inscription from the sanctuary at Lykosoura (ARC 135).

s. L. Volussenus Damares (III) (LAC 731) and Memmia Damocratia (LAC 538), paternal grands. L. Volussenus Aristocrates (II) (ARG 266), probably b. Volussena Olympis (LAC 725), Volussena Olympicha (LAC 724) and (L. Volussenus) Damares (IV) (LAC 732), most probably f. Volussena Iusta (ARC 172) through whom f.-in-law Pompeius Damaenetus (LAC 621. ARC 136) and grandf. Pompeius Aristocrates (LAC 618. ARC 135), cf. stemmata Kolbe, *ap. IG* V 1, 537 and V 2, 544 and especially A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 194 tab.1 (Memmii), 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni); Settipani, 496 [born *ca.* in A.D. 80 and died after 110/15]; see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XIII.

For the same person see ARC 173.

731. ΛΟ(ΥΚΙΟΣ) ΟΥΟΛΟΣΣΗΝΟΣ ΔΑΜΑΡΗΣ (III)

[1] *IG* V 1, 581, ll. 2-3; republished by A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 220 [pre-Trajanic]. *Amykles*, at the sanctuary of Apollo, now lost; plain square block with an honorary inscription for Memmia Damocratia (LAC 538, for text), whose statue was funded by her husband L. Volussenus Damares; here Λο(ύκιος) Οὐολοσσηνὸς Δαμάρης.

[2] He is to be identified with Damares attested in *IG* V 1, 477, l. 4 as father of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (LAC 730 [2], for text) [Trajanic]: Λούκιον Οὐ[ολουσση]νὸν Ἀριστ[οκράτη] Δαμάρους [υἱόν].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 106 (13); H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 ns 1 and 3-4. According to A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 219-21 the person has to be identified as L. Volussenus Damares (III). His father is most probably to be recognized in L. Volussenus Aristocrates (II); the latter was the first member of this Spartan family to become a Roman citizen as attested by *IG* IV^2 1, 681 belonging to a statue which was erected by this L. Volussenus Aristocrates in memory of his sister's son, T. Statilius Lamprias (III) (ARG 245 [7]). The mother of T. Statilius Lamprias was Statilia Teimosthenis (ARG 242), a Lacedaemonian by birth. Due to

her marriage to T. Statilius Teimocrates (I) son of Ti. Statilius Lamprias (II) (ARG 252), a member of a well-known family from Epidauros, she is mainly attested in inscriptions of the Argolis, whereas at Sparta she is only mentioned once in the badly mutilated inscription *IG* V 1, 478, according to which she paid for the erection of a statue: [Δαμάρη - - - | - - - ἀρε]τᾶ[ς | ἕνεκα (?), προσ]δε|ξαμ[ένα]ς τὸ | ἀνάλωμα Τει[μο]|[5]σθενίδος τᾶς [Δα]|μ<ά>ρεο[ς], τᾶς [θυγα]|τρός, [Τει]μο|[κ]ρ[άτεος δὲ γυναικός], cf. Bradford, 413 (1) and the chapter on the Epidaurean Statilii in Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 248-258 with stemma on p. 249 tab. 7.

The evidence of Lucii Volusseni at Sparta from the second half of the 1st c. A.D. onwards on one hand and of a woman named [- - - K]ατόλα honoured in an inscription from Attica dating to the early 1st c. A.D. (*IG* II^2 4239) on the other hand, leads Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 48 to postulate tentatively a L. Volusenus Catulus as governor of the *provincia Achaia* earlier in the 1st c. A.D., to whom they would have owed their gentilicium and hence their Roman citizenship. According to Groag this L. Volusenus Catulus might have been a descendant of L. Volusenus Catulus, *curator locorum publicorum iudicandorum* at the beginning of the 1st c. A.D. (*PIR* V 647 and 648).

s. L. Volussenus Aristocrates (II) (ARG 266), through whom nephew Statilia Teimosthenis (ARG 242) and T. Statilius Teimocrates (I) (ARG 252), through them cousin T. Statilius Lamprias (III) (ARG 245), h. Memmia Damocratia (LAC 538), f. L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730), cf. stemmata of the Spartan Memmii and Volus(s)eni Kolbe, *ap. IG* V 1, 537 and esp. Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 194 tab.1, 215 tab. 2; Settipani, 496 [born *ca.* in A.D. 50], see *infra*, Appendix, Stemmata I, VII and XIII. For the stemma of the Statilii published in A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 249 tab. 7, see *Roman Peloponnese* I, Appendix, Stemma V.

732. (ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ ΟΥΟΛΟΣΣΗΝΟΣ) ΔΑΜΑΡΗΣ (IV)

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 170, E 2 and comment on pp. 195-96 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 559, l. 5) [shortly after A.D. 100].

Sparta, from the theatre; catalogue of *gerontes* dating to the patronomate of C. Iulius Agesilaus; one of the *gerontes*, Theogenes (son of Theogenes) was *kasen* to Aristocrates and to Damares: Θεογένης (Θεογένους) Ἀριστοκράτει καὶ Δαμάρει κά(σεν).

Remarks: Damares is a fairly common name at Sparta [cf. Bradford, 104 (1)-106 (18)], which has caused some discussion on the identification of the Damares in this inscription. *Contra* Bradford, 105 (8), Woodward, *op. cit.*, 196 n. 3 considers this Damares to be identical with the father of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III), L. Volussenus Damares (III) (LAC 731), or rather with P. Memmius Damares (I) son of P. Memmius Sidectas (II) (LAC 559). A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 221-22 n. 97, however, convincingly suggests that he could have been an otherwise unknown younger brother of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) and son of L. Volussenus Damares (III), whose cognomen he would have taken over. In view of the onomastic and chronological evidence it is not impossible, that the Volusseni of the lemmata LAC 726-728, who are attested as Spartan officials in three Antonine inscriptions — the

cognomen is lost in all three cases —, were sons of L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730) or of Damares (IV) discussed here.

Most probably s. L. Volussenus Damares (III) (LAC 731) and Memmia Damocratia (LAC 538), paternal grands. L. Volussenus Aristocrates (II) (ARG 266), probably b. L. Volussenus Aristocrates (III) (LAC 730), Volussena Olympis (LAC 725) and Volussena Olympicha (LAC 724), cf. stemma A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 215 tab. 2 (Voluseni); see *infra*, Appendix, Stemma XIII.

733. Λ̣(ΟΥΚΙΟΣ) ΟΥΟΛ̣Ο[ΣΣΗΝΟΣ ΔΑΜΑΡΗΣ] (?)

A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 29, 1927-28, 14, 2 (O) and p. 20 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 533) [late 1st c. A.D. (?)].

Sparta; fragment of catalogue of ephors dating to the eponymous patronomate of this individual: Λ̣(ουκίου) Οὐολ̣ο[σσηνοῦ - - -] (?) (reading according to Woodward's information on p. 14).

Remarks: A. M. Woodward, *op. cit.*, 20 reads Λ̣(ουκίου) Οὐο̣λ̣[οσσηνοῦ - - -] or, less probably, Λ̣ου(κίου) Ὀ̣λ̣[οσσηνοῦ - - -] and tentatively identifies him with L. Volussenus Damares, father of Aristocrates [*i.e.* Damares (III) son of Aristocrates (III) = LAC 731]; this identification is not adopted by Bradford, 105 (7). According to H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 169 n. 1, however, our inscription is «possibly referring to Aristocrates».

FRAGMENTARY NAMES

734. [-*ca.* 15-] Ο ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΘΑ[ΛΗΣ]

IG V 1, 149 (ll. 1-2) united with *IG* V 1, 155 by the editors of *SEG* 11, 1950, 600 [late Antonine].

The inscription *IG* V 1, 149 was found at Sparta, *IG* V 1, 155 at *Mystras*; two fragments of a marble stele with a catalogue of officials, perhaps *agoranomoi*. The person in question was presumably πρ(έσβυς) φειδειτίο̣[υ].

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 332 (5). His name is cited in ll. 1-2 of *IG* V 1, 149 and is probably to be connected with the expression «πρ(έσβυς) φειδειτίο̣[υ]» attested in l. 6 of *IG* V 1, 155. In the early 3rd c. A.D. the cognomen Πανθάλης is encountered at Sparta in connection with the Pomponii (cf. LAC 646 and 647 and perhaps 648). For further comment on the inscription see LAC 337.

735. [- - -]Μ̣(- - -) (?) ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑ[ΤΗ]Σ [Φ]ΙΡΜΟΥ

IG V 1, 46, ll. 10-11; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 27, 1925-26, 225-26 (*SEG* 11, 1950,

487) [2nd half 2nd c. A.D].

Copied by Fourmont at «Sparta at the church of *Hagios Nikolaos»;* marble base decorated with cymatium at top and bottom bearing an inscription with the career of Pratylus son of Pratonicus. In the eponymous patronomate of this Aristocrates son of Firmus he was γραμ-μα[τε]ὺς βουλῆς.

Remarks: For this individual see Bradford, 58 (13). The corroded letter preceding Ἀριστο-κρά[του]ς, seemingly a *mu*, belongs most probably to an abbreviated nomen gentile such as [Με]μ(μίου), [Πο]μ(πηίου) (as Bradford) or [Πο]μ(πωνίου) rather than to the praenomen Μ(ᾶρκος), as proposed by W. Kolbe followed by Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 467, given that also the other *patronomoi* of this inscription are cited with their gentilicia and cognomina, but without praenomina. Chrimes, *loc. cit.* assigns his patronomate to *ca.* A.D. 159/60, which is definitely too early as it fell later than the patronomate of Ti. Claudius Brasidas (I) (*LAC 274 [1. 3]).

s. Firmus (LAC 357)

736. [-*ca.* 2-]ΟΥΡΝΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΙΑΣ

This person appears as ephor in two approximate copies of a catalogue, one of only ephors **[B]** and the other of both ephors and *nomophylakes* **[A]** dating to the patronomate of the god Lycurgus [2nd quarter 2nd c. A.D.]:

[A] *IG* V 1, 66, l. 15; emended by A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 43, 1948, 226-27 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 524).

Sparta, copied by Fourmont «at the south tower»; square marble block. The name of the ephor in question is restored by W. Kolbe by analogy with **[B]** as [. Φούρνιο]ς Ἀγαθίας.

[B] *IG* V 1, 67, l. 4.

Sparta; mutilated marble block; our person is cited among the ephors: [. Φ]ούρνιος Ἀγα-θία[ς].

Remarks: Kolbe's restoration is accepted by H. Box, *JRS* 22, 1932, 176 no. 13, Bradford, 3 (4) and the editors of *LGPN* III.A, 3 *s.v.* Ἀγαθίας (8). There is no other person with this gentilicium known at Sparta, although there are attested three more Spartans named Agathias, two of them being Roman citizens as well (LAC 81 and 597). The origin of the Furnii remains unclear; Box, *op. cit.*, nos 15-17 proposes a family with commercial activity at Sparta. Other possible restorations would be *e.g.* Aburnius and Eburnius (transcribed Ἀβούρνιος and Ἐβούρνιος respectively), for these see Solin and Salomies, 260 *s.v.*

The date of the inscriptions rests on prosopographical grounds, cf. A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, 214 n. 58 and *id.*, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 202 n. 36. The (first) patronomate of the god Lycurgus has been dated shortly before the mid-2nd c. A.D., cf. A. M. Woodward, *ABSA* 26, 1923-25, 191; Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 466: «*ca.* A.D. 140/41»; A. J. S. Spawforth - S. Walker, *JRS* 76, 1986, 92 n. 34.

[-*ca.* 12-Ο]Σ ΒΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ: see LAC 712.

INSTRUMENTUM DOMESTICUM

In the Archaeological Museum of Sparta are preserved about 200 lamps (so far unpublished). Th. Karagiorga, *AD* 19 (1964) *Chron.* B' 1, 144-45. pls 145-46 briefly announces their discovery in the plot of O. Paraskevopoulos to the south of the acropolis of Sparta in October 1964. According to the excavator they were found together with carbonized seeds of caper spurge (*lathyrus*) in one of three *pithoi* within a Roman building of the first half of the 3rd c. A.D., which was destroyed by a fire, perhaps during the Herulian invasion in A.D. 267. Karagiorga, *op. cit.*, 145 considers them as Corinthian imports. O. Broneer, *Isthmia* III, 65-66 n. 54, however, interprets the building where the lamps in question were found as «a lamp factory specializing in copies of lamps of widely different periods».

The discovery of workshops for the production of lamps at *Patras* and at the *lychnomanteion*, indicates, according to M. Petropoulos, that many of the lamps that had hitherto been considered to be of Corinthian manufacture (see *Corinth* IV.2; *Agora* VII; *Isthmia* III; *Kenchreai* V with a list of "Corinthian" lamp producers on p. 89 *app.* I; *Corinth* XVIII.2), were produced at Patrai. From the 1st to the 3rd c. A.D. they were exported from there by land and by sea. Petropoulos, *Εργαστήρια*, 127. 128 tab. 2 suggests that they were transported by cart from Patras to Sparta by the road leading past the polis of Kynaitha. LAC 343, LAC 739-740 and LAC 743 should probably be regarded as such imports. Petropoulos, *Εργαστήρια*, 108 notes that some of the lamp signatures correspond to Roman names, as our items LAC 343 (Crescens), LAC 739 and 740 (Lucius) and LAC 743 (Secundus). He suggests that these lamp producers were freedmen which would explain the use of a nomen simplicium or, in other words, the absence of the tria nomina which usually encounter on lamps of Italian origin and indicated manufacturers possessing full Roman citizenship. Many of these names above occur, however, on Italian lamps in Latin, *e.g.* Crescens and Lucius, but so far no satisfactory explanation has been offered as to if and, if so, how they are to be connected with the lamps bearing the equivalent Greek signatures from the workshops of Patrai or elsewhere in Greece. Furthermore, we include three stamps from *terra sigillata* ware brought to light by various excavations at Sparta (LAC 737 and LAC 741-42).

737. L(UCIUS) AVIL(IUS)

A. A. Themos, "Ανασκαφικές εργασίες. Νομός Λακωνίας. Σπάρτη", *AD* 51, 1996, *Chron.* B' 1, 110 (*AnnÉpigr* 2000, 1333b) [A.D. 30-70].

Found in Triakosion Street in Sparta; fragment from the bottom of a vessel of Arretine *terra sigillata* ware bearing a *planta pedis* stamp with the monogram of the manufacturer's name: L.AVIL.

Remarks: The manufacturer L. Avillius is well attested all over the Roman world; in Greece products of his are reported from Corinth and Corfu, *CVArr.*[2] 259 [esp. n = Corfu and n' = Corinth] *in planta pedis:* L·AVIL. For the person's gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 30.

738. ΓΑΙΟΣ

Th. Karagiorga, *AD* 19, 1964, *Chron.* B' 1, 144-45 and ph. pl. 145α; mentioned in O. Broneer, *Isthmia* III, 66 n. 54 and Petropoulos, *Εργαστήρια*, 102 n. 549; cf. *LGPN* III.A, 96 *s.v. Γάϊος* (19) [2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, from a Roman building to the south of the acropolis; numerous terracotta lamps of types Corinth XXIV and XXVII A bearing on the bottom the signature ΓΑΪΟΥ.

Cf. COR 685.

ΚΡΗΣΚΕΝΣ: see LAC 343.

739. ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ

Th. Karagiorga, *AD* 19, 1964, *Chron.* B' 1, 144-45; mentioned in O. Broneer, *Isthmia* III, 66 n. 54; Petropoulos, *Εργαστήρια*, 102 n. 549, 110, 112 tab. 1, 113 tab. 2, pp. 162 and 170; *LGPN* III.A, 276 *s.v. Λούκιος* (10) [1st half 2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, from a Roman building to the south of the acropolis; numerous terracotta lamps of type Corinth XXVII B bearing on the bottom the signature ΛΟΥΚΙΟΥ.

Remarks: Lamps produced by this manufacturer were found in *Patras* in the workshop B and in the workshops at the *lychnomanteion*. These lamps were produced from the end of the 1st till the end of the 2nd c. A.D. and are also attested at a number of places beyond Patrai, such as Corinth, Isthmia, Athens, Olympia and Sparta. They are also found outside Greece at Alexandria, Ephesos, Salona and Italy. Although Lucius is a very common Roman name, Petropoulos, *Εργαστήρια*, 123 considers the possibility that the signature Λουκίου was a pseudomym intended to recall the Latin lux, -cis, just as the signature Πωσφόρου seems to be derived from φωσφόρον, a poetically metaphoric denomination for lamp.

Cf. ACH 273 and 277, ARG 272 and 273, COR 693.

740. ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ

IG V 1, without a number, p. 210.

Gytheion; terracotta lamp bearing the signature Λουκίου.

Remarks: see comment LAC 739.

741. T(ITUS) *vel* **<L>(UCIUS) PRO(- - -)** (?)

A. A. Themos, "Ανασκαφικές εργασίες. Νομός Λακωνίας. Σπάρτη", *AD* 51, 1996, *Chron.* B' 1, 110 (*AnnÉpigr* 2000, 1333a) [early imperial].

Found in Triakosion Street in Sparta; fragment from the bottom of a vessel of Arretine *terra sigillata* ware bearing a *planta pedis* stamp with the monogram of this manufacturer's name. The *ed. pr.* reads TPRO.

Remarks: Because of the fact that a signature T. Pro(- - -) is unknown, the editors of *AnnÉpigr* suggest L(ucius) Pro(- - -) instead, for which see *CVArr.*[2] 1408: L·PRO.

742. T(ITUS) R(UFRENUS) C(LAUDUS) (?)

A. A. Themos, "Ανασκαφικές εργασίες. Νομός Λακωνίας. Σπάρτη", AD 50, 1995, *Chron.* B' 1, 133 n. 16 (*AnnÉpigr* 1999, 1461) [early imperial].

Found in Kallikratidis Street in Sparta; fragment from the bottom of a vessel of Arretine *terra sigillata* ware bearing a *planta pedis* stamp with the monogram of the manufacturer's name: T·R·C.

Remarks: Stamps with T·R·C *in planta pedis* are also known from Rome and ancient Suasa, see *CVArr.*[2] 1480a-b who connect it with the stamp *ibid.*, no. 1603a-f (one from Orvieto, two from Rome, one from Tarragona and finally two of unknown provenance) reading T(itus) Rufrenus Cla(dus?). For the gentilicium Rufrenus see Solin and Salomies, 158 *s.v.* As to the cognomen of the person, there is only a cognomen Claudus on record in Solin and Salomies, 315 *s.v.*, whence we prefer to read his cognomen as C(laudus).

743. ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ

Mentioned in O. Broneer, *Isthmia* III, 66 n. 54 and Petropoulos, *Εργαστήρια*, 102 n. 549. 110; for the find spot see Th. Karagiorga, *AD* 19, 1964, *Chron.* B' 1, 144; cf. *LGPN* III.A, 391 *s.v.* *Σεκοῦνδος* (6) [2nd c. A.D.].

Sparta, from a Roman building to the south of the acropolis; numerous terracotta lamps of type Corinth XXVII B bearing on the bottom the signature ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΥ.

Cf. ACH 277, ARG 277, COR 705.

CHAPTER II

ROMAN PERSONAL NAMES IN MESSENIA

1. ΑΙΒΟΥΤΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 1, l. 33 [19 B.C.=ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ καὶ εἰκοστοῦ καὶ ἑβδόμου (Achaean era)].

Messene; a limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Λεύκιος (MES 243), of unknown tribe; he may belong to the ξένοι.

Remarks: For the rare gentile name Aebutius known also in Corinth (COR 6 and 7), see Solin and Salomies, 6.

(ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ?) ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ: cf. MES 3

2. ΑΙΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΧΡΗΣ[ΤΙ]ΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 83 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: Koumanoudis, *op. cit.*, 106 dates the inscription according to the provincial era in A.D. 131. The great number of Aurelii however suggests a date after the *Constitutio Antoniana*. Consequently the inscription is to be dated in A.D. 246 counting 277 years from the battle of Actium (31 B.C.).

3. (Π. ΑΙΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΜΟΝΕΙΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 1399 [2nd c. A.D., age of Hadrian (?)].

Korone *(Petalidi)*; a marble herm bearing an honorary epigram for the individual.

Ἅδε με τειχιόεσ-
σα παρ' ἀγλαὸν
ἱερὸν Ἰθώμης Μεσ-

σήνη ξυνοῖς
κύδεσιν ἠγλάι-
σεν, υἱὸν Ἀρίστω-
νος Μεσσηνίου
ἠδ' ἐρατεινῆς
Ἀγήτας, Σπάρτην
ἡ λάχεν ἐκ πατέ-
ρων. φαμέ(ν) δὲ Ἑλ-
λάνεσσι γένους
μέγα κῦδος ἀρέ-
σθαι ἔκ τε Δι-
οσκούρων ἔκ
τε καὶ Ἡρακλέ-
ους.
Τὸν Ἡρακλείδην
Ἁρμόνεικον
ἡ πόλις.

Remarks: The individual is most certainly to be identified with P. Aelius Harmoneicus attested in an honorary inscription from Olympia erected for him by the polis of Messene (*IvO* 446, cf. EL 8). He was son of the Messenian Aristo and the Spartan Memmia (?) Ageta. Two Aelii Aristones from Messene of the 2nd c. A.D. are attested in Olympia (*IvO* 459, cf. EL 4 and 5), father and son. Both are named *hierophantes*, probably connected with the mysteries of Andania; the son was also a *strategos* of the Achaean Koinon. The family could have obtained Roman citizenship during the reign of Hadrian. A.J.S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, 213-215, suggests that Harmoneicus is either a son or a brother of the *strategos* of the Achaean Koinon (EL 5).

There must be some relationship between Ageta of the Messenian inscription and Memmia Ageta, daughter of Pratolaus attested in a Spartan inscription as mother of Claudii Antipater and Pratolaus (LAC 537). According to Spawforth, *loc. cit.*, she could have been a relative or even the same person, since Memmia Ageta of the Spartan inscription was divorced and might have married twice. Cf. also Appendix Stemma VII.

Heracles and Dioscuri were important heroes for both Messenians and Lacedaemonians, since both were Dorians. For the cult of Dioscuri in Sparta see Hupfloher, 107-124 and 130-135 for the cult of Heracles; for Messenian claims to descent from Heracles cf. *IvO* 487 and *IG* V 1, 1469 (cf. MES 130, for Cresphontes as a proper name) and for claims to Dioscuri cf. Paus. III. 26, 2.

4. ΑΙΛΙΟΣ Φ[Α]ΙΑ̣Ν̣ΙΔΗΣ

IG V 1, 1412; M.N. Tod, "Notes and inscriptions from SW Messenia", *JHS* 25, 1905, 42-45; cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 998; A.K. Orlandos, "Δύο ἐπιγραφαὶ ἐκ Μεσσήνης", *AE* 1965, 117 [A.D. 193-195]. Asine (medieval and modern *Koroni*); a marble statue base honouring the Emperor Lucius

Septimius Severus, erected by the polis during the period when Flavius Saethida held the office of λογιστής and the individual discussed here that of *grammateus*:

Αὐτοκράτορα Καί|σαρα Λούκιον Σε|πτίμιον Σεουῆρον | Περτίνακα Σεβαστὸν |[5] ἡ πόλις τὸν ἀνείκη|τον ἐπὶ Φλαβίου | Σαιθίδα λογιστοῦ | καὶ γραμματέος | Αἰλίου Φ[α]ιανίδου.

Remarks: The name Φαιανίδης is unique in Peloponnese. In Laconia there is the variant Φαιωνίδης, see *LGPN* III.A, 442. For the name Φαινίδης proposed by Kolbe (*IG*) see Pape - Benseler, 1953.

The date is based on the absence of the title *Arabicus Adiabenicus* in the imperial titulature, which the emperor assumed in the summer of A.D. 195; this indicates that the inscription falls within the first two years of his reign [A.D. 193-195]. For the titles of Septimius Severus see P. Kneissl, *Die Siegestitulatur der römischen Kaiser*, Hypomnemata 23 (Göttingen 1969) 126-135, 211-215. For the title *Arabicus Adiabenicus* and the other imperial titulature see also Kienast, *Römische Kaisertabelle*, 158.

5. Ṭ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΚΟΥΑΔΡΑΤΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 35 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north stoa of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. The praenomen could be also Π(όπλιος).

6. (ΑΙΜΙΛΙΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 54 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Aemilius (MES 7) of the Cleolaia tribe.

7. ΑΙΜΙΛΙΟΣ (ΑΙΜΙΛΙΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 54 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cleolaia tribe.

s. (Aemilius) (MES 6)

8. ΑΙΜΙΛΙΟΣ Γ̣Α̣Ϊ̣Ο̣Υ̣

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 55 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cleolaia tribe.
s. Caius (MES 105)

8a. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΑΝΘΕΣΤΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1999 (2002) 105-106, no. 10, pl. 73 (*AnnÉpigr* 2001, 1810) [1st c. A.D. ?]. Messene, in the area of the Roman villa of 3rd-4th c. A.D., on the west side of the road leading to the west propylon of the gymnasion; a limestone pedimental stele bearing the funerary inscription of Publius Antestius Philinus: Πόπλιος Ἀνθέστιος Φιλῖνος χαῖρε.

Remarks: The stele was found near the stele that bears a fragmentary honorary decree for a certain Aristocleia, near Room 4 of the villa, which functioned as a sepulchral chamber. The inscription is carved on the pediment in deep, carefully incised letters whose forms resemble those of 3rd/2nd c. B.C. P. Themelis suggests that they are intended to imitate a Classical prototype, since they are written on a stele that is older than the letters themselves. Despite the archaizing letter forms, the name is Roman, and furthermore, is written in full, with *tria nomina* and an unabbreviated praenomen. In view of this, it is probably to be dated to the 1st c. A.D. Cf. also a certain Θιώτας Φιλίνου, a *gymnasiarchos* attested in an inscription on the lower *diazoma* of the stadion (1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.), see Themelis, *op. cit.*, 91-92.

***9. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΑΦ[- - -]**

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1991, 98, no. 5, fig. 61 α (*SEG* 43, 1993, 161) [1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.]. Messene, sanctuary of Artemis Orthia; a part of a pedestal bearing a fragmentary honorary inscription for a woman, Ἀσπα[σ]ία, wife of a magistrate, the title of whom is probably to be completed as [πρεσβευτοῦ ἀν]τιστρατάγου (*legatus pro praetore*). Λεύκιος Ἀφ[- - -] is the name of her husband:

[Ἁ πόλις] Ἀσπα[σ]ίαν [.]ΑΒΟΥΛ[- - -] | [- - - θυ]γατέρα, Λευκίου Ἀφ[- - -] | [πρεσβευτοῦ ἀν]τιστρατάγου γυναῖκ[α - - -] | [- - - ἀρε]τᾶς ἕνεκεν.

Remarks: R. Stroud read in the photo l. 2: [- - -]ΓΑΤΕΡΛΕΥΚΙΟΥΑΦ.[- - -] (SEG). The name of Aspasia's father, [.]ΑΒΟΥΛ[- - -], cannot be completed. For Roman gentile names beginning with Af- - - see Solin and Salomies, 8-9.
It is hard to identify this Roman magistrate. A possible candidate is L. Afranius A. f., who served as a legate of Pompey, perhaps from 75 till 72 B.C. (Broughton, *Magistrates* II, 99, 119) against Sertorius and in the war against Mithridates (66-64 B.C.; cf. Broughton, *op.cit.*, 156, 164), became consul in 60 B.C. and perhaps proconsul in Cisalpine Gaul in 59 B.C., once more legate in Spain (55-49 B.C.), was with Pompey at Dyrrachium in 48 B.C. and was placed in command of the camp at Pharsalus (Broughton, *op.cit.*, 280, 290) and was an officer, perhaps a legate, in the Pompeian army in Africa in 46 B.C. (Broughton, *op.cit.*, 300). This L. Afranius could on chronological grounds possibly be identified with the honorand from Messene. However there is no evidence for any activity by L. Afranius in the Peloponnese.

10. [N]ΟΜΕΡΙΟΣ ΑΓΕΛΗΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 27 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].
Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cresphontis.

Remarks: For Agel(l)eius/Agilleius see O. Salomies, "Contacts between Italy, Macedonia and Asia Minor during the Principate", in: *Roman onomastics*, 118 and 125. For the gentilicium Νομέριος see Solin and Salomies, 127 (Nomerius) and 128 (Numerius). The name is however attested also as praenomen, like here, see Salomies, *Vornamen*, 39-41.

11. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΑΓΕΛΗΙΟΣ ΤΡΙΒΟΥΝΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 28 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].
Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cresphontis.

Remarks: For Agel(l)eius/Agilleius see MES 10.

12. (ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 52 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Antonius (MES 14) of the Cleolaia tribe.

13. (ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 53 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Antonius (MES 15) of the Cleolaia tribe.

14. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ (ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 52 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cleolaia tribe.
s. (Antonius) (MES 12)

15. ΑΝΤΩΝΙ[Ο]Σ (ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 53 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cleolaia tribe.
s. (Antonius) (MES 13)

16. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΧΑΪ[Κ]ΟΣ

IG V 1, 1408, l. 2 [2nd/3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Asine (medieval and modern *Koroni*); a list of names known from the notes of Cyriacus from Ancona (fol. 109 verso; cf. *Epigrammata Cyriaci Anconitae* [Romae 1749] p. XXXXIII 268 and R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d' Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 208).

17. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΑΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 126 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

18. ΑΝΤ(ΩΝΙΟΣ) ΕΥΦΡΟΣΥΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 51 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone *(Petalidi)*; a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom Antonius Euphrosynus, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

19. ΑΝΤ(ΩΝΙΟΣ) ΛΥΚΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 50 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom Antonius Lycus, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

20. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΣ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 21, ph. 142; *id.*, *PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [*ca.* A.D. 3-14].

Messene; a plaque bearing an honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings. The discussed individual offers 100 dinars: Μᾶρκος Ἀντώνιος Πρόκλος δεινάρια ἑκατόν.

Remarks: A. Orlandos, *PAAH* 1959, 171 dated the inscription between 27 B.C. and A.D. 14, *i.e.* between the date when Octavianus obtained the title of Augustus (Σεβαστός, cf. l. 3: Σεβαστῷ Καίσαρι) and that of his death. L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 603-604 excludes the time immediately after 27 B.C. because of Messene's fighting on the side of Antonius which caused Augustus's disgrace (cf. Paus. IV. 31, 1-2); he also excludes the time immediately after 21 B.C., when Augustus was in Sparta and probably adjudicated over the disputed territory between Messene and Sparta in the latter's favour (Dio Cass. LIV. 7; cf. Halfmann, *Itinera principum*, 23). Migeotte therefore finds it improbable that the imperial cult was introduced to Messene before 21 B.C. and dates the inscription to between 15 or 10 B.C. and A.D. 14. However the new epigraphical finds from Messene provide a more accurate dating of the inscription. An individual mentioned in l. 27 of the same list of contributors, Διονύσιος Ἀριστομένεος, who contributes 500 denarii is to be identified with an homonymous ephebe of an ephebic catalogue of A.D. 3 (for the ephebic catalogue and the identification of the individual see Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 2). Thus the year A.D. 3 may possibly be a *terminus post quem* for the chronology of the inscription discussed here.

M. Antonius Proculus is most probably to be identified with the homonymous man, who erected with Antonia Callo (EL 21) —maybe his wife— a statue in honour of their benefactor, the Elean Claudia Cleodice, in Olympia (*IvO* 428, cf. EL 117). For the individual see also EL 44.

21. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΡΟΥΦΟΣ

IG V 1, 1408, l. 1 [2nd/3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Asine (medieval and modern *Koroni*); a list of names known from the notes of Cyriacus from Ancona (fol. 109 verso; cf. *Epigrammata Cyriaci Anconitae* [Romae 1749] p. XXXXIII 268 and R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d' Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 208).

22. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣ

IG V 1, 1408, l. 1 [2nd/3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Asine (medieval and modern *Koroni*); a list of names known from the notes of Cyriacus from Ancona (fol. 109 verso; cf. *Epigrammata Cyriaci Anconitae* [Romae 1749] p. XXXXIII 268 and R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d'Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 208).

23. [ΑΝ]ΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΤΥΧΙΚΟ[Σ]

IG V 1, 1391, l. 2 [3rd c. A.D. (from the lettering)].

Andania, found at *Montaria*, near the village *Konstantini*; a fragment of an inscription bearing a list of names.

24. Λ. [[- - -]] ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 36 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion: a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north stoa of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι). His gentile name is missing because of an erasure, caused apparently by an error of the stone cutter.

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. In the erasure there are some uncertain traces of some letters; the first one may be a N, perhaps the initial of the gentilicium: Λ. [[Ṇ- - -]] Ἀπολλώνιος.

25. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΑΚΥΛ[ΙΟΣ]

M.N. Tod, "Notes and inscriptions from Messenia", *JHS* 25, 1905, 45; *IG* V 1, 1410 [2nd/3rd c. A.D. (?): from the style of the letters and especially of Σ].

Asine, found in the southern part of the modern town of *Koroni* and later transported into a house near the chapel of Παναγία Ἐλεήστρια; a marble plaque bearing a dedication of the *gymnnasiarchos*:

Γ̣ά̣ιος Ἀκύλ[ιος γυ]|μνασιαρχ[ήσας] | Ἑ̣ρμᾶι καὶ Ἡ̣[ρακ]|λεῖ.

Remarks: Tod, *op. cit.*, completes the name as Ἀκυλ[εῖνος] (see Solin and Salomies, 294, *s.v. Aquilinus*). The praenomen should be however followed by a gentile name; for the more frequent gentilicium Aquilius see Solin and Salomies, 20.

Tod completes Ἑ̣ρμᾶι καὶ τ[ᾶι πό]λει in l. 3. However one would expect a dedication to Hermes and Heracles here, both of whom are connected with the gymnasion.

(*?) 26. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΑΣΙΝΙΟΣ [ΤΟΥΚΟΥΡΙ]ΑΝΟΣ

N.S. Valmin, "Rapport préliminaire de l'expedition en Messénie 1934", *Bull. Soc. R. Lettres Lund* 1934/5 I, 44-46, fig. 18 (*AnnÉpigr* 1949, 8; *SEG* 11, 1950, 985) [2nd c. A.D.].

Korone (*Petalidi*), on the acropolis, in the ruins of the Byzantine church of *Hagia Sophia*; honorary inscription erected by the polis of Korone for the person as *euergetes*:

Ἁ πό[λις] | ἁ τῶν Κο[ρωναίων] | Γ(άιον) Ἀσίνιον [Τουκουρι]|ανὸν τό[ν ἑαυτᾶς] |[5] εὐερ[γέταν] | ἀρετᾶς [ἕνεκα].

Remarks: Valmin, *op. cit.*, cites three candidates for identification as the honorand from Korone, C. Asinius Nicomachus Iulianus (cf. *IG* XIV, 283-284 from Drepanum), C. Asinius Iulianus (*IGR* IV, 717 from Phrygia, dated to A.D. 250, who, in the view of *PIR*[2] A, 1237 is to be identified with the previous individual) and C. Asinius Tucurianus (*CIL* X, 7516). J.H. Oliver, *AJPh* 68, 1947, 159, n. 27 (cf. *AnnÉpigr* 1949, 8) finds it tempting to identify the honorand of Korone with the proconsul Sardiniae C. Asinius Tucurianus (P. v. Rohden, *RE* II 2 [1896] 1604, *s.v. Asinius* [38]; *PIR*[2] A 1254). He believes that the lacuna in l. 3, as shown in the photo published by Valmin, *op. cit.*, requires a longer restoration than the proposed name

of C. Asinius Iulianus, for which the inscription is too early. Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 46, n. 182, does not find probable that the individual was a proconsul of the province of Achaia; G. Alföldy, *Studi sull' epigrafia augustea e tiberiana di Roma* (Rome 1992) 133 (*AnnÉpigr* 1992, 1544; cf. also *ibid.*, no. 183) repeats that his honour in Achaia does not indicate that he exercised the office of proconsul in this province.
Valmin, *op. cit.*, states that the lettering of the inscription indicates «une epoque assez basse». On the basis of the location where this inscription was found, he rejects the identification of ancient Asine with the modern town of *Koroni* and identifies the ancient Korone with the modern village *Koroni*, rather than with *Petalidi*, with which it was hitherto identified. This identification is however accepted by no other scholar, cf. R. Stillwell (ed.), *The Princeton encyclopedia of Classical sites* (Princeton, New Jersey 1976) 463; S. Lauffer (ed.), *Griechenland. Lexikon der historischen Stätten von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart* (München 1989) 343-345.

27. ΑΤΤ(ΗΔΙΟΣ) ΚΡΟΤΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 43 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

28. ΑΤΤ(ΗΔΙΟΣ) ΤΡΥΦΩΝΙΑΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 41 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

29. ΑΥΦΙΔΙΟΣ ΔΗΜΕΑΣ

IG V 1, 1391 [3rd c. A.D. ? (paleography)].
Andania, found at *Montaria*, near the village *Konstantini*; a fragment of an inscription bearing a list of names.

30. ΚΟΙΝΤΟΣ ΑΥΦΙΔΙΟΣ ΣΠΟΡΙΟΥ ΣΟΥΣΑΣ

IG V 1, 1434, l. 7; A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 116-119 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 1035) [1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.].
Messene; a small column with oval-shaped circumference bearing a list of Roman tax contributors.
Roman settled in Messene

Remarks: On the numbers following the names see M.N. Tod, "Greek numeral notation", *ABSA* 18, 1911-12, 106-107; 28, 1926/7, 143. For *Spurius* cf. K. Buraselis, "Stray

notes on Roman names in Greek documents", in: *Roman onomastics*, 55-58. For the cognomen of the person cf. L. Robert, *Hellenica* XI-XII (1960) 379, n. 5, who regards this name neither as Greek nor as Persian but as belonging to the Thraco-Bithynian group; also O. Masson, "Les graffites grecs et chypriotes", in: A. Davesne-G. Le Rider (eds), *Le trésor de Meydancikkale (Cilicie Trachée, 1980)*, (Paris 1989) 361 (=O. Masson, *Onomastica Graeca Selecta*, tome III [Droz 2000] 54). *LGPN* III.A, 399 gives only this attestation of the name Σουσᾶς.
For the commercial activity of the Aufidii in the east Mediterranean world during the last decades of the Republic and the early Empire see N. Mathieu, *Histoire d'un nom. Les Aufidii dans la vie politique, économique et sociale du monde romain* (Rennes 1999) 77-86.

31. ΑΥΦΙΔΙΟΣ ΣΥΜΦΟΡΟΣ

IG V 1, 1468, l. 9-10 [ἔτους ρια'=A.D. 80].
Messene, outside of the town, in a private vineyard; list of *hierothytai*. Aufidius Symphorus was an *agonothetes*.

32. ΑΥΦΙΔΙΟΣ ΘΕΑΓΕΝΗΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 112 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

33. ΑΥΦΙ[Δ]ΙΟΣ ΒΙΒ[ΟΥ]ΛΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 44 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

34. ΑΥΛΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1996 [1998] 157 (*SEG* 47, 1997, 388); cf. *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 67; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 121; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 77 [ca. A.D. 35].
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. Aulus is the name of the father of the ephebe Caius from Methone (Μοθωναῖος) listed under the heading καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τᾶν πόλεων.

Remarks: For the phrase οἱ ἀπὸ τᾶν πόλεων and the status of Methone and other Messenian towns during the Roman period see Introduction, p. 23 and n. 9 and Makres, *ad loc.*
f. Caius (MES 109)

35. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΑ) ΕΛΙΞΩ

IG V 1, 1376 [3rd c. A.D.].

Dentheliatis, sanctuary of Artemis Limnatis, found at Βώλιμνος, near the chapel of *Panagia*, about two hours west of the village *Sitsova*; left angle of an architrave, decorated with a cymation. It bears a fragmentary inscription on both sides. The inscriptions of the side A are too fragmentary to be certain, but they possibly refered to *agonothetai* of Artemis Limnatis. The inscription on the side B is: Ḅοϱθίῃ θεῷ [- - -] Ạ[ι]μ[νατ- - -] | Αὐϱ(ηλία) Ἐλιξὼ ἀγωνοθέτης θεᾶς Λιμνα̣τ̣[ιδος].

See remarks of MES 81.

36. ΑΥ̣[Ρ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) - - -]

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 100 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

37. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) [- - -]ΗΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 99 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

38. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) [- - -]Δ̣Ο̣[Σ]

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 35 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

39. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) [.]ΡΟΝΚΙΑΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 21; see also *add. et cor.* on p. 309 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom antonius euphrosynus, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2.

The cognomen of the ephebe [Ἀ(?)]ϱονκιανός completed in *IG*, is not attested; despite this fact such a restoration cannot be excluded, since there are gentile names like Arruncius, Arunceius, see Solin and Salomies, 22-23. In *addenda* of *IG* the name is regarded as a rendering of Auruncianus (cf. *Syll.*[2] 420 *adn.* 3=*Syll.*[3] 900, where the attested name is associated with Auruncius, cf. Solin and Salomies, 28). A name Auruncianus is not included in the list of cognomina of Solin and Salomies, *s.v.*, but there is an Auruncus (*op. cit.*, 299).

40. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΑΧΑΪΚΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 29 [*ca.* A.D. 35]
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north stoa of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. For the presence of a M. Aurelius in such an early date see the comments of Makres, *loc. cit.*, considering him an Italiot and citing attestations of the name in Italy dated before the age of Emperor M. Aurelius; for a C. Aurelius from the colony of Patras, see Rizakis, *Achaie* II, no. 507 and ACH 44 (end 1st c. B.C. / beginning 1st c. A.D.).

41. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 95 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

42. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΚΥΛΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 64 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

43. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΕΣΚΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 24 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

44. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΕΤΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 71 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

45. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΕΤΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 96 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

46. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 59 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

47. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΒΕΡΝΕΙΚΙΑΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 81 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2.

The cognomen of the person does not appear in the list of Solin and Salomies. It may be a variation of the name Beronicianus/ Berenicianus (Solin, *Namenbuch*, 212-213 and 1358).

48. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΑΛΛΙΤΙΒΕΡΙΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 27 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2.

The cognomen of the individual is rare. In *LGPN* III.A, 235 only this attestation from Korone is quoted.

49. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΧΑΡΜΟΣΥ̣Ν̣Ο̣Σ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 66 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

50. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 37 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes and functionaries of the gymnasion.

51. ΑΥ(ΡΗΛΙΟΣ) ΔΑΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1989, 106 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 366); *id.*, "Το στάδιο της Μεσσήνης", in: W. Coulson-H. Kyrieleis (eds), *Proceedings of an international symposium on the Olympic*

Games, Athens 5-9 September 1988 (Athens 1992) 88 (*SEG* 42, 1992, 348) [3rd or 4th c. A.D. (style of the letters)].
Messene; the name is inscribed in the genitive on a seat of the stadion.

Remarks: The name Δᾶος is attested also in other Greek regions, see *LGPN* I, 119; II, 99; III.A, 116; cf. also E. Sittig, *Ancient Greek theophoric proper-names* (Halle 1912, repr. Chicago 1981) 158-159. O. Masson, "Les noms Daos et Azaretos en Mysie et en Bithynie", in: *Studia in honorem Georgii Mihailov* (Sofia 1995) 325-328 (= O. Masson, *Onomastica Graeca Selecta*, vol. III [Droz 2000] 239-242) believes that in the name Daos there is an element originated from NW Asia Minor, probably from Mysia and Bithynia, while from a linguistic point of view it seems to be close to Phrygian.
ΑΥΔΑΟΥ, the reading already proposed (Αὐδαός addopted by *LGPN* III.A, 84), is less probable because the name is not otherwise attested.

52. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 65 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

53. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΙΣΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 90 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2.
For the name, which is also attested as Ἰσᾶς, see *LGPN* III.A, 224.

54. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΛΠΙΔΟΦΟΡΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 62 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

55. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΡΩΤΙΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 42 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

56. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥ[- - -]

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 78 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

57. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΚΑΡΠΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 52 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

58. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΟΔΙΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 38 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

59. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΦΡΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 88 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

60. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΦΡΟΣΥΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 51 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

61. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΦΡΟ̣Σ̣Υ̣Ν̣[ΟΣ]

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 34 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

62. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΠΟΡΙΣΤΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 84 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian

era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

63. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 40 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

64. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΗΡΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 82 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

65. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΕΡΜΕΙΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 67 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

66. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΙΩΣΗΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 91 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.
Jew (Korone)

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2.
For comments on the name see L. Robert, *Hellenica* III (1946) 100-101 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 987). On Jews in the Peloponnese see A. Lampropoulou, "Μορφὲς ἐπικοινωνίας Ἑβραίων καὶ Χριστιανῶν στὴν Πελοπόννησο κατὰ τὴν Πρωτοβυζαντινὴ περίοδο", in: N. Moschonas (ed.), *Πρακτικὰ τοῦ Β' Διεθνοῦς Συμποσίου, Ἡ ἐπικοινωνία στὸ Βυζάντιο*, 4-6 Ὀκτωβρίου 1990 (Athens 1993) 657-682.

67. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΙΩΣΗΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 92 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian

era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Jew (Korone)

see remarks on MES 66.

67a. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΔΕ[- - -]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2002 (in press) [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].

Messene, built into a wall of the basilica; a fragmentary limestone bathron of a bronze statue: Ἡ π[όλις] ἀνέθη[κεν - - -] | Αὐρ. Λε[- - -]|δην ἀρισ[τοπολείτην γεν]|⁵όμενον α[ἰώνιον ἀρετῆς χάριν] | καὶ εὐνοί[ας ἃς ἔχων διατε]|λεῖ εἰς αὐ[τήν].

Remarks: The preserved letters of the cognomen are unclear and they could also possibly be read as ΑΣ.

68. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΛΕΩΝΙΔΗΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 54 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

69. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 68 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

70. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΕΡΩΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 72 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

71. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 39 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

72. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 49 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

73. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΣΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 85 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the rare name N(e)isus see *LGPN* III.A, 329, where two more attestations, one from Epirus and another from Campania, are quoted.

74. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΟΝΑΣΙΚΛΗΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 77 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

75. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΟΝΗΣΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 57 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

76. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΟΝΗΣΙΦΟΡΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 70 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

77. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 60 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

78. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΦΙΛΟΜΟΥΣΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 36 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

79. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΦΟΙΒΙΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 53 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

80. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΡΕΙΜΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 61 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

81. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΡΕΙΜΟΣ

IG V 1, 1375 [ἔτους σμθ'=A.D. 218].

Dentheliatis, sanctuary of Artemis Limnatis, near the church of *Panagia Bolimniatissa*, about two hours west of the village *Sitsova*; a fragment of the right angle of an epistylion decorated with a cymation, bearing the inscription: ἔτους σμθ' Αὐρ(ήλιος) Πρεῖμος | [ἀ]γωνοθέτης θεᾶς Λιμνάτιδος.

Remarks: For comments on the sanctuary of Artemis Limnatis see A. Wilhelm, "Inschriften aus Messene", *MDAI [A]* 16, 1891, 350, n. 2. For the sanctuary of Artemis Limnatis at *Kombothekra* in Eleia and notes on the cult and other shrines of Artemis Limnatis in Peloponnese see U. Sinn, "Das Heiligtum der Artemis Limnatis bei Kombothekra", *MDAI (A)* 96, 1981, 25-71; J. Taita, "Confini naturali e topografia sacra: i santuari di Kombothékras, Samikon e Olimpia", *Orbis terrarum* 7, 2001, 107-142.

82. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΤΕΛΛΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 94 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2. For the cognomen see *LGPN* III.A, 379.

83. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΠΟΥΠΛΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 93 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

84. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΕΡΗΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 23 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

85. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΟ[ΙΔ]ΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 56 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2. For the cognomen of the person see Bechtel, *HPN*, 403; *LGPN* III.A, 398.

86. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΥΝΕΚΔΗΜΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 63 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

87. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΥΝΕΡΩΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 25 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

88. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΣΥΝΕΤΟΣ̣

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 97 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

89. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΤΕΙΜ[ΑΝΔΡ]ΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 98 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

90. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΤΕΡΕΝΤΙΑΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 22 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

91. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΘΕΟΔΟΣΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 58 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

92. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΖΩΣΙΜΑΣ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 69 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

93. ΑΥΡ(ΗΛΙΟΣ) ΖΩΣΙΜΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, Ἀθήναιον 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 55 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

94. ΒΑΣΣΟΣ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 41 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Daiphontis tribe.

95. ΒΑΣΣΟΣ ΒΕΡΗΚΟΥΝΔΟ[Υ]

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 61 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ξένοι.

s. Verecundus (MES 348)

96. ΙΟΥΒ(ΕΝΤΙΟΣ) ΚΑΙΚ(ΙΛΙΟΣ) ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΣ

M.N. Tod, "Notes and inscriptions from SW Messenia", *JHS* 25, 1905, 41; *IG* V 1, 1417, l. 9 [2nd / 3rd c. A.D.; Tod: «letters late in form...»].

Methone, in the ruined church of *Hagia Sophia* in the fortress; a marble statue base, which was transformed in secondary use into a Byzantine capital; it bears a fragmentary inscription (for the whole text see *MES 225). The individual was *gymnasiarchos*, *prostates* and *pater* of the polis:

(ll. 8-12)...ὑπογυμνασίαρχος ̓Ιουβ(έντιος) Καικίλιος Πο|[λ]ύ[χ]αρμος ̓Ιουβ(εντίου) Καικ(ιλίου) Μουσαίου | υ[ἱὸ]ς γυμνασιάρχου καὶ προσ{τ}|τάτου καὶ πατρὸς τῆς πόλεως | καὶ οἱ συνάρξαντες.

f. Iuventius Caecilius Polycharmus (MES 97)

97. ΙΟΥΒ(ΕΝΤΙΟΣ) ΚΑΙΚ(ΙΛΙΟΣ) ΠΟ[Λ]Υ[Χ]ΑΡΜΟΣ ΙΟΥΒ(ΕΝΤΙΟΥ) ΚΑΙΚ(ΙΛΙΟΥ) ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΥ Υ̣[ΙΟ]Σ

M.N. Tod, "Notes and Inscriptions from SW Messenia", *JHS* 25, 1905, 41; *IG* V 1, 1417, l. 9 [2nd / 3rd c. A.D.; Tod: «letters late in form...»].

Methone, in the ruined church of *Hagia Sophia* in the fortress; a marble statue base, which was in secondary use transformed into a Byzantine capital; it bears a fragmentary inscription, in which the individual is attested as an *hypogymnasiarchos* and his father as *gymnasiarchos*, *prostates* and *pater* of the polis, (see MES 96 and for the whole text see *MES 225).

s. Iuventius Caecilius Musaeus (MES 96)

98. ΔΕΚΜΟΣ ΚΑΙΚΙΛΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ

IG V 1, 1434, l. 3; A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 116-119 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 1035) [1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.].

Messene; a small column with oval-shaped circumference bearing a list of Roman tax contributors, among whom Decimus Caecilius M. f.

Roman settled in Messene

Remarks: On the numbers of the sums following the names see M.N. Tod, "Greek numeral notation", *ABSA* 18, 1911-12, 106-107; 28, 1926/7, 143.

s. Marcus (MES 260)

99. ΚΕΚΙΛΙΟΣ ΚΡΙΣΠΟΣ

IG V 1, 1408, l. 2 [2nd/3rd c. A.D. (?)].

Asine (medieval and modern *Koroni*); a list of names, known by the notes of Cyriacus from Ancona (fol. 109 verso; cf. *Epigrammata Cyriaci Anconitae* [Romae 1749], p. XXXXIII 268 and R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d' Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 208).

100. ΚΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΩΝ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1990, 99, no. 1, l. 6-7, pl. 74 γ (*SEG* 41, 1991, 337) [ἔτους σε'=A.D. 174].
Messene, west of *Sebasteion*; a limestone column drum bearing a list of *hierothytai*; Caelius Neico is one of them.

Remarks: cf. also the priest of Zeus Ithomatas Νεί[κ]ων[α] (*SEG* 41, 1991, 338). The reading Καίλιος is a new one (A. Makres, personal communication) instead of the earlier reading Ἰούλιος.

101. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΚΑΙΣΙΟΣ ΚΟΓΝΙΤΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 52 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].
Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes ξένοι.

***102. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΙΟΣ ΓΑΛΛΟΣ**

IG V 1, 1462 (cf. also *IG* V 1, 1444 B, where a facsimile of the inscription is given, which includes some different readings, see remarks below); *V. Bardani, "Εἰς *IG* V 1, 1462", *Horos* 6, 1988, 79-81 (cf. *SEG* 38, 1988, 338; *AnnÉpigr* 1989, 664) [1st c. A.D. (lettering: see comments of *IG* V 1, 1444 B)].
Messene; a limestone block bearing an inscription commemorating the repairs of the four stoas of the Asclepeion and of the *simae* of the northern stoa, which is in front of the *Caesareion* in Messene, by the *quaestor pro praetore* M. Caesius Gallus and other individuals (cf. δόντων εἰς τὰν ἐπισκευὰν τῶν ὑπογε|γραμμένων), whose names are not preserved on this stone:

Μᾶρκος Καίσιος Γάλλος ταμίας καὶ ἀντιστράταγος ἐ̣π̣εσκεύασεν | τὰς στοὰς τὰς τέσσαρας τοῦ Ἀσκλαπιείου καὶ τὰς ὑπερκειμένας πα|ραετίδας τὰς κατὰ τὸ Καισαρῆον, δόντων εἰς τὰν ἐπισκευὰν τῶν ὑπογε|γραμμένων *vacat*.

Remarks: The inscription is first recorded by Th. Sophoulis, *PAAH* 1895, 27 reading in l. 3 παραετίδας, which is also read by the editor of *IG* V 1, W. Kolbe, in his facsimile given at no. 1444 B. He corrects the text as παρα̣στ[ά]δας at no. 1462. V. Bardani, after checking the stone reads clearly παραετίδας (=*simae*). A short mention of the inscription and the title of Gallus are to be found in A.K. Orlandos, "Δύο ἐπιγραφαὶ ἐκ Μεσσήνης", *AE* 1965, 110-121, n. 3.
The Roman magistrate of this inscription is otherwise unknown; see *PIR*[2] C 196. Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 115 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 1040) supposes that he could be a member of the family of the senator A. Caesius Gallus (*CIL* XIV 3590; cf. *PIR*[2] C 195).

For the *Caesareion/Sebasteion* in Messene see the unpublished thesis of M. Kantiréa, *Le culte impérial sous les Julio-claudiens et les Flaviens* (Paris 2003) 217-218.

103. ΓΑΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 27 [between A.D. 4 and 10].

Messene, next to the *propylon* of the gymnasion; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Philemo of the Hyllis tribe.

104. ΓΑΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 36 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Harmodius of the Daiphontis tribe.

105. Γ̣Α̣Ι̣Ο̣Σ̣

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 55 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Aemilius (MES 8) of the Cleolaia tribe.

106. ΓΑΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 1, l. 23 [19 B.C.=ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ καὶ εἰκοστοῦ καὶ ἑβδόμου (Achaean era)].

Messene; a limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Marcus (MES 268), whose tribe is unknown; he may belong to the ξένοι.

Remarks: For the dating on the basis of the Achaean era see Makres, *op. cit.* (discussion of the dating of the inscriptions).

f. Marcus (MES 268)

107. (ΓΑΙΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 42 [ca. A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is the father of the ephebe Caius (MES 110) listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

f. Caius (MES 110)

108. ΓΑΙΟ[Σ]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1990, 99, no. 2 β, l. 7 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 338) [1st/2nd c. A.D.].
Messene, west of *Sebasteion*; two limestone column drums bearing a list of *hierothytai*; Caius was an ἱεροθύτης.

109. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΑΥΛΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1996 [1998] 157 (*SEG* 47, 1997, 388); cf. *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 67; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 121; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 77 [*ca.* A.D. 35].
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. After the Messenian ephebes listed under tribal headings and those designated as Romans and foreigners, there is the category καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τᾶν πόλεων, consisting of five persons with the *ethnikon* Μοθωναῖος, three of which bear Roman names (see Introduction, p. 23 and n. 9 and Makres, *loc. cit.*).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date of the inscription see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.
s. Aulus (MES 34)

110. ΓΑΙΟΣ (ΓΑΪΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 42 [*ca.* A.D. 35].
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.
s. (Caius) (MES 107)

111. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΕΣΤΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1996 [1998] 157 (*SEG* 47, 1997, 388); cf. *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 67; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 121; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 76 [*ca.* A.D. 35].
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. After the Messenian ephebes listed under tribal headings and those designated as Romans and foreigners, there is the category καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τᾶν πόλεων, consisting of five persons with the *ethnikon* Μοθωναῖος, three of them bearing Roman names (see Introduction, p. 23 and n. 9 and Makres, *loc. cit.*).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date of the list see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.
For the Greek name of the person's father, Κεστός, cf. Solin, *Namenbuch*, III, 1148 and *IG* X 2, 69, l. 42.

112. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΕΡΩΤΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 82 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical

grounds].
Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

113. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΕΥΑΜΕΡΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 90 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual appears in the group of ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

114. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΡΟΤΙΛΙΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1992, 72, col. B, l. 8 (*SEG* 43, 1993, 145; *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1403); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147, l. 42 (as Γάιος Ποπλίου); *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 43 [A.D. 11].
Messene, north part of the west stoa; a limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual appears in the group of ephebes listed as ξένοι.
s. Rutilius (MES 324)

115. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΤΙΜΩΝΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 15 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].
Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual appears in the group of ephebes of the tribe Daiphontis.

[ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΑ] ΦΡΟΝΤΕΙΝΑ: see MES 123 (remarks)

116. ΣΕΞ(ΤΟΣ) ΚΑΛΠΟΡΝΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 34 [ca. A.D. 35].
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north stoa of the gymnasion. The person is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

117. ΣΕΞΤΟΣ ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1992, 71, l. 33-34 (*SEG* 43, 1993, 145; *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1403); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 33 [A.D. 11].
Messene, north part of the west Stoa; a catalogue of ephebes. The individual appears as a member of the group of ξένοι.

Remarks: Σέξτος Καλπούρνιος Αἰνέας by typographical error in *PAAH* 1992, 71, l. 33-34.

118. ΚΑΣΙΟΣ ΣΠΟΡΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1995 [1998] 86 (*SEG* 46, 1996, 420) [imperial period].

Messene, between the gymnasion and the presumed site of the sanctuary of Cybele; a cubical limestone stele bearing the dedication of the person to Zeus: Διὶ Κάσιος | Σπόρου.

119. ΚΑΣ(ΣΙΟΣ) ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 29 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

120. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΚΑΣΙΟΣ ΣΩΖΟΜΕΝΟΣ (or **ΣΩΖΩΜΕΝΟΣ**)

[1] *IG* V 1, 1468, l. 12-13 [ἔτους ρια'=A.D. 80 (Actian era)].

Messene; list of cult personnel, where the person is attested as *hierothytes.* : Γ(άιος) Κάσιος Σωζομενός.

[2] P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1990, 100, no. 3, l. 3-5 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 340) [*ca.* A.D. 80].

Messene, West *stoa* of Asclepeion in front of *oikos* M; a limestone column drum bearing a list of *hierothytai*, where the person is attested as *grammateus*: Γραμματε[ὺς] | Γ. Κάσιος Σωζώ[με]|νος.

***121. Λ(ΕΥΚΙΟΣ) ΚΑΙΕΙΟΝΙΟΣ ΚΟΜΟΔΟΣ**

IG V 1, 1431, l. 41 [A.D. 78].

Messene; two fragments of a plaque bearing a long boundary inscription for Messene; Commodus was one of the consuls of the year.

(ll. 40-42) Τ(ίτος) Φλάουιος Σεβαστοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ ἀπελεύθερος Μονόμιτος χωρομέτρης τοὺς προγεγραμμένους | ὅ[ρ]ους ἀντιβαλὼν ὑπέγραψα Δέκμῳ Ἰουνίῳ Πρείσκῳ Λ(ευκίῳ) Καιειονίῳ Κομόδῳ ὑπάτοις πρὸ ιθ' Καλαν|δῶν Ἰανουαρίων ἐν Πάτραις.

Remarks: About L. Ceionius Commodus, consul in A.D. 78, see *PIR*[2] C 603; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, 22; Eck, *Senatoren*, 11 n. 48, 33 n. 14 (listed among the new patricians under Vespasian), 101, 108 (about his consulate in A.D. 78), 123 n. 51, 125, 127, 129, 130. About the areas mentioned in the inscription and the problem of the limits of Messenia see *MES 227.

122. ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 94, l. 10, fig. 58 β [2nd c. A.D.]

Messene, a fragmentary catalogue of ephebes built into a modern wall. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Aristomachis tribe.

123. [ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ - - -] or [ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ] ΦΡΟΝΤΕΙΝΑ

[1] *IG* V 1, 1455, l. 9 [2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, according to Cyriacus (fol. 111 verso; R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d' Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 206): «*in Ithomae civitate*»; a statue base with a fragmentary dedication (?) of Tib. Claudius Saethida Caelianus. The gentilicium of his mother may have been Claudia: (ll. 7-8) ...υἱὸς δὲ Κλαυδίων | τοῦ Κλαυδίου Ὀστειλίου καὶ [Κλαυδίας - - -] (for the whole text see MES 156).

[2] P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2000, 78-82, l. 35 (inv. no. 9626); cf. also *id.*, *PAAH* 2001, 65-66 [first half of the 2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, theatre; one of the two long honorary decrees inscribed on the bases of two honorary statues for members of the family of the Saethidae erected in a rectangular niche of the proscenion. The texts were mentioned by P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1998, 102-104 fig. 42 α-β; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 65; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα στὴ Μεσσήνη* (Athens 2000) pl. IV; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 120 (*SEG* 48, 1998, 490) [age of Trajan (V. Bardani)]:

ll. 34-35: ἐκ γυναικό[ς - - -] | Φροντείνης τόν Τιβέριον [Κλ]αύδιον ...

Remarks: KAI after Ὀστειλίου in **[1]** could also be ΚΑΙ[ΛΙΑΝΟΥ]; however the gentilicium of the individual was certainly Claudia. In the view of the editor of the text **[2]**, the individual is to be regarded as the mother of Tib. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (I), already known to be a Claudia from **[1]**, now lost. From the fragmentary text **[2]** it is, however, not quite clear whether Frontina is Saethida's mother or wife. It seems perhaps more probable that she was his wife given that her son, Claudius Frontinus, would in that case bear her name. If she was the wife of Saethida, it is not absolutely tha case that her gentilicium is to be completed in **[2]** as Claudia. One prominent Frontina was the sister of Cn. Cornelius Pulcher, Calpurnia Frontina (cf. *MES 142, remarks). The name Frontina explains in any case why the name Frontinus was borne by members of the family.

From the second fragmentarily preserved honorary decree (inv. no. 11152) it can be assumed that one of the two statues of the family of Saethida which were to be erected, was that of his mother, of the 'Hestia of the Polis' type (l. 25: τῆς μητρὸς α[ὐ]τοῦ ἄγαλμα καθιερωθὲν ὡς ἑστίας τῆς πόλεως). P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2002 (in press) suggests that Frontina is depicted in a fragmentarily preserved statue of a woman, found in the theatre.

m. Tib. Claudius Saethida (I) Caelianus (MES 156), w. Claudius Hostilius (MES 145); she appears in the stemma of *IG* V 1, 1451 but not in the stemma given by Settipani; 116; cf. Appendix, Stemma XVI.

124. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΣΙΤΗΡΙΣ

A.K. Orlandos, *PAAH* 1962, 112γ, no. 7 (*BullÉpigr* 1966, 202; *SEG* 23, 1968, 217) [2nd /3rd c. A.D.].

Messene, in the temple of Artemis (building K); a cylindrical statue base with an honorary

inscription erected by the [ἱερ]ο[ὶ γέροντες] οἱ ἀπὸ Κρεσφ[όν]τα for Claudia Siteris, priestess of Artemis Orthia:

[Οἱ ἱερ]ο[ὶ γέροντες] | οἱ ἀπὸ Κρεσφ[όν]|τα Κλαυδίαν Σιτηρὶν τὴν ἱέρει⁵αν φιλοτείμως | καὶ εὐσεβῶς ἱε|ρασαμέναν Ἀρτέ|μιτι Ὀρθείᾳ.

Remarks: For the cult of Artemis Orthia as κουροτρόφος (protector of children) in Messene cf. Themelis, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 75. The cognomen of the individual is read by Orlandos and *BullÉpigr* 1966, 202 as Σίτηριν; in *LGPN* III. A, 397 it appears as Σιτηρίς.

125. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ)

IG V 1, 1496 [3rd c. A.D.: from the style of the letters].

Messene; engraved on a seat of the stadion.

Remarks: Cf. also more names on the seats of the stadion published by P. Themelis, "Το στάδιο της Μεσσήνης", in: W. Coulson-H. Kyrieleis (eds), *Proceedings of an international symposium on the Olympic games*, Athens 5-9 September 1988 (Athens 1992) esp. 88-89.

126. ΚΛΑΥΔ[ΙΟΣ]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1989, 106 (*SEG* 38, 1988, 344; 41, 1991, 366); P. Themelis, "Το στάδιο της Μεσσήνης", in: W. Coulson-H. Kyrieleis (eds), *Proceedings of an international symposium on the Olympic games*, Athens 5-9 September 1988 (Athens 1992) esp. 88-89 (*SEG* 42, 1992, 348) [3rd c. A.D.].

Messene, a name inscribed on a seat of the stadion: Κλαυδ[ίου].

127. [- - -] ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ [- - -]

G. Oikonomos, *PAAH* 1909, 204; *IG* V 1, 1455a; G. Oikonomos, *PAAH* 1925, 62-64 [2nd c. A.D.].

Messene; a fragment of a statue base commemorating the holding of the office of *helladarches* by a Claudius whose cognomen is not preserved. The fragmentary inscription (found in 1909) was associated by W. Kolbe in *IG* in 1913 with Ti. Claudius Saethida of *IG* V 1, 1455 and restored as [Τιβ(έριος)] Κλαύδιος [Σαιθίδας ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν | καὶ Ἑ]λλαδάρχης [ἀπὸ τοῦ Κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν]. G. Oikonomos, *PAAH* 1925, *loc. cit.*, connected this inscribed fragment with the pedestal of a bronze equestrian statue that he discovered in 1925 in front of the large eastern staircase of the *ecclesiasterion* concluding that both the inscription and the statue base were associated with Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (I) (see MES 156). Although the inscribed fragment fits well into the bathron, the association of the monument with Saethida Caelianus (I) seems arbitrary. This identification was, however, accepted in the following bibliography: cf. *PIR*² C 1004; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, no. 93a; P. Themelis, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15,

1998/99, 65; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 112 and fig. 97, 98; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 120 and n. 9:

[- - -] Κλαύδιος | [- - - ἑ]λλαδάρχης.

Remarks: To the right of the words Κλαύδιος and [- - - ἑ]λλαδάρχης there is no space for more letters on the stone. V. Bardani (personal communication) questions the restoration suggested by Kolbe as well the identification of the honorand (see above). What remains certain is the name Claudius and the office of *helladarches*; both could however be associated with some other Claudius who bore the title, like Tib. Claudius Dionysius Crispianus (*MES 136) or Ti. Claudius Saethida (II) (*MES 157), synonymous grandson of Ti. Claudius Saethida (I) (MES 156), who is also attested as high priest of the imperial cult and *helladarches*.

128. (ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 37 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Claudius of the Cresphontis tribe (MES 129).

129. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ (ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 37 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

s. (Claudius) (MES 128)

130. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΡΙΣΠΙΑΝΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΝΗΣ

IG V 1, 1469, l. 3 [ἔτους ρνζ'=A.D. 126 (Actian era)].

Messene, found on Mount Ithome; later built into the southern wall of the church of *Hagios Nikolaos* of the village *Mavromati*; an architrave bearing a list of *hierothytai*. Aristomenes is attested as *agonothetes*:

Ἐπὶ ἱερέως Κρεσφόντου τοῦ <(Κρεσφόντου)> ἔτους ρνζ'.| Ἀγωνοθέτης | Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος, Κρισπιανοῦ υἱός, Ἀριστομένης, | ἱεροθύται |5 Ἀριστόβουλος Ἀριστοβούλου, Νόβιος Αἰλιανός, | γραμματεὺς Σοφός, χαλειδοφόρος Κλαύδιος Τρώιλος.

s. Tib. Claudius Crispianus (*MES 136)

131. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΝΗΣ

IG V 1, 1450, l. 9-10 [A.D. 54-68].

Messene, «*Inventa Messenae in ruinis, nunc iuxta fontem illum celeberrimum, quem vocant*

Κλεψύδραν»; a statue base for the Emperor Nero erected by his priest Ti. Claudius Aristomenes, son of Dionysius, and his wife (?) Gemonia:

Νέρωνα Κλαύδιον θεοῦ Κλαυ|δίου υἱόν, Τιβερίου Καίσαρος | Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Γερμανικοῦ | Καίσαρος ἔγγονον, θεοῦ Σε|[5]βαστοῦ υἱωνόν, Καίσαρα | Σεβαστόν, Γερμανικόν, ἀρχι|ερέα μέγιστον, δημαρχικῆς | ἐξουσίας, αὐτοκράτορα, | Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος Διονυσίου υἱὸς |[10] Ἀριστομένης ἱερεὺς αὐτοῦ καὶ | [ἱερεὺς Ῥώμης] καὶ ἀγορανόμος, | [ἀνέθηκεν ὑπὲρ τὴν πόλ]ιν προσαγγεί|[λας μετὰ τῆς γυναικός] Γεμωνίας | [. . . . . . τὸ ἀνάλωμα τὸ ε]ἰς τὸν ἀνδρι|[ά]ντ[α].

Priest of Nero and Rome (?), *agoranomos*

Remarks: P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1995 [1998] 56-57 (*SEG* 46, 1996, 418; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1252) suggests identifying the individual discussed here with a Τιβέριο[ς - - -] (MES 336) attested in a dedication found in the area of the fountain Arsinoe recording repairs to the fountain paid by him and perhaps by another person, whose name is not preserved. However this interesting hypothesis needs more evidence.

P. Themelis, *Ergon* 1999 [2000] 51 suggests further the identification of the father of this Aristomenes with a Dionysius, son of Aristomenes, whose limestone statue base was found in the room (XI) of the western stoa of the gymnasion (P. Themelis, *Ergon* 1997, 41, fig. 30; *id.*, *PAAH* 1997, 97-99, fig. 55a [*SEG* 47, 1997, 399]; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 74; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 137 fig. 128, 130: Ἁ πόλις | Διονύσιον | Ἀριστομένεος | ἥρωα). To judge from the lettering the inscription on the base is to be dated in the 1st c. A.D. The word ἥρως indicates that Dionysius was honoured after his death. His marble statue was of the Hermes of Andros type, as the fragments found around the base suggest (for the statue see P. Themelis, *Ergon* 1999 [2000] 49-51; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 137-141 fig. 131-133). In addition to the inscription on the base of the statue, which must have stood in the sepulchral chamber, almost the same text was inscribed on a limestone plaque placed on the lintel of the sepulchral chamber (Ἁ πόλις Διονυσίωι | Ἀριστομένεος | *vac.* ἥρωι *vac.* Remark the dative case in the place of the accusative of the inscription of the statue base). For this see P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 90-91.

For the imperial cult in Messene in general, and for a collection of related documents and attested priests see the unpublished thesis of M. Kantiréa, *Le culte impérial en Achaïe sous les Julio-claudiens et les Flaviens* (Paris 2003) vol. II, 94-101, 278-279; for the individual discussed here see her prosopography of priests of the imperial cult P. 55.

For further identifications of members of this prominent family see P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1997, 104 (*SEG* 47, 1997, 412); *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 134 (cf. *SEG* 23, 1968, 207; *SEG* 47, 1997, 384); *id.*, *PAAH* 2001, 91-92 and Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 45; for the stemma of the family, which is to be followed from the 1st c. B.C. till A.D. 126 see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 2.

h. (?) Gemonia (MES 205), f. Tib. Claudius Crispianus (*MES 136)

132. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 33 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

133. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΒΟΥΚΚΙΩΝ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 26, ph. 142; *id.*, *PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207, l. 26; cf. *BullEpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [*ca.* A.D. 3-14].

Messene, *in situ* in front of the staircase of *Sebasteion*; a plaque bearing an honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 20. For the cognomen Buc(c)io see Solin and Salomies, 304.

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ **ΚΡΙΣΠΙΑΝΟΣ** = ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΚΡΙΣΠΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΥΡΙΝΑ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΥΙΟΣ: see *MES 136

134. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΔΕΛΜΑΤΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 32 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2; for the cognomen of the individual see Solin and Salomies, 323.

135. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 16 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70 (Actian era)].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Daiphontis.

***136. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΚΡΙΣΠΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΥΡΙΝΑ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΥΙΟΣ**

[**1**] N.S. Valmin, "Inscriptions de la Messénie", *Bull. Soc. R. Lettr. Lund* 1928/9, 139-141, n. 7, fig. 5, facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 984) [end of the 1st/beginning of the 2nd c. A.D.].

Messenia, *Kalliroi* (*Bouga*), in the ruined church of *Hagios Athanasios*; a limestone cylindrical statue base erected for the individual by the Achaean Koinon:

[Τὸ κ]οινὸν Ἀχαιῶν | Τιβ(έριον) Κλαύδιον Κρισπια|νὸν συμφερόντως | ἄρξαντα τῆς Ἑλλά-δος. |⁵ Ἀνετέθη δὲ τῶν μεγά|λων θεῶν ἱερώμενος.

[2] *IG* V 1, 1469, l. 6 [A.D. 126].
Messene, found on mount Ithome; built into the southern wall of the church of *Hagios Nikolaos* of the village *Mavromati*; an architrave that bears a list of *hierothytai*. The individual is the father of the *agonothetes* Tib. Claudius Aristomenes: (ll. 2-3) Ἀγωνοθέτης | Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος, Κρισπιανοῦ υἱός, Ἀριστομένης (for the complete text see MES 130).

[3A] Unpublished honorary inscription for the individual discussed here, known from the report of P. Themelis, *Ergon* 1993, 34 (*SEG* 43, 1993, 160) and *PAAH* 1993, 57, both without a text (*SEG* 44, 1994, 377), where the correct reading of the name as Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος Διονύσιος Κρισπιανός is given —instead of Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος Διονύσιος, Ἱσπανὸς Κυρίνα, Ἀριστομένους υἱός, which was proposed later; cf. P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1998, 94 and n. 5 (referring to the new readings owed to V. Bardani) and *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 166; the individual was a highpriest of the Sebastoi, *tribunus militum* of the legio XII Fulminata and *praefectus cohortis primae Bosporianae* [end of the 1st/beginning of the 2nd c. A.D.].
Messene, west of Asclepeion in the excavation of the sanctuary Ω-Ω; a limestone statue base bearing on one side an Hellenistic agonistic inscription and on the other an honorary inscription erected by the polis and the local tribe Cresphontis for the individual, who was a high priest of the imperial cult.

[3B] P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1994, 96, no. 5 pl. 43 α +1998, 94-95, pl. 38 β (*SEG* 48, 1998, 498; *AnnÉpigr* 2000, 1335) [end of the 1st/beginning of the 2nd c. A.D.].
Messene, in secondary use in the north of the agora, near the so-called "στοά Μπαλοπούλου"; a fragmentary lower part of a limestone bathron that bore a bronze statue erected for this individual by the tribe Hyllis; the text is a duplicate of [3A] except the name of the tribe, that erected the monument. P. Themelis associates the two fragments (*PAAH* 1994, 96, no. 5 pl. 43 α and 1998, 94-95, pl. 38 β) in his conclusions in *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 166 n. 292. The text is restored by V. Bardani on the basis of the completely preserved text [3A]:

[- - -] | [- - -] | [- - -] | [- - - , ἀρχιερέα τῶν] |⁵ Σεβαστῶ[ν καὶ νέον Ἐπαμει]|νώνδα, χε[ιλίαρ-χον λεγιῶνος] | ΙΒ' κεραυνοφ[όρου καὶ ἔπαρχον] | σπείρης Α' Βω[σπορανῆς], | τὴν εἰς τοὺς [ἀνδριάντας] | ὅλην δαπ[άνην ἐκ τῶν ἰδί]|ων πα[ρασχόμεν]ον κ[ατὰ φυ]|λ[ὴν ἀνέθηκε]ν ἀ[ρε]τῆς π[άσης] | [ἕ]νεκεν, *vacat* | Ὑλλίς.

ἄρξας τῆς Ἑλλάδος **[1]**, τῶν μεγάλων θεῶν ἱερώμενος **[1]**, highpriest of the Sebastoi, Neos Epameinondas, *tribunus militum legionis XII Fulminatae*, *praefectus cohortis I Bosporianae* **[3]**
Roman eques

Remarks: As recognised by V. Bardani, the individual is to be identified with the homonymous man attested twice in Olympia (*EL 148): *IvO* 447 (a statue base, erected by his home town, Messene, where he is referred to as νέος Ἐπαμεινώνδας) and *IvO* 448 (a statue base erected in his honour by the Achaean Koinon). As in the fragmentary inscription of Messene **[3B]**, which must have been Crispianus's *cursus honorum*, he

is also attested in Olympia as ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ βίου τῶν Σεβαστῶν, ἔπαρχος σπείρης πρώτης βοσποριανῆς (=*praefectus cohortis primae Bosporianae*, see Mason, 45; for that cohors see C. Cichorius, *RE* IV 1 [1900] 255, *s.v. cohors*, regarding it a part of the Pannonian troops; Devijver VI, 53 [thanks to typographical error instead of "Messenia, Achaia", "Phocaea, Asia" is written]; J. Spaul, *Cohors*². *The evidence for and a short history of the auxiliary infantry units of the Imperial Roman Army*, BAR 841 [Oxford 2000] 343), χειλίαρχος λεγιῶνος δωδεκάτης κεραυνοφόρου (=*tribunus militum legionis XII Fulminatae*, see Mason, 138). The legion was active in Cappadocia, see E. Ritterling, *RE* XII (1925) 1364, *s.v. Legio*; for the activity of Legio XII Fulminata see S. Perea Yébenes, *La legion XII y el prodigio de la lluria en época del Emperador Marco Aurelio. Epigrafía de la legion XII Fulminata* (Madrid 2002) and especially for Ti. Claudius Crispianus see 196, no. 22. The phrase ἄρξαντα τῆς Ἑλλάδος in **[1]** is perhaps to be regarded as an equivalent of *helladarches* (cf. *IvO* 458: ἀσυνκρίτως ἄρξαντα τῆς Ἑλλάδος). Valmin, *op. cit.*, 141 identifies the phrase τῶν μεγάλων θεῶν ἱερώμενος of **[1]** with ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ βίου τῶν Σεβαστῶν of the Olympian inscription *IvO* 447, but it seems more probable that it has to do with the mysteries of Andania, in the region of which the inscription was found. For Μεγάλοι Θεοί or Μεγάλαι Θεαί of the cult in Andania, which is problematic see U. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, *Der Glaube der Hellenen*, II (Berlin 1931/2, repr. Darmstadt 1955) 528-536 (esp. for the inscription of Crispianus see p. 529, n. 1); F. Sokolowski, *Lois sacrées des cités grecques* (Paris 1969) 120-134, no. 65 and especially p. 130. For Μεγάλοι Θεοί cf. also a new inscription found in Messene (P. Themelis, *Ergon* 1993, 43 [*SEG* 43, 1993, 163]; *id.*, *PAAH* 1993, 67 with a correction by the editor [*SEG* 44, 1994, 376] and an attempt at completing the text by Chr. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Notes sur le culte impérial dans le Péloponnèse", *ZPE* 125, 1999, 177-179 [*SEG* 49, 1999, 431]).

For this *eques romanus* see Devijver, C 136, p. 249 and Suppl. I., p. 1502. For comments on the title νέος Ἐπαμεινώνδας see L. Robert, *BCH* 94, 1981, 353-354; P. Charneux, "Inscriptions d' Argos", *BCH* 80, 1956, 613-614.

The individual is to be regarded as a son of Tib. Claudius Aristomenes, son of the Dionysius (MES 131) attested in *IG* V 1, 1450, dated A.D. 54-68, as a priest of the Emperor Nero and the goddess Roma (?) and *agoranomos*. From the new Messenian inscription **[3A]** it is clear that he belonged to the Roman tribe Quirina and that he bore two cognomina, Dionysius, like his grandfather, and Crispianus, probably because one of his ancestors had married a Roman woman bearing the name. The gentilicium of his mother, Gemonia, whose cognomen –if she bore one– is not preserved, may also suggest a Roman origin.

A son of his could be Ti. Claudius Aristomenes, son of Crispianus, attested as *agonothetes* in a list of *hierothytai* (*IG* V 1, 1469; MES 130). His family can be still traced back for at least three generations. For a discussion of this important Messenian family and a stemma see Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 2.

s. T. Claudius Aristomenes (MES 131) and Gemonia (?) (MES 205), f. Tib. Claudius Aristomenes (MES 130)

137. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΔΩΡΟΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΙΑΝΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1989, 106 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 366); *id.*, "Τὸ στάδιο τῆς Μεσσήνης", in: W. Coulson-H. Kyrieleis (eds), *Proceedings of an international symposium on the Olympic Games*, Athens 5-9 September 1988 (Athens 1992) esp. 88-89 (*SEG* 42, 1992, 348) [3rd c. A.D.: from the style of the letters].

Messene; a name inscribed on the section 5, row 15 of the stadion: Κλαυδίου Δώρου Τρυφωνιανοῦ.

Remarks: It is also possible that there are two different names, Κλαυδίου Δώρου, Τρυφωνιανοῦ, instead of merely one name made up of a gentilicium and two cognomina.

138. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΕΠΕΡΑΣΤΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, between ll. 39-40 [after A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes of A.D. 70. The name discussed here was added at a later period.

139. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 31 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

140. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΕΠΙΚΤ[ΗΤΟΣ]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 94, column II l. 1, fig. 58 β [2nd c. A.D.]

Messene, a fragmentary catalogue of ephebes built into a modern wall. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Aristomachis tribe.

141. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΕΥΓΑΜΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 78 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

***142. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΦΡΟΝΤΕΙΝΟΣ**

IG V 1, 1455 [2nd c. A.D., before, rather than after, his consulate, see remarks].

Messene, according to Cyriacus (fol. 111 verso; R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d'' Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 206): «*in Ithomea civitate*»; a statue base with a fragmentary inscription dedicated by Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (1), who was Frontinus's father, (ll. 5-6) πατὴρ

Κλαυδίου Φροντείνου (for the whole text see MES 156).
Senator

Remarks: Ti. Claudius Frontinus was the first Messenian senator. His father was Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (I) (MES 156), high priest of the imperial cult of the Achaean Koinon. Hoet-van Cauwenberghe, *Péloponnèse*, 371 suggests that the cognomen Frontinus of the individual indicates that his father was married to Calpurnia Frontina, sister of Cn. Cornelius Pulcher. She is known from the honorary inscription she erected for her brother in Corinth (*IG* IV 1600; cf. COR 131); cf. also remarks MES 123. Ti. Claudius Frontinus became senator under Hadrian and *consul suffectus* under Antoninus Pius, most probably between A.D. 155 and 160. The monument discussed here was probably erected before the consulate of Frontinus, since this would have been mentioned in the inscription. Such a dating allows the father of Frontinus to be identified with the rich and famous Saethida, honoured by the Messenians as a hero, and already dead when Pausanias (cf. IV. 32, 2) visited Messene.

This celebrated family continued to make its presence known not only in Messene but also beyond its limits, in Argos and Sparta, where Frontinus's sons Saethida Caelianus and Frontinus Niceratus are honoured (cf. *ARG 91 and *LAC 294 and 319), and also in Abellinum, where the family possesed some property (see *MES 157).

For this figure and attestations to him outside Messenia, see *PIR*² C 872; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, no. 93; G. Alföldy, *Konsulat und Senatorenstand unter den Antoninen. Prosopographische Untersuchungen zur senatorischen Führungsschicht* (Bonn 1977) 85 n. 49, 193; for the family see also M. Cébeillac, *Les quaestores principis et candidati aux Ier et IIème siècles de l'empire* (Milano 1972) 209-210; Settipani, 115-116.

s. Tib. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (I) (MES 156) and [Claudia] Frontina (?) (MES 123), f. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (II) (*MES 157) and Claudius Niceratus Frontinus (*MES 150); for a stemma of the family see *IG* V 1, 1451 and Settipani, 116; cf. Appendix, Stemma XVI.

TI. **CLAUDIUS** [FR]ONTINUS NICERATUS: see *MES 150

143. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΓΛ[ΥΚ]ΩΝ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 61 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. He is listed among the ephebes of the Cleolaia tribe.

144. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 48 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical

grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. He is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

145. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΟΣΤΕΙΛΙΟΣ or **ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΟΣΤΕΙΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ[ΛΙΑΝΟΣ]**

IG V 1, 1455, l. 8 [2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, according to Cyriacus (fol. 111 verso; R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d' Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 206): «*in Ithomea civitate*»; a statue base with a fragmentary inscription dedicated by Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus, who was Hostilius's son: υἱὸς δὲ Κλαυδίων τοῦ Κλαυδίου Ὀστειλίου καὶ [Κλαυδίας - - -] (for the whole text see *MES 142).

Remarks: The letters KAI after Κλαυδίου Ὀστειλίου could be also the beginning of the name Καιλιανός, which is very common among the members of this family. Settipani, 116 restores the name of this individual as (Ti.) Claudius Saethida (Caelianus ?). The second gentilicium Hostilius, which is borne by the individual as a cognomen, suggests a connection, perhaps through adoption, with a family bearing this name. Hoet-van Cauwenberghe, *Péloponnèse*, 370-371 supposes a connection with Hostilius Marcellus, attested in an inscription from Argos (cf. ARG 136) and an inscription from Corinth (*IG* IV 1154).

f. Tib. Claudius Saethida (I) Caelianus (MES 156), h. [Claudia] Frontina (?) (MES 123); for a stemma of the family see *IG* V 1, 1451 and Settipani, 116; cf. Appendix, Stemma XVI.

146. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΛΥΚΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 121 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. He is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

147. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΛΥΚΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 45 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. He is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Aristomachis.

148. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΜΕΛΙΤΙΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 44 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes and functionaries of the gymnasion. This individual is an ephebe.

149. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΝΑΤΑΛΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 50 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. He is listed among the ephebes ξένοι.

***150. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΗΡΑΤΟΣ/TI. CLAUDIUS [FR]ONTINUS NICE[R]ATUS**

[1] *CIL* III 1, 495 [A.D. 164].

Messene, in the village *Mavromati*, according to Fourmont «proche de la fontaine»; a Latin honorary inscription for the Emperor Lucius Verus erected by the brothers Ti. Cl(audii) Saethida Caeliannus and Frontinus Niceratus:

Imp(eratori) Ca[e]s(ari) divi Antonin(i) | fil(io) divi Had[r]iani nep(oti) | divi Traiani Parthici | pro[n]ep(oti) divi Ne[r]vae a[bn]ep(oti) |5 L(ucio) Aurelio Vero [A]u[g(usto)] Armeniac[o] | imp(eratori) II ponti[f(ici)] max(imo) trib(unicia) pot(estate) III | co(n)s(uli) II proco(n)s(uli) | Ti(berii) Cl(audii) Saethida Cae[l]ianus | et [Fr]ontinus Nice[r]atus.

[2] *IG* V 1, 1455 [2nd c. A.D., before the consulate of Claudius Frontinus, see *MES 142].

Messene, according to Cyriacus (fol. 111 verso; R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d' Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 206): «*in Ithomea civitate*»; a statue base with a fragmentary inscription dedicated by Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus, grandfather of the individual discussed here, (ll. 6-7) πάππος Κλαυδίων Σαιθίδα καὶ Νεικηράτου (for the whole text see MES 156).

[3] P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2002 (in press) [A.D. 161-176].

Messene, near the southern side of the temple of Zeus Soter; a bathron, which bore a bronze statue of Faustina, wife of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The dedicators of the monument, as the Latin inscription states, are the brothers Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (II) (*MES 157) and Frontinus Niceratus. The Empress Faustina died in A.D. 176, which is thus a *terminus ante quem* for the erection of the statue (for the text see *MES 157).

Remarks: Ti. Claudius Frontinus Niceratus, a rich Messenian of senatorial order, was the son of the first Messenian senator, Ti. Claudius Frontinus (*MES 142), and grandson of the high priest of the imperial cult of the Achaean Koinon, Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (I) (MES 156). His career is known from four honorary inscriptions, from Argos (*IG* IV 588; cf. *ARG 91), Sparta (*IG* V 1, 533; cf. *LAC 294) and Abellinum (*CIL* X 1122) and one more unpublished inscription from Aigion (A.D. Rizakis, *Achaïe III* [forthcoming]). His offices were *sodalis hadrianalis, decemvir stlitibus iudicandis, tribunus militum legionis IV Flaviae, quaestor pro praetore provinciae Achaiae, ab actis senatus, aedilis curulis, candidatus* of the Emperor M. Aurelius Antoninus, *praetor*. He may have been *praetor* in A.D. 174/5 (Halfmann).

For this individual see also *PIR*[2] C 873; Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 120; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, no. 126; cf. G. Alföldy, *Konsulat und Senatorenstand unter den Antoninen. Prosopographische Untersuchungen zur senatorischen Führungsschicht* (Bonn 1977) 85 n. 49, 193.

For the family see also M. Cébeillac, *Les quaestores principis et candidati aux Ier et IIième siècles de l'empire* (Milano 1972) 209-210 and Settipani, 115-116 (for Claudii Cethegi). For his wife (Gavia) Cornelia Cethegilla and more bibliography on her and her family see M.-T. Raepsaet-Charlier, "Cornelia Cet(h)egilla", *AC* 1981, 685-695. His son was Ti. Claudius Quir. Saethida Cethegus Frontinus (*PIR*[2] C 1005; see *CIL* X 1124 and VI 16440; cf. C. Habicht, "Kleine Beiträge zur altgriechischen Personenkunde", *REA* 100, 1998, 493, n. 42; Settipani, 115-116).

b. Tib. Claudius Saethida (II) Caelianus (*MES 157), grands. Tib. Claudius Saethida (I) (MES 156), s. Claudius Frontinus (*MES 142); for a stemma of the family see *IG* V 1, 1451 and Settipani, 116 and Appendix, Stemma XVI.

151. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΟΚ[- - -]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 95, l. 20, fig. 58 β [2nd c. A.D.]

Messene, a fragmentary catalogue of ephebes built into a modern wall. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Aristomachis tribe.

152. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΩΝ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 95, l. 19, fig. 58 β [2nd c. A.D.]

Messene, a fragmentary catalogue of ephebes built into a modern wall. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Aristomachis tribe.

Remarks: There may perhaps be some family link with Claudius Neico (MES 153), attested as an ephebe in a catalogue of ephebes from Korone dated to A.D. 246.

153. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΝΕΙΚΩΝ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 46 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom Claudius Neico, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2. He is perhaps to be connected with the priest of Zeus Ithomatas, Neico (*SEG* 41, 1991, 338).

154. [ΤΙ]Β̣(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ<Α>Υ(ΔΙΟΣ) Ω[- - -] (?)

IG V 1, 1438 b [imperial period].

Messene, formerly near stadion; a fragment of a herm bearing a list of names. *In lapide* ΚΛΥΩ.

155. [ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ] ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΣΑΙΘΙΔΑ[Σ - - -]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1990, 73-75, no. 2 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 353; *AnnÉpigr* 1993, 1413); cf. *id.*,

Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη, 142 [A.D. 55].

Messene, found in the fountain in the agora; a reused cube-like base of limestone that bears an honorary inscription for Emperor Nero. The base supported a bronze statue of the emperor that was erected by the individual discussed here:

Νέρωνα Κλαύδιον [θεοῦ Κλαυδί]|ου υἱόν, Τιβερίου Καίσ[αρος Σεβα]|στοῦ καὶ Γερμανικοῦ Κα[ίσαρος ἔγγονον,] | Καίσαρα Σεβαστόν, Γερ[μανικόν, ἀρχι]|[5]ερέα μέγιστον, [δημαρχικῆς] | ἐξουσίας, αὐτο[κράτορα, Τιβέριος] | Κλαύδιος Σαιθίδα[ς Καιλιανός - - -]|κις φιλόκαισαρ ἐ[κ τῶν ἰδίων ἀνέθηκεν] (text given by P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1990, 73-75).

Remarks: The name Saethida and the Roman gentilicium Claudius indicate that the individual discussed here must be a member of the prominent family of Saethidae (see MES 156). He may have obtained Roman citizenship under Nero. The prominence of the family is testified by the fact that the family mausoleum was erected in the stadium at Messene in form of a Doric temple *in antis*, for which see Themelis, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 110-112; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 63-65; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 102-113 with reconstructions, photos of the ruins, sculpture and inscriptions; cf. also *id.*, "Roman Messene", 120. The name Σαιθίδας, as well as Αἰθίδας are found in Messene from the Hellenistic period: cf. P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1988, 64; *PAAH* 1989, 108-109; 1993, 67-68 (*SEG* 40, 1990, 367; 44, 1994, 382). Some of these attestations may have to do with members of the important Messenian family. An ancestor of the man discussed here and of the prominent family of Saethidae was probably an older Saethida killed in a battle against Macedonians in 214 B.C.; Pausanias (IV. 32, 2) saw a stele of that man in Messene. From the above-mentioned mausoleum of Saethidae probably comes a fragment of the top of a large pedestal bearing the inscription Σαιθίδαν found in the landfill of the stadion; it cannot be ascribed with certainty to one of the synonymous members of the family (P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1998, 109-110; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 109 fig. 95 [*SEG* 48, 1998, 491]).

On the basis of Nero's titulature the text can be dated to A.D. 55 (cf. Kienast, *Römische Kaisertabelle*, 96-97 and C. Habicht, *REA* 100, 1998, 493). Although the date of the inscription is accurate, the information provided by this and the other inscriptions related to the family does not allow us to place him in his precise position in the family's stemma. The restoration of the name Caelianus in l. 7 (ll. 6-8: [Τιβέριος] | Κλαύδιος Σαιθίδα[ς Καιλιανὸς - - -]|κις φιλόκαισαρ) is not to be accepted with certainty. It is unknown, whether a Σαιθίδας attested in the catalogue *IG* V 1, 1436, l. 10, dated about the middle or the second half of the 1st. c. A.D., is to be identified with the individual discussed here.

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2000, 84-85 suggests that the head of an overlife-size portrait statue of an older man found in the agora of Messene and datable to the Julio-Claudian period depicts Claudius Saethida.

For a reconstruction of the stemma of the family see Settipani, 115-116 and Appendix, Stemma XVI.

156. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΣΑΙΘΙΔΑΣ ΚΑΙΛΙΑΝΟΣ (I)

[1] *IG* V 1, 1455, l. 1 [2nd c. A.D., before the consulate of Claudius Frontinus, see *MES 142]. Messene, according to Cyriacus (fol. 111 verso; R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d' Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 206): «*in Ithomea civitate*»; a statue base with a fragmentary inscription dedicated by Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus:

Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Σαιθίδ[α]ς Καιλ{λ}ιανός,| ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν | διὰ βίου καὶ ἑλλαδάρχης ἀπὸ | τοῦ Κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν διὰ |⁵ βίου, πατὴρ Κλαυδίου Φροντείνου καὶ πάππος Κλαυδίων Σαιθίδα | καὶ Νεικηράτου, υἱὸς δὲ Κλαυδίων | τοῦ Κλαυδίου Ὀστειλίου καὶ [Κλαυδίας - - -].

[2] P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2000, 78-82, cf. also his earlier references to the text: *PAAH* 1998, 102-104 fig. 42 α-β; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 65; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα στὴ Μεσσήνη* (Athens 2000) pl. IV; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 120 (*SEG* 48, 1998, 490) [age of Trajan (V. Bardani)].
Messene, theatre; two long honorary decrees inscribed on the bases of two honorary statues for the individual, which were erected in a rectangular niche of the proscenion. Both texts are fragmentary. From the 41 lines of the one better preserved (inv. n. 9626) it can be assumed that the honorand was active in the age of Trajan, as convincingly suggested by V. Bardani (the dating in the time of Marcus Aurelius appearing in *SEG* 48, 1998, 490 is not to be accepted anymore; cf. also inv. no. 11152, l. 6, Τραϊαν[- - -], where Trajan or one of his successors is referred to; see also *PAAH* 2001, 68). This long text provides information on the family of Saethidae, the donations and the building activity of its members in Messene: (inv. no. 9626) ll. 2-5: Ἐπειδὴ Κλαύδιος Σαιθίδα[ς - - -] | ἡμῶν καὶ ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβα[στῶν - - -] | καὶ Ἑλλαδάρχης, ...
(inv. no. 11152) ll. 17-18: [- - - διὰ βί]ου ἀρ|χιερέος καὶ ἐ[λ]λαδάρχου ...
ll. 36-38: ... δε[δό]σθαι δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τὸν τῆς ἀριστοπολιτείας ἀνδριάντα τοῦ | ἔτ[ου]ς εὐκαίρως ἡμεῖν εἰς τὴν εὐχαριστίαν ὑπηρετοῦντος τῆς τι|μ[ῆς] ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐπισημοτέρας ἐσομένης.

Lifelong highpriest of the Sebastoi, lifelong helladarches of the Achaean Koinon **[1]**, **[2]**; honoured with *aristopoliteia* **[2]**.

Remarks: The individual discussed in this lemma was the father of the first Messenian senator, Tib. Claudius Frontinus (*MES 142) and grandfather of the senators Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus II (*MES 157) and Ti. Claudius Frontinus Niceratus (*MES 150) who held important offices at both provincial and imperial level. The family of the Saethidae is one of the most prominent of the Peloponnese. Its first attested member is a certain Saethida, leader of the Messenians during the invasion of Demetrius of Pharos in 214 B.C. (Paus. IV. 32, 2; cf. C. Habicht, *REA* 100, 1998, 491-494). The names Saethida and Niceratus are typical names in this family given to its members during the Imperial period. The first member of the family to become a Roman citizen was Tib. Claudius Theo, son of Niceratus, who may have acquired citizenship under Claudius (see MES 161 for him and other members of the family

lacking a Roman name). A Claudius Saethida (MES 155) who erected a statue in honour of the Emperor Nero is the second attested Roman citizen in the family; the dating of this inscription may mean that he was a son of Tib. Claudius Theo. The ralationship of this Claudius Saethida with Tib. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (I) discussed here and his father Claudius Hostilius (MES 145) is not clearly known. The individual discussed here is to be identified with Saethida attested in Paus. IV. 32, 2 as an elder famous and rich man, who is honoured by the Messenians as a hero (cf. Chr. Habicht, *REA* 100, 1998, 493); he was already dead when Pausanias visited Messene, between A.D. 155-160. See Halfmann, *Senatoren*, no. 93a; *PIR*[2] C 1004; cf. also B. Puech, "Grand-prêtres et helladarques d' Achaïe", *REA* 85, 1983, 27.

The name Caelianus suggests a matrimonial relationship with a family bearing the name Caelius or Caelianus. Hoet-van Cauwenberghe, *Péloponnèse*, 370 suggests a connection with the Athenian family, the most prominent member of which was T. Varius Caelianus (cf. Follet, Athènes, 32-33).

Some suggestions identifying Saethidae or Claudii attested in other inscriptions from Messene and abroad with Tib. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (I) discussed here, should not be regarded as certain. A fragment of a statue base bearing the inscription [- - -] Κλαύδιος [- - - Ἑ]λλαδάρχης (see also MES 127), found in 1909 by G. Oikonomos and restored by Kolbe in *IG* V 1, 1455a as [Τιβ(έριος)] Κλαύδιος [Σαιθίδας ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ Ἑ]λλαδάρχης [ἀπὸ τοῦ Κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν], was associated by some scholars with Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (I). But, since the restoration by Kolbe is dubious, the identification of Claudius of the fragmentary inscription *IG* V 1, 1455a with Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (I) cannot be accepted as certain (see also MES 127). It is also unknown whether the honorary inscription from Sparta (*IG* V 1, 512) for a Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (see also LAC 319) is to be ascribed to him or to his grandson. W. Kolbe, the editor of *IG* V 1, identifies the honorand of the Spartan inscription with the younger Saethida (see comments on *IG* V 1, 512) while *PIR*[2] C 1004 and Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 93a connect it with the elder Saethida. Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 93a ascribes *IG* V 1, 512 and 1451 (for which see *MES 157 [3]) and the reference of Paus. IV. 32, 2 to one Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus, son of Claudius Hostilius and father of Ti. Claudius Frontinus.

s. Claudius Hostilius (MES 145) and [Claudia] Frontina (?) (MES 123); f. Claudius Frontinus (*MES 142), grandf. Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (II) (*MES 157) and Ti. Claudius Frontinus Niceratus (*MES 150); for a stemma see *IG* V 1, 1451 and Settipani, 116; cf. Appendix, Stemma XVI.

*157. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΣΑΙΘΙΔΑΣ ΚΑΙΛΙΑΝΟΣ (II) / TI(BERIUS) CL(AUDIUS) SAETHIDA CAE[L]IANUS (II)

[1] *IG* V 1, 1455, l. 6 (E. Ziebarth, *Berliner Phil. Woch.* 1910, 308) [2nd c. A.D., before the consulate of Tib. Claudius Frontinus, see *MES 142].

Messene, according to Cyriacus (fol. 111 verso; R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d' Ancona e la sua

descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 206): «*in Ithomea civitate*»; a statue base with a fragmentary inscription dedicated by Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus, grandfather of the individual discussed here (ll. 6-7: πάππος Κλαυδίων Σαιθίδα | καὶ Νεικηράτου; for the whole text see MES 156).

[2] *CIL* III 1, 495 [A.D. 164].
Messene; a Latin honorary inscription for Lucius Verus erected by Saethida (II) and his brother Frontinus Niceratus, (ll. 8-9) *Ti(berii) Cl(audii) Saethida Cae[l]ianus | et [Fr]ontinus Nice[r]atus* (for the whole text see *MES 150).

[3] *IG* V 1, 1451 (A.J.S. Spawforth, "Corinth, Argos, and the imperial cult. Pseudo-Julian, Letters 198", *Hesperia* 63, 1994, 222 [*SEG* 44, 1994, 378]) [A.D. 139-161].
Messene; a statue base erected by the "Hellenes" for Caesar M. Aelius Aurelius Verus upon the recommendation of Saethida:

Μ(ᾶρκον) Αἴλιον Αὐρήλιον | Οὐῆρον Καίσαρα | οἱ Ἕλληνες εὐχαρι|στοῦντες τοῖς θεοῖς |[5] καὶ αἰτούμενοι τὰ ἀγαθὰ | τῷ οἴκῳ, εἰσηγησαμένου | καὶ τὰ ἀναλώματα παρασχόν|τος Τιβ(ερίου) Κλ(αυδίου) Σαιθίδα Καιλια|νοῦ τοῦ ἀρχιερέως αὐ|[10]τῶν διὰ βίου καὶ ἑλλα-δάρ|χου ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν | Ἀχαιῶν, ἀνέστησαν.

[4] P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2002 (in press) [A.D. 161-176].
Messene, near the southern side of the temple of Zeus Soter; a bathron, which bore a bronze statue of Faustina, wife of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The dedicators of the monument, as the Latin inscription states, are the brothers Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (II) and Frontinus Niceratus (*MES 150). The Empress Faustina died in A.D. 176, which is thus a *terminus ante quem* for the erection of the statue:

Faustinae Aug(ustae) | vacat | Imp(eratoris) Cae(sari) M(arci) Aureli | Antonini Aug(usti) | vacat | Ti(berius) Cl(audius) Saethida Caelianus et | Frontinus Niceratus.

[5] P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2002 (in press) [2nd c. A.D.].
Messene, near the southern side of the temple of Zeus Soter; a bathron of a bronze statue, bearing an inscription of 13 lines (text is not given) stating that the dedicator was Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus (II).

[6] P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2000, 81-82 [2nd c. A.D.]
Messene; more fragments of an inscribed bathron were found in the eastern part of the scene-building of the theatre. The editors consider them to be fragments of a long honorary decree (text is not given) for the individual.

Senator, lifelong *archiereus* of the imperial cult (of the Achaean Koinon) and *helladarches* **[3]** (for his offices attested outside Messene see remarks).

Remarks: The individual was, like his father and brother, a Roman senator and had a rich senatorial career, see *PIR*[2] C 1004a; M. Cébeillac, *Les quaestores principis et candidati aux Ier et IIième siècles de l'empire* (Milano 1972) 209-210; Halfmann, *Senatoren*, no. 127; cf. also G. Alföldy, *Konsulat und Senatorenstand unter den Antoninen. Prosopographische Untersuchungen zur senatorischen Führungsschicht*

(Bonn 1977) 85 n. 49, 193; Settipani, 115-116. All we know about the career of this younger Saethida from the Peloponnesian texts ascribed to him is that he was a lifelong *archiereus* of the imperial cult (of the Achaean Koinon) and *helladarches* (see **[3]** above); on **[3]** Spawforth, *op. cit.*, 222 (*SEG* 44, 1994, 378) argues against B. Puech, *REA* 85, 1983, 24 that "Hellenes" and "the Achaeans" are synonyms. More about his activity we are taught from an inscription of the region of Abellinum, where the family possesed some property, *CIL* X 1123=*ILS* 1086: *Ti(berio) Claudio | Saethidae | Caeliano [- - -] | Cl(audi) Fronti[ni |5 co(n)s(ulis) f(ilio) X[vir(o)] | stl(itibus) iud(icandis) trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) | III Gallicae [q(uaestori)] provinc[iae] | [Sici]liae candidato imp[e(ratorum)] | [An]tonini et Veri August[or(um)] |10 sodali Hadrianali le[g(ato) - - -] | [trib(uno)] pleb(is) praet(ori) fid(ei) com[m(issari)] | legato leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae) aug[ur(i)] | patrono coloniae | d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).*

It is unknown whether the Spartan honorary inscription *IG* V 1, 512 is to be ascribed to him or to his grandfather (see MES 156). Halfmann, *Senatoren*, 93a ascribes *IG* V1, 512 and 1451 and the reference of Paus. IV, 32, 2 to Ti. Claudius Saethida Caelianus, son of Claudius Hostilius and father of Ti. Claudius Frontinus.

grands. Tib. Claudius Saethida (I) Caelianus (MES 156), b. Ti. Claudius Niceratus (*MES 150), s. Claudius Frontinus (*MES 142); for a stemma see *IG* V 1, 1451, Settipani, 116 and Appendix, Stemma XVI.

158. ΤΙΒ(ΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΙΧΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 49 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

159. [ΚΛΑ]Ỵ ΔΙΟΣ ΣΠΑΤΑΛΟ[Σ]

IG V 1, 1391, l. 6 [3rd c. A.D. (?), from the lettering].

Andania, found at *Montaria*, near the village *Konstantini*; a fragment of an inscription bearing a list of names.

160. ΚΛΑΥ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΣΤΕΡΤΩΝ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 77 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

161. ΤΙ(ΒΕΡΙΟΣ) ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΗΡΑΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΘΕΩΝ

P. Themelis, *Ergon* 1996, 52-53, fig. 36; *id.*, *PAAH* 1996 [1998] 159-162, fig. 6 and pl. 65β

(*SEG* 46, 1996, 427; 47, 1997, 400; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1255; 2000, 1340); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 125-126; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 72-73; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῶα*, 143-147 fig. 137; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 124-125; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 43 [1st c. A.D.].

Messene, *in situ* in the large room IX of gymnasion; a limestone statue base bearing an honorary inscription for this individual. The inscription was carved during the period of reuse of the stone (on another side of the base there is a fragment of an older inscription related apparently with an ephebarch or gymnasiarch honoured by the ephebes who were active in gymnasion, see *PAAH* 1996, 159):

Ἁ πόλις | Τι(βέριον) Κλαύδιον | Νικηράτου | υἱὸν Θέωνα | ἥρωα.

Remarks: In the same place where the inscribed base was found there was also a marble statue of a man who is identified by P. Themelis with the individual discussed here. The rolls of papyri beside his left leg indicate according to Themelis that he was a scholar (cf. also mention of the statue *Ergon* 1998, 48). The statue is in the type of *palliatus* and is to be dated in the 1st c. A.D.

C. Habicht, "Kleine Beiträge zur altgriechischen Personenkunde", *REA* 100, 1998, 491-494 recognises in the individual mentioned in the new Messenian inscription a member of an important family attested from Hellenistic times (cf. Paus. IV. 32, 2 for a Saethida who was a leader of the Messenians during the invasion of Demetrius of Pharos in 214 B.C.) and famous also in the Imperial period. He is probably the first of the family to become a Roman citizen and acquired citizenship, according to Habicht, under Claudius. The senators of the 2nd c. A.D. who still bear the names Niceratus and Saethida are to be regarded as descendants of this family. Settipani, 116 accepts the restoration of the family as proposed by Habicht and also gives a stemma. Members belonging to the same family as Theo have been identified by Themelis in new and older inscriptions from Messene. A Νικήρατος Θέωνος, attested in a funerary inscription (P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1997, 102-103 fig. 59β [*SEG* 47, 1997, 411]; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῶα*, 132), may be identical with the man of the same name who contributed toward the repair of the *Bouleion* and stoa of Nicaeus (*SEG* 23, 1968, 205; 207 and L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, l. 19; *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, no. 22 [*SEG* 35, 1985, 343]). Niceratus, son of Theo, may also appear in an inscription of the early Imperial period found at the sanctuary of Artemis Limnatis in Dentheliatis (*IG* V 1, 1374). Themelis, in his works cited above (*PAAH* 1997 and *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῶα*) and Habicht, *op. cit.*, 491-494 (*BullÉpigr* 1999, 242; *SEG* 48, 1998, 502) identify the man discussed here as a son of Νικήρατος Θέωνος. Another Νικήρατος, ἐπιμελητὴς τῆς Οὐπησίας in A.D. 42 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 208; 38, 1988, 337; cf. *IG* V 1, 1374, l. 3), will have been a member of the same family. For another Theo, Θέω[ν Χαρμ]ίν[ου], see Themelis, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 125; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 73-74; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῶα*, 158 for the inscription and 147-157 for the statue.

For a stemma of the family see Appendix, Stemma XVI.

162. [ΚΛΑ]ỤΔΙΟΣ ΤΡΩΙΛΟ[Σ]

IG V 1, 1391, l. 5 [2nd/3rd c. A.D. (?), from the style of the letters].

Andania, found at *Montaria*, near the village *Konstantini*; a fragment of an inscription bearing a list of names.

Remarks: There is, perhaps, some relationship —if not identification— with MES 163.

163. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΤΡΩΙΛΟΣ

IG V 1, 1469, l. 6 [A.D. 126].

Messene, found on Mount Ithome; built into the southern wall of the church *Hagios Nikolaos* of the village of *Mavromati*; an epistylion bearing a list of cult personnel. The individual is attested as χαλειδοφόρος.

Remarks: The office of χαλ(ε)ιδοφόρος is attested only in Messene. It is believed that it was the cult office of the "cup-bearer" or the "wine-bearer". More about the office see Themelis, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 46.

164. [ΚΛΑΥΔ]ΙΟΣ ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗ[Σ]

IG V 1, 1391, l. 7 [3rd c. A.D. (?), from the lettering].

Andania, found at *Montaria*, near the village *Konstantini*; a fragment of an inscription bearing a list of names.

165. ΚΛ(ΑΥΔΙΟΣ) ΖΩΠΥΡΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 45 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

166. ΚΛΩΔΙΟΣ (I)

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1992, 72, col. B, l. 12 (*SEG* 43,1993, 145; *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1403); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147, l. 46; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 47 [ἔτους μβ'=A.D. 11 (Actian era)].

Messene, northern part of the west stoa; a catalogue of ephebes; father of an homonymous ephebe (MES 167).

167. ΚΛΩΔΙΟΣ (II) ΚΛΩΔΙΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1992, 72, col. B, l. 12 (*SEG* 43,1993, 145; *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1403); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147, l. 46; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 47 [ἔτους μβ'=A.D. 11 (Actian era)].

Messene, north part of the west stoa; a limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of ξένοι.
s. Clodius (MES 166)

168. ΚΛΩΔΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟ[Υ]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 94, l. 5, fig. 58 β [2nd c. A.D.]
Messene, a fragmentary catalogue of ephebes built into a modern wall. The individual was an *hypogymnasiarchos*, together with Clodius, son of Theopompos.

Remarks: There may perhaps be some family link with C. Clodius Iulius Cleobulus, attested as a gymnasiarchos in a catalogue of ephebes from Corone dated to A.D. 246.168. ΚΛΩΔΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟ[Υ]

169. [Κ]ΛΩΔΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΠΟΜ[ΠΟΥ]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 94, l. 4, fig. 58 β [2nd c. A.D.]
Messene, a fragmentary catalogue of ephebes built into a modern wall. The individual was an *hypogymnasiarchos*, together with Clodius, son of Cleobulus.

170. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΚΛΩ(ΔΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ Γ(ΑΪΟΥ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΥ) ΘΕΑΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΥΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106: *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 3-6 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes and functionaries of the gymnasion:

ἔτους σοζ' | γυμνασίαρχος | Γ(άιος) Κλώ(διος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Κλεlόβουλος, | Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλ(ίου) Θεαγέlνους υἱός, ὁ προστάτης διlὰ βίου τοῦ Κοιlνοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν.| Ἀρχέφηβος | Γ. Ἰούλ(ιος) Θεαγένης | Κλεοβούλου | Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλ(ίου) Θεαγένους | ἔγγονος τοῦ αἰlωνίου πρεσβε[υ]lτοῦ καὶ λογιστοῦ γεlνηθέντος τῆς πόlλεως...

gymnasiarchos, lifelong *prostates* of the Achaean Koinon (for his offices see remarks).
From Korone

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2.
This individual is also attested in two inscriptions from Olympia dated after A.D. 212 (*IvO* 451-452, see EL 169); the first one was erected by him for his father (EL 243 and MES 228), while the second one was erected in his honour by his own son, C. (Fufius) Iulius Theagenes (III) (cf. EL 218 and MES 229). From the latter he is known to have been a *strategos* of the Achaean Koinon and προστάτης διὰ βίου τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ἀγωνοθέτης τῶν μεγάλων Ἀντινοείων (cf. Paus. VIII. 9, 8).
The fact that this individual and his son bear one more gentilicium except for Iulius —Clodius and Fufius respectively— indicates either that they were adopted by some

other family or that they bore also the name of their mother; so it can be concluded that the mother of the individual discussed here was a Clodia and that the individual himself married a Fufia, since his son's name is C. Fufius Iulius Theagenes. Cf. also C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Diffusion de la citoyenneté romaine: notes sur les gentilices impériaux en Laconie et en Messénie", in: A. Chastagnol, S. Demougin, C. Lepelley (eds), *Splendissima civitas. Études d'histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (Paris 1996) 144 n. 75 who connects the gentilicium Clodius with the governor of Achaia, Clodius Granianus (proconsul in A.D. 118/119), which is however dubious; for further comments on the Roman names of this ephebic list see *ibid.*, 144-145.

For the function of *prostates* of the Achaean Koinon held by the individual, see B. Puech, "Grand-prêtres et helladarques d' Achaïe", *REA* 85, 1983, 32 and Hoët-van Cauvenberghe, *op. cit.*, 144 n. 76, who regards the function as the "heritage" of that of the *archiereus* of the 2nd c. A.D.

s. C. Iulius Theagenes (II) (MES 228), f. C. Fufius Iulius Theagenes (III) (MES 229); cf. Appendix, Stemma XVII.

171. (ΚΛΟΥΔΙΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 36 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the homonymous ephebe of the Cresphontis tribe (MES 172).

Remarks: For the name see MES 172.

f. Κλούδιος (MES 172)

172. ΚΛΟΥΔΙΟΣ (ΚΛΟΥΔΙΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 36 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

Remarks: It is not clear, whether the name is the Greek transcription of the gentilicium Cludius (Solin and Salomies, 57) or a rendering of Clodius; it is however remarkable that the gentilicium Novius is rendered as Νούβιος in the same list, see MES 287-288.

s. Κλούδιος (MES 171)

173. ΚΛΟΥ[ΒΙΟΣ - - - (?)]

IG V 1, 1438 b [imperial].

Messene; a fragment of a herm bearing a list of names (ephebes ?).

174. ΣΕΞΤΟΣ ΚΟΙΛΙΟΣ ΑΧΑΪΚΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1992, 71, col. A, l. 31 (*SEG* 43, 1993, 145; *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1403); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 31 [A.D. 11].
Messene, north part of the West Stoa; a catalogue of ephebes.

Remaks: The person appears among the ξένοι, maybe one of the Romans known to be settled in Messene from *IG* V 1, 1432. For the gentilicium Coelius see Solin and Salomies, 58.

***175. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΟΣ ΣΚΕΙΠΙΩΝ**

A. K. Orlandos, *PAAH* 1960, 215 ff., l. 3; *id.*, *AE* 1965, 110-115, pl. 41 (*BullÉpigr* 1966, 201; *AnnÉpigr* 1967, 458; *SEG* 23, 1968, 206; J.E.G. Zetzel, "New light on Gaius Caesar's eastern campaign", *GRBS* 11, 1970, 259-266) [A.D. 2-early 3].
Messene, in the embankment of the stairs in the agora; a stele bearing an honorary decree of the Messenians for P. Cornelius Scipio, who ordered sacrifices and *stephanephoria* for the return of Caius Caesar from his eastern campaign and the war against the Barbarians (τοῖς βαρβάροις μαχόμενον):

(ll. 1-10) Γραμματέως συνέδρων Φιλοξενίδα τοῦ ἐπὶ Θεοδώ[ρου (?) | δόγμα· | Ἐπεὶ Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος Σκειπίων ὁ ταμίας καὶ ἀντιστράταγος ἀνυ|περβλήτῳ χρώμενος εὐνοίᾳ τᾷ εἰς τὸν Σεβαστὸν καὶ τὸν οἶκον αὐ|[5]τοῦ πάντα μίαν τε μεγίσταν καὶ τιμιωτάταν εὐχὰν πεποιημένος, | εἰς ἅπαν ἀβλαβῆ τοῦτον φυλάσσεσθαι, ὡς ἀπὸ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστον ἑαυτοῦ | ἐπιδείκνυται ἔργων, ἐτέλεσε μὲν τὰ Καισάρεια μηδὲν μήτε δαπάνας | μήτε φιλοτιμίας ἐνλείπων μηδὲ τᾶς ὑπὲρ τᾶν διὰ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ θυσιᾶν εὐχαριστίας ποτὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ἅμα καὶ τὰς πλείστας τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἐπαρχείαν πό|[10]λεων σὺν ἑαυτῷ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ποιεῖν κατασκευασάμενος...

Remarks: A.K. Orlandos, *AE* 1965, 114-115 identified Scipio with the homonymous honourand of an Athenian inscription (*IG* II^2 4120; cf. *PIR*^{2} C 1438) and the Roman magistrate who addressed a letter to the people of Thyatira (*IGR* IV 1211); his portrait is found on Augustan coins of Pitane in Mysia (Grant, *FITA*, 387). He was consul in 16 B.C. (Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, 4). Orlandos dates his office in Achaia about A.D. 2-3, before the death of Caius Caesar (A.D. 4), since the latter is referred to in the inscription as Γάιον ... ὑγιαίνειν τε καὶ κινδύνοις ἐκφυγόντα... (l. 12). For his career see also E. Groag, *RE* IV 2 (1900) 1438, *s.v. Cornelius* [333]; *PIR*^{2} C 1438; Thomasson, 207, no. 9 («sub Augusto (a.c. 9-3 B.C.)»).
Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 113, who at that time did not know the Messenian text, dates the office of *tamias* and *antistrategos* of Scipio in 22 B.C. For the date of the inscription see also Zetzel, *op. cit.*, who suggests that the campaign is that of the year A.D. 1 and dates the text in early A.D. 2, since Dio (LV, 10a, 7) says that after the capture of Artagira, Caius like Augustus was hailed Imperator; the omission of this title seems strange, if the inscription dated from late A.D. 3 or 4; see also P. Herz, "Die Adoptivsöhne des Augustus und der Festkalender. Gedanken zu einer Inschrift aus Messene", *Klio* 75, 1993, 272-288 (*SEG* 45, 1995, 293) for the celebration of the "day of Caesar" in Messene on the 16th of January.

***176. [ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ Κ]ΟΡΝΗΛΙΟΣ [ΛΕΥΚΙ]ΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΣΥΛΛΑΣ**

P. Themelis, *Ergon* 1998, 39-41 without citing the text; *id.*, *PAAH* 1998, 100-102 pl. 41 β, fig. 3 (*SEG* 48, 1998, 496; *AnnÉpigr* 2000, 1338) [83-81 B.C.].

Messene, in secondary use in the eastern part of the agora; a limestone block bearing an honorary inscription erected by the polis for L. Cornelius Sulla:

[Ἁ πόλις] | [Λεύκιον Κ]ορνήλιον | [Λευκί]ου υἱὸν Σύλλαν | ἰμπεράτορα |5 τὸν αὐτᾶς εὐεργέταν.

Remarks: Due to recent discoveries of limestone blocks found at several places in the agora of Messene P. Themelis, *Ergon* 1998, 39-41 and *PAAH* 1998, 97 ff. speaks for a monument erected by the polis of Messene for three Roman magistrates, L. Licinius Murena, Cn. Manlius Agrippa (see *MES 250 and 256) and L. Cornelius Sulla, after their victory in the Mithridatic war (cf. App., *Mith.* V. 30); the inscriptions for L. Licinius Murena and Cn. Manlius Agrippa were already known. Some blocks of this monument were found *in situ* at the eastern side of the agora, apparently consisting of a large podium bearing bronze statues of the honorands. It seems that bronze statues of other Roman magistrates and members of the imperial family were also put later on the same podium. For this monument cf. also M. Dohnicht - M. Heil, "Ein Legat Sullas in Messenien", *ZPE* 147, 2004, 235-242. In their view the honours awarded to Sulla in Messene are to be explained by the fact that he also administered Achaia during the time he was waging war against Mithridates.

There are several honorary inscriptions for Sulla erected by Greek cities, Acraephia (N. Faraklas, *AD* 23, 1968, 293-294), Oropos (*IG* VII 264; B. Petrakos, *Οἱ ἐπιγραφὲς τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ* [Athens 1998] 448), Athens (*IG* II² 4103, where the Sylleia games were established, cf. *IG* II² 1039 [*SEG* 22, 1967, 110, l. 57]; *SEG* 11, 1950, 1267; 13, 1956, 279; see also C. Habicht, *Athen. Die Geschichte der Stadt in hellenistischer Zeit* [München 1995] 311 and n. 49).

For a selective bibliography on Sulla see U. Laffi, "Il mito di Silla", *Athenaeum* 45, 1967, 177-213; E. Badian, *L. Sulla: The deadly reformer* (Sidney 1970); K. Christ, *Sulla. Eine römische Karriere* (München 2002).

177. (ΔΕΓΜΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 48 [between A.D. 4 and 10].

Messene, next to the propylon of the gymnasion; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Δέγμος (MES 178) probably listed among the ephebes of the group of ξένοι.

178. ΔΕΓΜΟΣ (ΔΕΓΜΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 48 [between A.D. 4 and 10].

Messene, next to the propylon of the gymnasion; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is probably listed among the ephebes of

ξένοι.
s. Decimus (MES 177)

179. ΔΟΜΕΤΙΟΣ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 33, ph. 142; *id.*, *PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [*ca.* A.D. 3-14].

Messene; a plaque bearing an honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings. Dometius contributed for the repair of the temple of Heracles and Hermes in the gymnasion (l. 33): Δομέτιος τὸν ναὸν ἐπισκευάσειν τοῦ Ἡρακλέος καὶ Ἑρμοῦ ἐν γυμνασίῳ.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 20. For one more repair of this temple see also MES 298.

180. ΔΟΜΕΤΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 50 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is the father of the ephebe Eros, listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

181. ΦΗΛΙΞ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 51 [between A.D. 4 and 10].

Messene, next to the propylon of the gymnasion; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Marcus (MES 269) probably listed among the ephebes of ξένοι: Μᾶρκος Φήλικος.

182. ΦΗΛΙΞ ΛΟΥΚΙΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 86 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.
s. Lucius (MES 254)

183. ΦΛ̣[- - -]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 95, column II l. 5, fig. 58 β [2nd c. A.D.]

Messene, a fragmentary catalogue of ephebes built into a modern wall. The individual is listed

among the ephebes of the Aristomachis tribe.

Remarks: The name is to be regarded as an abbreviated Roman gentilicium, such as Flavius, Flaminius etc.

184. ΦΛ̣[- - -] ΘΥ[ΓΑΤΗΡ (?)]

A.K. Orlandos, *PAAH* 1962, 112γ, no. 9; fig. 11 on p. 112 δ (*SEG* 23, 1968, 222) [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, in the sanctuary of Artemis; fragment of a plaque, bearing a dedication (maybe to Artemis) or an honorary inscription.

Remarks: In *SEG* the text is given as Φλ[αβίαν - - - Φλαβίου - - -] | θυ[γατέρα Ἀρτέμιδι (?)]. The restorations neither of the text nor of the names are certain, since there are also other gentilicia beginning with ΦΛ, like Flaminia (cf. MES 185).

185. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΦΛΑΜΙΝΙΟΣ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 25, ph. 142; *id.*, *PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [*ca.* A.D. 3-14].

Messene; a plaque bearing an honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings: Πόπλιος Φλαμίνιος δεινάρια ἑκατόν.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 20.

186. ΦΛΑΟΥΙΑ ΚΛΕ[. . . .]ΦΑ

IG V 1, 1458 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, church of *Hagios Nikolaos* in the village of *Mavromati*; a statue base with an honorary inscription erected by the polis Messene for the person:

Ἁ πόλις | ἁ τῶν Μεσσα[νίων] | Φλάουιαν Κλε....|φαν ἱέρειαν Λιμν[άτιδος] |[5] Ἀρτέμιτος κατὰ γέ̣[νος] | ἀρετᾶς καὶ εὐγε[νείας] | χάριν.

Priestess of Artemis Limnatis

Remarks: For comments on the sanctuary of Artemis Limnatis see MES 81. It is unknown whether she is to be identified with MES 184.

187. ΦΛΑΒ[ΙΟΣ - - -]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2000, 86, fig. 51 γ [2nd c. A.D.]

Messene, northern area of the agora; a fragment of the pedimental crowning of a limestone stele, apparently funerary in nature: Φλάβ[ιε - - -].

188. ΦΛΑ(ΟΥΙΟΣ) ΑΛΚΙΜΟΣ

N.S. Valmin, "Inscriptions de la Messénie", *Bull. Soc. R. Lettr. Lund* 1928/9, 146-7, no. 19 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 995) [ϱπδ' ἔτος=A.D. 153/154].

Near *Kantianika*, at the temple of Apollo Korythos; a building inscription for the *trikleinon* dedicated by the individual discussed here to Apollo Korythos:

Φλά(ουιος) Ἄλκιμος ὁ τὸ ϱπδ' ἔτος | ἱερατεύσας Ἀπόλλωνι Κορύθῳ | ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων τὸ τρί-κλεινον | κατεσκεύασεν καὶ τοῖς ἱερωμένοις.

Priest of Apollo Korythos

Remarks: l. 1: Φλά[ουιος] Ἄλκιμος ΟΤΟΡΗΓΔΕΤΟΣ, Valmin. For the right chronology see also A. Wilhelm, *Hellenika* 4, 1931, 20-21. In *SEG, loc. cit.* the date is given correctly.

189. ΦΛ(ΑΒΙΟΣ) ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ[Ο]Σ

P. Themelis, *ΡΑΑΗ* 1989, 106 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 366 D); *id.*, "Το στάδιο της Μεσσήνης", in: W. Coulson-H. Kyrieleis (eds), *Proceedings of an international symposium on the Olympic Games*, Athens 5-9 September 1988 (Athens 1992) 88 (*SEG* 42, 1992, 348) [3rd or 4th c. A.D.: from the style of the letters].

Messene; a name inscribed on a seat of the stadion: ΦΛΛ ΘΗΡΙΠΠΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ[Ο]Υ.

Remarks: The reading Φ.Μ. ΘΗΡΙΠΠΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ[Ο]Υ in *prior ed.* could be ΦΛΛ, *i.e.* ΦΛΑ(ΒΙΩΝ), which means that they are to be treated as brothers.

190. [Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛ]ΑΒΙΟΣ ΑΤΤΙΑΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 1440; Themelis, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 53 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, built into the church of *Panagia* on mount Ithome; a stele bearing a dedication for Zeus Soter erected by the brothers Flavii Attianus and Demarchides:

[Τ. Φλ]άβιοι Δημαρχίδης καὶ | Ἀττιανὸς Διὶ | Σωτῆρι.

Remarks: The restoration of the praenomen T(iti) in plural in l. 1 is not certain. Paus. IV. 31, 6 refers to a statue of Zeus Soter in his temple in the agora of Messene. According to Themelis, *op. cit.*, some fragments of porous stone decorated with winged thunders (fig. 33) are to be recognised as parts of this monument.

b. T. Flavius Demarchides (MES 192)

191. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛΑΒΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΟΦΑ[ΤΟΣ]

P. Themelis, *Ergon* 1999 [2000] 49 fig. 40 (*SEG* 49, 1999, 432) [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, stadion; a statue base for Cleophatus, who is honoured after his death, as the word ἥρωος indicates:

Τ(ίτου) Φλαβίου Κλεοφά[του] | ἥρωος ἀπὸ Ἡρακλέους.

Remarks: The individual discussed here could be a descendant of Κλεόφατος Ἀριστέως, priest of the Emperor Nero and the goddess Roma, who also held the offices of *grammateus* of the *synedroi* and *agoranomos* and took part in an embassy to Nero "ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος", see *IG* V 1, 1449 and cf. comments by Themelis, *op. cit.* Cleophatus is to be identified with an ephebe of the tribe Aristomachis according to Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 15 (*ca.* A.D. 35, cited as Κλεόφαντος).

192. [Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛ]ΑΒΙΟΣ ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΔΗΣ

IG V 1, 1440; Themelis, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 53 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, built into the church of *Panagia* on mount Ithome; a stele bearing a dedication for Zeus Soter erected by the brothers Flavii Attianus and Demarchides (see MES 190 for the text and remarks).

b. T. Flavius Attianus (MES 190)

193. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛΑΒΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΚΛΗΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1990, 99, no. 2 β, inv. nos 3021+3080, l. 4-5 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 338) [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, west of *Sebasteion*; two limestone column drums bearing a list of *hierothytai*. The individual is attested as an *agonothetes*.

194. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛΑ(ΒΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧΙΔΑΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 40 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Daiphontis tribe.

195. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ ΜΟΝΟΜΙΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 1431, l. 40 [A.D. 78].

Messene; two fragments of a plaque bearing a boundary inscription for Messene; Monomitus, a *libertus* of Vespasianus, was the χωρομέτρης, who fixed the boundaries (full text in *MES 235):

Remarks: About the problem of the boundaries of Messenia see *MES 235.

196. [Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛ(ΑΒΙΟΣ)] ΠΟΛΥΒΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1456 [*ca.* mid. 3rd c. A.D.].

Messene; a stele bearing an honorary inscription for Polybius erected by boule and demos:

[Τ(ίτον) Φλ(άβιον)] Πολύβιον | [ἡ βο]υλὴ καὶ ὁ | [δῆμ]ος κατὰ | [δόγμα] ὑπὲρ | [- - -].

Remarks: The individual is perhaps also attested in Olympia (cf. EL 210) where he was honoured with two statues, one erected by the polis of Messene (*IvO* 486, A.D. 257) and the other by the Achaean Koinon (*IvO* 487, 3rd c. A.D.). He was probably a descendant of an homonymous man, attested in Olympia as well (EL 209). He has received the honours of *aristopoliteia* (λαβόντα τὰς τῆς ἀριστοπολειτείας τειμὰς κατὰ τὸν νόμον; for *aristopoliteia* see EL 147) and was a priest of the goddess Roma. He had the citizenship of both Messene and Sparta.

197. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛΑΒΙΟΣ ΠΟΛΥΒΙΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1997, 82, fig. 35α (*SEG* 47, 1997, 414; *AnnÉpigr* 1999, 1468); cf. *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 49 [3rd c. A.D.].

Messene; a marble plaque found in the cemetery at the Arcadian Gate (Building 18) bearing the funerary inscription:

Τ(ίτε) Φλάβιε | Πολύβιε | πανάρετε| ἥρως |5 χαῖρε ζήσας | ἔτη κα'.

Remarks: According to Themelis, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, *loc. cit.* the sepulchral buildings 17 and 18 near the Arcadian Gate were used for a long time for burying prominent Messenians, including the individual discussed here. The homonymous men MES 196 and EL 209, 210 belong probably to same family.

***198. ΦΛΑΒΙΟΣ ΣΑΙΘΙΔΑΣ**

M.N. Tod, "Notes and inscriptions from SW Messenia", *JHS* 25, 1905, 42-45; *IG* V 1, 1412 (cf. *SEG* 11, 1950, 998) [A.D. 193-195].

Asine (medieval and modern *Koroni*); a marble statue base with an inscription honouring the Emperor Lucius Septimius Severus during the time when Flavius Saethida held the office of λογιστής (for the text see MES 4):

Remarks: The date of the inscription is based on the absence of Arabicus Adiabenicus, which the emperor assumed in the summer of A.D. 195; this indicates that the inscription falls within the first two years of his reign, see MES 4 (bibliography).

About the office λογιστής or *curator* see ARG 49.

His cognomen indicates that he was a member of a branch of the family of Saethidae with the gentilicium Flavius.

199. ΦΛ(ΑΒΙΟΣ) ΤΕΡΤΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 28 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

200. ΦΛ(ΑΒΙΟΣ) ΘΗΡΙΠΠΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1989, 106, fig. 89 α (*SEG* 41, 1991, 366 D); *id.*, Το στάδιο της Μεσσήνης, in: W. Coulson-H. Kyrieleis (eds), *Proceedings of an international symposium on the Olympic Games*, Athens 5-9 September 1988 (Athens 1992) 88 (*SEG* 42, 1992, 348) [3rd or 4th c. A.D.: from the style of the letters].

Messene; inscription on a seat of the stadion.

Remarks: For a different reading of the name see MES 189.

possibly b. Flavius Aphrodeius (MES 189)

201. Τ(ΙΤΟΣ) ΦΛΑΒΙΟΣ ΖΕΥΞΙΔΑΜΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 12, l. 2 [A.D. 96=ἔτους ϙκζ'].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone Doric column drum preserving the heading of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the priest of Zeus Ithomatas.

Remarks: Makres, *loc. cit.* identifies Zeuxidamus with an homonymous priest of Zeus Ithomatas attested in a list of *hierothytai* (*IG* V 1, 1467) and restores accordingly.

[- - -] **ΦΡΟΝΤΕΙΝΑ**: see MES 123.

202. ΓΑΙΓΙΛΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 38 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Φιλοκράτης, listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cleolaia.

Remarks: The gentilicium Gagilius is attested (see Solin and Salomies, 84) but the name Γαιγίλιος, the reading of which the editor considers certain, is otherwise unknown; it cannot be said whether Γαιγίλιος is a transliteration of Gagilius or a new name.

203. ΓΕΓΑΝΙΟΣ ΙΟΛΑ[ΟΥ]

N.S. Valmin, "Inscriptions de la Messénie", *Bull. Soc. R. Lettres Lund* 1928/9, 151-152, no. 24 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 986) [1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.].

Asine, village *Koroni*, in the Byzantine church of *Hagia Sophia* on the acropolis; an honorary inscription on a limestone block. It is a part of a monument erected by the polis, for the discussed individual:

Ἁ πόλις | Γεγάνιον Ἰολά[ου] | Ἀσιναῖον ἀρετᾶς | καὶ σωφροσύνας | [ἕ]νε[κ]α.

Remarks: The inscription is dated by the first editor in the 2nd or 1st c. B.C. Γεγάνιος is attested as a Roman gentilicium (Schulze, 273; F. Münzer, *RE* VII 1 [1910] 927-929, *s.v. Geganius*; *Nomenclator*, 134; Solin and Salomies, 86). In the Peloponnese there is also one woman from Elis with the name Γεγανία Πώλλα (*IvO* 433, dated after A.D. 105; cf. EL 219).

204. ΓΕΛΛΙΑ (?)

IG V 1, 1553 (N. Sandberg, *ΕΥΠΛΟΙΑ. Études épigraphiques,* Acta Universitatis Gotoburgensis 60, 8, 1954, 24-5, no. 16; *SEG* 14, 1957, 339) [Imperial].

On the island Prote, no longer preserved; a fragmentary inscription, the text of which is uncertain.

Kolbe reads the following text: Εὔπλοια[ν ὀπ]άζῃ Ἀθηνᾶ Καρίν[η] | Γελλίαι ταῖ[ς] Μειλησίαι{αι}ς | ταῖς Φι ... Μαρκίδου τ[ο]ῦ- - -.

Instead of ΓΕΛΛΙΑ Sandberg reads ΓΕΜΙΑΙ. According to Sandberg the text is: Εὔπλοια . . . ΑΙΗ Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ ΙΝ | ΓΕΜΙΑΙ ταῖ[ς] Μειλησίαι{αι}ς | ταῖς ΦΙΑΛΥ Μαρκια(ν)οῦ τ(ο)ῦ | - - -. From Miletos

Remarks: The word εὔπλοια expresses the wish for a good and safe trip in the sea and is attested in both literary and epigraphical sources. On the island Prote are engraved several Εὔπλοια-inscriptions. Similar ones are located in Syros and Thasos; all of them are discussed by Sandberg, *op. cit*. For the cult of Euploia and its identifications with Aphrodite and Isis see E. Miranda, "Osservazioni sul culto di Euploia", *MGR* 14, 1989, 123-144 (*SEG* 39, 1989, 1853) concluding that the cult of the divinity in the region of Naples was already known in the archaic period; a new impulsion is to be observed in the Hellenistic age as a result of the relationship between Italy and Ptolemaic Egypt, where a marine Aphrodite was worshiped.

Sandberg wonders what would the names of the ships be, for which Εὔπλοια is wished and thus discusses Καρίνη and Γελλία. The first one resembles the Latin word *carina*, although it is not attested as the name of a ship; in addition, Γελλία could only be the Latin name Gellia, since no Roman gentile name is attested as a name of a ship.

205. ΓΕΜΩΝΙΑ

IG V 1, 1450 [A.D. 54-68].

Messene, «*Inventa Messenae in ruinis, nunc iuxta fontem illum celeberimum, quem vocant* Κλεψύδραν»; a statue base for the Emperor Nero erected by his priest Aristomenes and his wife Gemonia, if we accept the restoration of the phrase [μετὰ τῆς γυναικός] in l. 13, which seems to be possible but not certain:

(ll. 12-15) [ἀνέθηκεν ὑπὲρ τὴν πόλ]ιν προσαγγεί|[λας μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς] Γεμωνίας | [. . . . . τὸ ἀνάλωμα τὸ ε]ἰς τὸν ἀνδρι|[ά]ντ[α] (for the whole text see MES 131).

Remarks: For the name Gemonius see Solin and Salomies, 87.

w. (?) Tib. Claudius Aristomenes (MES 131), perhaps m. Tib. Claudius Crispianus (*MES 136)

206. [Λ. Γ]ΡΑΝΙΟΣ ΑΧΑΪΚΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 24 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cresphontis.

Remarks: For the possible solutions for completing the gentilicium see Solin and Salomies, 244-246. It is however almost certain that the name is to be completed as [Λ. Γ]ράνιος, since a L. Granius Primus is listed in the same catalogue (see MES 207). The first letter missing may have belonged to the praenomen.

207. Λ. ΓΡΑΝΙΟΣ ΠΡΙΜΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 32 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cresphontis.

(ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ **ΗΔΙΟΣ** ΡΟΥΦΟΣ) ΛΟΛΛΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΟΥΪΤΟΣ: see *MES 251

208. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΕΡΕΝΝΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΩΝΥΜΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 39 [*ca.* A.D. 35]

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ **ΟΣΤΕΙΛΙΟΣ** or ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ **ΟΣΤΕΙΛΙΟΣ** ΚΑΙ[ΛΙΑΝΟΣ]: see MES 145

209. ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ ΕΠΕΡΑΣΤΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 51 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

Remarks: Probably brother of Lucius, son of Eperastus (MES 255), attested in the same catalogue.

210. ΙΓΝ(ΑΤΙΟΣ) ΕΥΦΡΟΣΥΝ[ΟΣ]

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 76 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

211. ΙΓΝ(ΑΤΙΟΣ) ΕΥΤΥΧ̣ΗΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 48 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian

era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

212. ΙΓΝ(ΑΤΙΟΣ) ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 87 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

213. ΙΓΝ(ΑΤΙΟΣ) ΖΩΣΙΜΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 75 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].
Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

214. ΣΕΞΤΟΣ Ι̣Ν̣ΓΕΝΟΥ{Υ}ΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 21 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The name of the individual is listed among the ephebes of the Aristomachis tribe.

Remarks: The name appears on the stone as ΣΕΞΤΟΣ Ι̣ΝΓΕΝΟΥΥΟΣ. It is to be understood either as Σέξτος Ἰ̣γγένου{υ}ος or as Σέξτος Ἰ̣γγένου ὑός. The first reading seems more probable, since usually the word υἱός is not attested after the patronymic in cases of *nomina simplicia*. The name Ingenuus is to be found as a gentilicium and as a cognomen as well (Solin and Salomies, 96 and 345); as gentilicia there are also the variations Ingenus, Ingenuius, Ingenius. For the Greek rendering of the name Ingenuus as Ἴνγενος see ARG 111.

215. [ΙΟ]ΥΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ ΔΕΞΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 22 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].
Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Hyllis.

216. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ

IG V 1, 1400 [Imperial].
Korone (*Petalidi*); funerary inscription for Iulia and Marcus (MES 259).

217. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΑΓΙΟΥ

IG V 1, 1354 [2nd/3rd c. A.D.].

Abia, copied by Fourmont «in ecclesia S. Virginis»; a stele decorated with a cymation and a pediment erected by Iulia, daughter of Agias, and her husband, Agidamus, son of Agidamus, probably commemorating some donation they made to the polis:

Ἀγαθῆ τύχη· | Ἀγίδαμος Ἀγι|δάμου μετὰ | Ἰουλίας Ἀγί|ου τῆς γυναι|κός αὐτοῦ ἐ|κ τῶν ἰδίων | τῆι Ἀβεατῶν | [πόλει (?) - - -]

Remarks: For Abia see Paus. IV. 30, 1.

218. ΔΕΚΜΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1434, l. 4; A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 116-119 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 1035) [1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.].

Messene; a small column with oval-shaped circumference bearing a list of Roman tax contributors.

Roman settled in Messene

Remarks: On the numbers following the names see M.N. Tod, "Greek numeral notation", *ABSA* 18, 1911-12, 106-107; 28, 1926/7, 143.

219. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΡΟΥΦΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 42 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cleolaia.

s. Rufus (MES 321)

220. [ΙΟ]ΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ

N. Kontoleon, *REG* 15, 1902, 139; *IG* V 1, 1364 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Pherae; the editor of *IG* V 1, W. Kolbe, saw the stone in a private house; fragment of a Doric architrave bearing a funerary inscription for the individual's wife:

[- - - Ἰο]υλίου Ἀριστοβούλου γυ|[νὴ ἔτη ζήσα]σα ξζ' εὐσεβὴς χαῖρε.

Remarks: In the commentary of *IG* the individual is connected with the family of Iulius Agrippa of Judea (*PIR*[2] I 130-132).

221. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 38 [*ca.* A.D. 35]

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΚΛΩ(ΔΙΟΣ) **ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ)** ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ: see MES 170

222. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΚΛΟΝΙΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1995 [1998] 68 (*SEG* 46, 1996, 430); *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 102 [Imperial period].

Messene, in an Hellenistic grave circle, where several funerary inscriptions are later added, among which the funerary inscription: Ἰούλιε Κλονίε χαῖρε.

Remarks: The name Κλονίος is seldom attested, see occurrences and bibliography on its accentuation Pape and Benseler, 680 *s.v. Κλονίος*. Clonius is attested also as a Roman gentilicium, see Solin and Salomies, 57.

223. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟΣ

[1] Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 70 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

[2] Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 12, l. 6 [A.D. 96=ἔτους ρκζ'].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone Doric column drum preserving the heading of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is attested here as an *epimeletes*: Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλίου Ἐπιγόνου.

Remarks: For further prosopographical identifications of the person see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 12.

224. [[ΓΑΙΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕ ^vvv^ ΟΥΣ - - -]]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1995 [1998] 72, fig. 4 on p. 71 (*SEG* 46, 1996, 413; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1253 b; 2000, 1339); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 102-106 fig. 101; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 69; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 61 ff., esp. 61-63; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 122-123; *id.*, "The Messene Theseus and the ephebes", in: Festschrift P. Isler, Zona archäologica (Zürich 2000) 407-409; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 24 [A.D. 42 or thereafter, see remarks].

Messene, monumental Doric propylon at the north end of the gymnasion's west stoa, on the three central metopes of the facade; the erased name was that of the donor of 10,000 denarii for the sacrifices to the Augusti and the supply of oil to the two gymnasia:

A: Εἰς τ[ὰν τῶ]ν Σεβα|στῶν τ[ιμὰ]ν δι' αἰῶ|νος Γάιος [[Ἰού|λ̣ι̣ο̣ς Ε̣ὐ̣ρ̣υ̣κ̣λ̣έ|[5]ους υἱὸς .....| -ca. 13-]] | B: [erasure] ἀνέθη|κε τᾶι πόλει δη|νάρια μύρια εἴς τε | θυσίας τοῖς Σε|βαστοῖς καὶ εἰς | ἐλαίου παροχὰν | C: εἰς ἑκάτερα τὰ | Γυμν[άσι]α ἐπὶ | γραμ[ματ]έως Συ|νέδ[ρω]ν Μνασι|[στρ]άτου τοῦ | [Φιλο]ξενίδα.

Remarks: The reading and completion of this inscription is extremely difficult because of the erasure beginning in l. 3 of metope A and ending in l. 1 of metope B. After several attempts to read the name of the donor in the rasura and identify him, P. Themelis,

in his study, "Roman Messene", 122 reads the name as Γάιο[ς Ἰ]ού|λιος Εὐρυκ[λέ] | [erasure]. For previous bibliography and attempts to complete the name see *SEG* 50, 2000, 426. The traces of more letters visible in the rasura seen by the editor of the text, A. Makres, cannot really help us to complete the name and identify the person: [[Γάιος Ἰού|λιος Εὐρυκ̣λέ *vac.*|ους ΣΟΣ..*vac.* | -*ca.* 7-8]]. After examining the stone we propose, with some reservation, the following text:

Metope A, ll. 3-6: Γάιος [[Ἰού|λ̣ι̣ο̣ς̣ Ε̣ὐρυκλέ̣ϝους υἱός .....| -*ca.* 13-]] Metope B, l. 1: -*ca.* 9- ἀνέθη|κε etc.

Themelis suggests further (*Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 63 and "Roman Messene", 122) that the name of the donor could have been Γάιος Ἰούλιος Εὐρυκλέους υἱὸς Λάκων, who was *epistates* of Sparta and *prostates* of the Koinon of Free Laconians (A.D.14-32), or Γάιος Ἰούλιος, Εὐρυκλέους Λάκωνος υἱός, Σπαρτιατικός, who was exiled under Nero. He is inclined to accept the identification of the donor in the inscription, whose name was erased as a result of a *damnatio memoriae*, with Spartiaticus. The name formula of the donor would in that case be somehow unusual, since after his praenomen and nomen gentile a patronymic (i.e. Λάκωνος) and not the name of his grandfather (Εὐρυκλέους) would be more suitable. The formula of the name of Spartiaticus should be Γάιος Ἰούλιος, Λάκωνος υἱός, Εὐρυκλέους ἔγγονος, Σπαρτιατικός, which, however, does not correspond to the visible letter traces on the stone. So the name is perhaps to be restored as Γάιος Ἰούλιος, Εὐρυκ[[λέ|ους υἱὸς | Λάκων]], and after that (l. 6 of Metope A and l. 1 of Metope B) maybe some functions or honorific titles.

Laco may also have been condemned to exile after the revelation of the conspiracy of Sejanus (A.D. 31), in which Pompeia Macrina, wife of Laco's son Argolicus, was in some way involved; this could have caused a *damnatio memoriae* of Laco. Laco is to be found under Claudius holding an equestrian procuratorship (cf. *COR 345), which means that he had apparently by then been restored to imperial favour. In this case, the erasure of the name of Laco is to be dated to the last years of Tiberius's reign or to the reign of Caligula. This dating presents difficulties, however, because Mnasistratos, the *grammateus* of the inscription, is also attested as *grammateus* (i.e. of the local boule) in an honorary decree of *gerontes* of Upesia (A. Orlandos, *AE* 1965, 116-121 [*SEG* 23, 1968, 208; 38, 1988, 337]) dated to A.D. 42. If Mnasistratos held this office only once, the year A.D. 42 offers a *terminus ante quem* for the erection of the monument and a *terminus post quem* for dating the erasure. Therefore, if the dating of Mnasistratos's tenure of this office of grammateus in A.D. 42 is right, the erasure is connected rather with the exile of Spartiaticus under Nero, at some time between A.D. 55 and 65 (see Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 186), perhaps no later than A.D. 61 (see Cartledge and Spawforth, 103 and 107).

The two gymnasia of the inscription correspond probably to the "old" and "new" gymnasia referred to in the inscription of the age of Tiberius found in 1959 (A. Orlandos, *PAAH* 1959, 170-171; cf. also Themelis, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα*, 63-64).

For C. Iulius Spartiaticus see *LAC 509, for his father C. Iulius Laco see *LAC 468 and for his grandfather C. Iulius Eurycles see *LAC 462, where also the most important bibliography on these individuals is to be found.

***225. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) Λ[- - -]**

M.N. Tod, "Notes and inscriptions from SW Messenia", *JHS* 25, 1905, 41; *IG* V 1, 1417, l. 1 [2nd/3rd c. A.D.; Tod: «letters late in form...»].

Methone, in the ruined church of *Hagia Sophia* in the fortress; a marble statue base, which was in secondary use transformed to a Byzantine capital; it bears a fragmentary inscription, maybe an honorary one, which was erected by the *gymnasiarchos* and *hypogymnasiarchos*, both Roman *equites*, for an individual, whose name is not preserved on the stone:

[- - - γυμ]να[σί]αρχος, Γ(άιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Λ[- - -] | [ἱππεὺς] Ῥωμαίων, Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλ(ίου) Φιλίππ(ου) | [ἱπ]πέως Ῥωμαίων υἱός, πά|τρων τῆς πόλεως καὶ στρα|[5]τηγὸς τῆς λαμπροτάτης τῶν Ἀρ|γείων πόλεως καὶ ἀγωνοθέτης | [Σεβ]αστείων καὶ Νεμείων. Ὑπογυμνασίαρχος Ἰουβ(έντιος) Καικίλιος Πο|[λ]ύ[χ]αρμος Ἰουβ(εντίου) Καικ(ιλίου) Μουσαίου |[10] υ[ἱὸ]ς γυμνασιάρχου καὶ προσ[τ]|άτου καὶ πατρὸς τῆς πόλεως, | καὶ οἱ συνάρξαντες.

Roman *eques*, patron of the polis, strategos of Argos, agonothetes of Sebasteia and Nemeia
From Methone or Argos (?)

Remarks: Tod completes l. 3 as [ἱερέ?]ως Ῥωμαίων. For ἱππεὺς Ῥωμαίων, ἱππικός (*Eques Romanus*) see Rizakis, *Achaïe II*, 207, n. 1 with previus bibliography.
An Ἰούλιος Λ[- - -] is known from a stamp on a tile of the 2nd/3rd c. A.D. from the sanctuary of Apollo Pythios in Argos (W. Vollgraff, "Inscriptions d' Argos", *BCH* 33, 1909, 447, no. 10; cf. ARG 147). It is not possible to decide whether the two men are the same person.

s. C. Iulius Philippus (*MES 227)

226. ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 26 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

***227. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΦΙΛΙΠΠ[ΟΣ]**

M.N. Tod, "Notes and inscriptions from SW Messenia", *JHS* 25, 1905, 41; *IG* V 1, 1417, l. 3 [2nd/3rd c. A.D.; Tod: «letters late in form...»].

Methone, in the ruined church of *Hagia Sophia* in the fortress; a marble statue base, which was in secondary use transformed to a Byzantine capital; it bears a fragmentary inscription, maybe an honorary one, which was erected by the *gymnasiarchos* and *hypogymnasiarchos*, both Roman *equites*, for an individual, whose name is not preserved on the stone:

[- - - γυμ]να[σί]αρχος, Γ(άιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Λ- - - | [ἱππεὺς] Ῥωμαίων, Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλ(ίου) Φιλίππ[ου] | [ἱπ]πέως Ῥωμαίων υἱός, ... (ll. 1-3, for the whole text see *MES 225)
From Methone or Argos (?)

Remarks: Tod completes l. 3 as [ἱερέ?]ως Ῥωμαίων. For ἱππεὺς Ῥωμαίων see *MES 225. The

individual is perhaps not to be identified with the homonymous *eques* from Tralles (cf. E. Stein, *RE* X 1 [1918] 755 *s.v. Iulius [Philippus]*), for whom see *EL 239.
f. C. Iulius L[- - -] (*MES 225)

Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΚΛΩ(ΔΙΟΣ) **ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ)** ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ Γ(ΑΙΟΥ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΥ) ΘΕΑΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΥΙΟΣ: see MES 170

Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) **ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ)** ΘΕΑΓΕΝΗΣ (I): see EL 242 and MES 228 *adn.*

228. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΘΕΑΓΕΝΗΣ (II)

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 5-6 and 13 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes and functionaries of the gymnasion. The son of the individual discussed here is attested as *gymnasiarchos* and his grandson as an *archephebos*. The individual is referred to as αἰώνιος πρεσβευτής and *logistes* of the polis:

(ll. 1-18) ἔτους σοζ' | γυμνασίαρχος | Γ(άιος) Κλώ(διος) Ἰουλ(ιος) Κλεἰόβουλος, | Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλ(ίου) Θεαγέ|νους υἱός, ὁ προστάτης διὰ βίου τοῦ Κοι|νοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν.| Ἀρχέφηβος | Γ(άιος) Ἰούλ(ιος) Θεαγένης | Κλεοβούλου | Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλ(ίου) Θεαγένους | ἔγγονος τοῦ αἰ|ωνίου πρεσβε[υ]|τοῦ καὶ λογιστοῦ γε|νηθέντος τῆς πό|λεως...
From Korone

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2. For the office of *logistes* see ARG 49 (with bibliography).
This individual is also attested in Olympia where his son, C. Clodius Iulius Cleobulus, erected a statue in honour of his father with the consent of the Olympic council after a decree of the Achaean Koinon. From this inscription we know that the name of Theagenes's father was also C. Iulius Theagenes (I), see EL 242 and 243. Both Theagenes (II) and his son Cleobulus were *strategoi* of the Achaean Koinon.
For short comments on the continuity of holding high offices by members of that family see Chr. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, "Diffusion de la citoyenneté romaine: notes sur les gentilices impériaux en Laconie et en Messénie", in: A. Chastagnol-S. Demougin-C. Lepelley (eds), *Splendissima civitas. Études d' histoire romaine en hommage à François Jacques* (Paris 1996) 144 n. 79.

grandf. C. Iulius Theagenes III (MES 229), f. C. Clodius Iulius Cleobulus (MES 170); see Appendix, Stemma XVII.

229. Γ(ΑΙΟΣ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΣ) ΘΕΑΓΕΝΗΣ (III) ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ Γ(ΑΪΟΥ) ΙΟΥΛ(ΙΟΥ) ΘΕΑΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΕΓΓΟΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 11-13 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes and functionaries of the gymnasion. The individual is attested as *archephebos* (text MES 228).

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2.

The individual is attested also in an inscripion on a statue base from Olympia (*IvO* 452, after A.D. 212); he erected a monument in honour of his father, C. Clodius Iulius Cleobulus (MES 170; EL 169), who was a *strategos* of the Achaean Koinon. The man discussed here appears in the Olympian inscription as C. Fufius Iulius Theagenes (see also EL 218), where he bears two gentilicia, like his father, C. Clodius Iulius Cleobulus, for which see MES 170. For the name Fufius, which is not very common, see Solin and Salomies, 83 and *Nomenclator*, 130. For *archephebos* see N. G. Kennell, "The status of ephebarch", *Tyche* 15, 2000, 103-108.

s. C. Clodius Iulius Cleobulus (MES 170), grands. C. Iulius Theagenes (II) (MES 228); see Appendix, Stemma XVII.

230. Λ. ΙΟΥΝ[ΙΟΣ - - -]

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 104 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

231. ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ (I)

P. Foucart, "Inscription de Calamata," *BCH* 1877, 31-32; P.A. Komninos, "Ἐπιγραφὴ ἐκ Φαρῶν", *Ἀθήναιον* 9, 1880, 306-308; E. Pernice, "Aus Messenien", *MDAI (A)* 19, 1894, 360-361; *IG* V 1, 1369 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Calamae, built in a terrace wall near the church of *Hagios Basileios* near *Gianitsa*; statue base for Iunius, son of Chariteles, grandson of the individual discussed here, i.e. son of his daughter Timas (for the text see MES 232).

Lacedaimonian

grandf. of Iunius, son of Chariteles (MES 232); for a stemma of the family see *IG* V 1, 1369.

232. ΙΟ[Υ]ΝΙΟΣ (II) ΧΑΡΙΤΕΛΟ[ΥΣ]

P. Foucart, "Inscription de Calamata", *BCH* 1877, 31-32; P.A. Komninos, "Ἐπιγραφὴ ἐκ Φαρῶν", *Ἀθήναιον* 9, 1880, 306-308; E. Pernice, "Aus Messenien", *MDAI (A)* 19, 1894, 360-361; *IG* V 1, 1369 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Calamae, built in a terrace wall near the church of *Hagios Basileios* near *Gianitsa*; statue base for Iunius, son of Chariteles, erected by the πό[λ]ις ἡ Λακ[εδ]αιμονίων and financed by the parents and the brother of the honorand; he was a Lacedaimonian settled in Calamae (Λακεδαιμόνιον ἐν Καλ[ά]μαις κατοική[σ]αντα):

Ἡ πό[λ]ις ἡ Λακ[εδ]αιμο|νίων Ἰο[ύ]νιον Χαριτέλο[υς] | Λακεδαιμόνιον ἐν Καλ[ά]|μαις

κατοική[σ]αντα τῆς | [5]περὶ τοὺς γονεῖς εὐσεβ[ε]ί|ας καὶ σωφροσύνης καὶ πα[ι]|δείας χάριν, προσδεξαμ[έ]νων | τὸ ἀνάλωμα Χαριτέλους τοῦ Λ[α]|δί[κ]ου καὶ Τιμάδος τῆς Ἰουνί|ου τῶν γονέων αὐτοῦ καὶ Χαρι|τέλους τοῦ Χαριτέλους τοῦ | ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ.
Lacedaimonian settled in Calamae

Remarks: For the κώμη Calamae and its location see Paus. IV, 31, 3 and the comments of Papachatzis III, 105-108 and fig. 26-28 on p. 106. Besides the above cited honorary inscription for Iunius, one more Roman inscription from the same place (*IG* V 1, 1370, l. 28: ἐς Καλά[μας]) testifies the identification of the region of the modern village of *Gianitsa* with the ancient Calamae.

233. ΕΙ[ΟΥ]ΝΙΟΣ ΕΡΜ[Ο]Δ[Ω]Ρ[ΟΥ]

IG V 1, 1544; N. Sandberg, *ΕΥΠΛΟΙΑ. Études épigraphiques, Acta Universitatis Gotoburgensis* 8, 1954, 11, no. 7 [imperial].
On the island Prote; one of the *Euploia* inscriptions: Εὔπλοια τῷ Εἰ|[ου]νίῳ τῷ Ἐφεσίῳ | τῷ Ἑρμ[ο]δ[ώ]ρ[ου].
From Ephesos

Remarks: There may be some relationship with Οὐήδιος Ἑρμοδώρου (MES 343) in another of the *Euploia*-inscriptions on Prote. For Euploia-inscriptions see MES 204.

*234. [- - - ΙΟ]ΥΝΙΟΣ ΦΛΑΒΙΑΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 1393 [2nd/3rd (?) c. A.D.].
Korone (*Petalidi*); perhaps a fragment of an imperial (?) letter addressed to the demos and boule of Korone:

[- - -] ε̣ὐπλ[- - -] | [- - -]|ι ἄρχουσι καὶ [δήμῳ χαίρειν·] | [- - -]ν̣τ̣ων καὶ τῶν ι̣π̣[- - -] | [- - -]ασεα, κοινὰ δὲ τοῖς [- - -] |[5] [- - -] κ̣αὶ προεδρείαν ἔχειν̣ [- - -] | [- - -]ρ̣ας αὐτοῖς νομίζου[σι] | [- - - τετί]μηκεν τὴν ἰδίαν π̣[ατρίδα.] | [- - - Γ. Ἰο]ύνιος Φλαβιανός. *vacat*

Remarks: Hiller von Gaertringen (as noted by Kolbe in *IG*) connects the person with C. Iunius Flavianus, who had an equestrian career (*PIR*[2] I 753); Pflaum, *Carrières*, no. 134. The restoration of the praenomen Γ(άιος) before the gentile name Iunius is not certain.

*235. ΔΕΚΜΟΣ ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ ΠΡΕΙΣΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 1431 [A.D. 78].
Messene; two fragments of a plaque bearing a boundary inscription for Messene; D. Iunius Priscus was one of the consuls of the year.
(ll. 40-42) Τ(ίτος) Φλάουιος Σεβαστοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ ἀπελεύθερος Μονόμιτος χωρομέτρης τοὺς προγεγραμμένους | ὅ[ρ]ους ἀντιβαλλὼν ὑπέγραψα Δέκμῳ Ἰουνίῳ Πρείσκῳ Λ(ευκίῳ) Καιειονίῳ Κομόδῳ ὑπάτοις πρὸ ιθ' Καλαν|δῶν Ἰανουαρίων ἐν Πάτραις.

Remarks: For the person see E. Groag, *RE* XVII 1 (1936) 1219-1220 [17], *s.v. Novius*; Degrassi, *Fasti consolari*, 22 for his consulate in A.D. 78; G. Alföldy, *Die Legionslegaten der römischen Rheinarmeen* (Köln-Graz 1967) 18 n. 96, 64 n. 328; Eck, *Senatoren*, 64 n. 50, 82, 88 n. 68 (about the cognomen Rufus, which he may have assumed in A.D. 88), 102, 125-129 (governor of Germania Inferior from A.D. 78/79 till 81/82), 136 n. 104 (he is perhaps to be identified with the governor of Britannia in A.D. 85/86); *id.*, *RE* Suppl. XIV (1974) 287 *s.v. Novius* [17] (for his governorship in Germania Inferior); *id.*, *Die Statthalter der germanischen Provinzen vom 1.-3. Jahrhundert* (Bonn 1985) 146-147; *PIR*[2] N, 187.

The complete name of the person is D. Iunius Novius Priscus (Rufus ?), although there is no epigraphical attestation of his full name; he is usually found as (D.) Novius Priscus and his freedmen are also Novii, while the gentilicium Iunius is given only in the Messenian inscription. On this man and the problem of his two gentilicia and his relationship with the homonymous friend of Seneca (Tac., *Ann.* XV. 71, 3; cf. *PIR*[2] N, 183) see Groag, *op. cit.* 1219 who identifies the consul with Seneca's friend and is followed also by Raepsaet-Charlier, *FOS*, 123. Eck, *op. cit.*, 147 concludes that the two men are relatives if not the same person. J. Devreker, "A propos d'une restitution récente d'une inscription de Delphes", *Latomus* 26.2, 1967, 721-722 believes that we are dealing here with two senators. O Salomies, *Adoptive and polyonymous nomenclature in the Roman empire* (Helsinki 1992) 94-95 accepts that Ἰουνίῳ in the inscription from Messene is correct, and not an error of the stone cutter (instead of Νοουΐῳ), since the praenomen Decimus is very common for Iunii, but otherwise uncommon; he also concludes that the correct order of Priscus' names is «D. Iunius Novius Priscus», since Decimus and Iunius belong together, like Novius and Priscus. Salomies further supposes that the consul discussed here may have been a son of Seneca's friend, Novius Priscus (Tac., *Ann.* XV. 71, 3; cf. *PIR*[2] N, 183), who may then have been adopted by a D. Iunius.

The individual is also to be identified with a Novius Priscus attested in a fragmentary inscription from Delphi; the older editors restored [- - - Π]ό. Νόβιον Πρεῖσκον πρεσβευτή[ν | ἀντιστράτηγον Ἀχαΐας καὶ πρεσβευτὴν λεγεῶ]νος F Νεικηφόρου καὶ στρατη|[γὸν δήμου Ῥωμαίων - - -] (*SEG* 14, 1957, 424), but after the discovery of a new fragment joined by J. Bousquet, the name is restored by G. Daux, "Inscriptions de Delphes", *BCH* 83, 1959, 490-493 as [- - - ὑ]πὸ Νόβιον Πρεῖσκον πρεσβευτὴ[ν | - - - Οὐεσπα]σιανοῦ... E. Kapetanopoulos, *BCH* 90, 1966, 119-130 restored the whole inscription on the basis of a new military diploma, which states that Priscus was a *legatus* in Germany under Vespasian; the lines concerning Priscus were restored by Kapetanopoulos as [- - - ὑ]πὸ Νόβιον Πρεῖσκον πρεσβευτὴ[ν | θεοῦ Τίτου Σεβαστοῦ Οὐεσπα]σιανοῦ, while W. Eck, *Die Statthalter der germanischen Provinzen vom 1.-3. Jahrhundert* (Bonn 1985) 146 proposes πρεσβευτὴ[ν | ἀντιστράτηγον θεοῦ Οὐεσπα]σιανοῦ.

About the problem of the boundaries of Messenia see W. Kolbe, "Die Grenzen Messeniens in der ersten Kaiserzeit", *MDAI (A)* 29, 1904, 364 ff.; G. Steinhauer,

"Το πρόβλημα του Ager Denthaliatis", *Ariadne* 4, 1988, 219-233; P. Doukellis-S. Zoumbaki, "De Flamininus aux Antonins. Conquête et aménagements de l' espace extra-urbain en Achaïe et Macédoine", *DHA* 21.2, 1995, 222.

236. ΓΑΙΟΣ ΕΙΟΥΕΝΤΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1434, l. 2; A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 116-119 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 1035) [1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.].

Messene; a small column with oval-shaped circumference bearing a list of Roman tax contributors.

Roman settled in Messene

Remarks: On the numbers following the names see M.N. Tod, "Greek numeral notation", *ABSA* 18, 1911-12, 106-107; 28, 1926/7, 143.

237. ΙΟΥΒΕΝ[ΤΙΟ]Σ ΑΜΥΝΤΑΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 57 [*ca.* A.D. 35]

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

ΙΟΥΒ(ΕΝΤΙΟΣ) ΚΑΙΚ(ΙΛΙΟΣ) ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΣ: see MES 96

ΙΟΥΒ(ΕΝΤΙΟΣ) ΚΑΙΚΙΛΙΟΣ ΠΟ[Λ]Υ[Χ]ΑΡΜΟΣ ΙΟΥΒ(ΕΝΤΙΟΥ) ΚΑΙΚ(ΙΛΙΟΥ) ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΥ Υ[ΙΟ]Σ: see MES 97

238. ΛΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΕΥΑΜΕΡΟΥ

P. Themelis, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147, l. 50 (as Λαίδιος; cf. also *SEG* 49, 1999, 425); *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 51 [A.D. 11].

Messene, north part of the west stoa; catalogue of ephebes. The individual belongs to the group of ξένοι.

Remarks: For the Roman gentilicium Laelius see Solin and Salomies, 100.

239. Τ. ΛΑΡΚΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 46 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cleolaia.

Remarks: For the gentilicium Larcius see Solin and Salomies, 101. The name appears as T.-<M>άρκιος Σεβῆρος in *PAAH* 2000, 91, l. 46.

240. ΛΗΡΙΟΣ ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 95, l. 11, fig. 58 β [2nd c. A.D.]
Messene, a fragmentary catalogue of ephebes built into a modern wall. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Aristomachis tribe.

Remarks: For the gentilicium Lerius see Solin and Salomies, 103.

241. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ

N.S. Valmin, "Inscriptions de la Messénie", *BullSocLettrLund* 1928/29, 153, no. 26, pl. XXa [3rd/4th c. A.D.: «Caractères très effacés du 3me-4me siècle avant notre ère» (Valmin)].
On the island Prote: Λεύκιος ὁ Σά|μιος ἀνέβη | ὁ Θυελλέσιος.
From Samos

Remarks: According to Valmin Θυελλέσιος is derived from θύελλα, the name of an Athenian ship.

242. (ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 66 [between A.D. 4-10].
Messene, next to the propylon of the gymnasion; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Λεύκιος (MES 245), probably listed among the ephebes of the group of ξένοι.

243. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΑΙΒΟΥΤΙΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 1, l. 33 [19 B.C.=ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ καὶ εἰκοστοῦ καὶ ἑβδόμου (Achaean era)].
Messene; a limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The tribe of the individual is not preserved on the stone, he may belong to the ξένοι.
Remarks: For the date see Makres, *loc. cit.*
s. Aebutius (MES 1)

244. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1992, 72, col. B, l. 11 (*SEG* 43, 1993, 145; *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1403); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147, l. 45; *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 46 [A.D. 11].
Messene, north part of the west stoa; a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ξένοι.

245. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ (ΛΕΥΚΙΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 66 [between A.D. 4 and 10].
Messene, next to the propylon of the gymnasion; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing

portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is probably listed among the ephebes of the group of ξένοι.
s. (Λεύκιος) (MES 242)

246. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΡΗΣΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1992, 72, col. B, l. 13 (*SEG* 43, 1993, 145; *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1403); id., *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147, l. 47 (*SEG* 49, 1999, 425); *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 48 [A.D. 11].
Messene, north part of the west stoa; a catalogue of ephebes, where the individual appears as a member of the group of ξένοι.

Remarks: Ῥήσου, correctly recorded in Themelis, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147, l. 47 (the earlier reading Φήσου is to be abandoned). For the name Ῥῆσος see Makres, *loc.cit.*

247. Μ(ΑΡΚΟΣ) ΛΙΚΙΝΙΟΣ ΚΕΛΕΡ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 1-2 [*ca.* A.D. 35].
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is the priest of Zeus Ithomatas (ἐπὶ ἱερέος).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. The person may be a brother of P. Licinius Celer (MES 248).

248. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΛΙΚΙΝΙΟΣ ΚΕΛΕΡ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσηνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 24, ph. 142; *id.*, *PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [*ca.* A.D. 3-14].
Messene, agora; a plaque bearing an honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings.

Remarks: A small fragment published by Orlandos, *PAAH* 1959, 168 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 205) was recognised in *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207) as part of this inscription. For the date of the inscription see MES 20.
possibly b. M. Licinius Celer (MES 247)

249. ΚΡΑΣΣΟΣ ΛΙΚΙΝΙΟΣ

A.K. Orlandos, *PAAH* 1969, 118, fig. 25; V. Bardani (personal communication: new reading and chronology) [1st c. B.C.].
Messene; a funerary inscription on a Doric capital bearing an inscription read by the *prior*

editor as: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ ΡΙΤΑΧΣΟ Ι ΛΙΙϚΙΝΙΟΥ ΧΑΙΡΕ. After checking the stone V. Bardani read the text:

Βασίλεια ἡ Κράσσο<υ> Ι Λικινίου ^vv^ χαῖρε.

***250. ΛΕΥΚ[ΙΟ]Σ ΛΙΚΙΝΙΟΣ [Λ]ΕΥΚΙΟΥ [Υ]Ι[Ο]Σ ΜΟΥΡΗΝΑΣ**

IG V 1, 1454 (*SGDI* 4654; *BulEpigr* 1969, 290); P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1998, 98-99 pl. 40β, fig. 2 (*SEG* 48, 1998, 494; *AnnÉpigr* 2000, 1336) [83-81 B.C.].
Messene, «ἐντὸς περιοχῆς ἀρχαίου ναοῦ κατεστραμμένου...»; a limestone base that bore the bronze statue of the individual erected by the polis:

[Ἁ π]όλις Ι Λεύκ[ιο]ν Λικίνιον [Λ]ευκίου Ι [υ]ἱ[ὸ]ν Μουρῆναν ἰμπεράτορα, Ι τὸν αὐτᾶς εὐεργέταν.

Remarks: For the monument to which this block belonged, erected by the polis of Messene for three Roman magistrates, L. Licinius Murena, Cn. Manlius Agrippa and L. Cornelius Sulla, see *MES 176. M. Dohnicht - M. Heil, "Ein Legat Sullas in Messenien", *ZPE* 147, 2004, esp. 237 date the monument to between 83 and 81 B.C., because Murena could not have acquired the title of Imperator before 83 B.C., while after mid-81 B.C. the inscription would not have ignored the status of Sulla as dictator and his appellation Felix (in Greek inscriptions rendered as Epaphrodeitos). R. M. Kallet-Marx, *Hegemony to empire: The development of the Roman imperium in the East from 148 to 62 B.C.* (Berkeley 1995) 274 n. 57 finds the honours for Murena striking as, in his view, it is difficult to suppose a connection with Messene, which was not on his route of his return to Italy. In the view of Kallet-Marx «this honour is not likely to refer to some successful action against the pirates for whom Messenia's long coastline will have been most inviting (Plut., *Pomp.* XXIV. 3)». In the view of Dohnicht - Heil, *op. cit.*, the honours awarded to Sulla in Messene are to be explained by the fact that he also administered Achaia during the time he was waging war against Mithridates. The situation is not clear in the case of Murena: Dohnicht and Heil suppose that he took over from Sulla both the governorship of Asia and of Achaia. They consider Manlius (*MES 256) to be a legate of Sulla, who maintained his post under Murena and perhaps spent some time in Messenia. The legate would have been responsible for a small troop in carge of the safety of the sea route along the coast of the southern Peloponnese.

W. Kolbe (*IG*) identified him with the legate of Sulla, who held the title of *imperator* during the Mithridatic war (83/2 B.C.), as well as Sulla, cf. Cic., *Mur.* 5, 12. He is also attested as *imperator* in *IG* XII.1, 48 from Rhodes. There may be some relationship with the homonymous man honoured in Olympia (*IvO* 321, *EL 249).

For Murena see also F. Münzer, *RE* XIII. 1 (1926) 444-446, *s.v. Licinius* [122]; Broughton, *Magistrates* I, 463. 467; II, 443. For the activity of Murena in the East see also R. Bernhardt, "Zwei Ehrenstatuen in Kaunos für L. Licinius Murena und seinen Sohn Caius", *Anatolia* 16, 1972, 117-122 and Dohnicht - Heil, *op. cit.*, 236-37.

***251. (ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΗΔΙΟΣ ΡΟΥΦΟΣ) ΛΟΛΛΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΟΥΪΤΟΣ**

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2000, 80-81, ll. 21-23, fig. 45 α-β; cf. also *id.*, *PAAH* 2001, 65-66 [under Trajan].

Messene, theatre; one of the two long honorary decrees inscribed on the bases of two honorary statues for members of the family of the Saethidae erected in a rectangular niche of the proscenion. The texts were mentioned by P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1998, 102-104 fig. 42 α-β; *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 65; *id.*, *Ἥρωες καὶ ἡρῷα στὴ Μεσσήνη* (Athens 2000) pl. IV; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 120 (*SEG* 48, 1998, 490) [age of Trajan (V. Bardani)]. The second of the two honorary decrees states that it has been decided to send a letter to the proconsul Lollianus Avitus, to inform him that the honorand, Saethida, has been asked to undertake the erection of the dedications: (ll. 21-23) γραφῆ[ναι δὲ καὶ τῷ ἀρίστῳ] | ἀνθυπάτῳ Λολλιανῷ Ἀουΐτῳ ὅτι αὐτὸν ἐξεκλειπαρήσαμεν τοῦ | ἰδίου ἔργου [ἐ]πιμελεῖσθαι

Remarks: P. Themelis (*PAAH* 2000, 81 and 2001, 65) suggests that the proconsul is to be identified with L. Hedius Rufus Lollianus Avitus, who was consul suffectus in A.D. 114 and proconsul of Asia in A.D. 128/9 under Hadrian. For Lollianus, see *PIR*² H 39; W. Eck, *RE* Suppl. XIV (1974) 234 *s.v. Lollianus* [2]; Thomasson, 225 no. 116; cf. Rémy, *Carrières sénatoriales*, 101.

252. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΛΥΚΚΗΙΟΣ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 23, ph. 142; *id.*, *PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [*ca.* A.D. 3-14].

Messene; a plaque bearing an honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings.

Remarks: The reading Λυκκήιος (Migeotte) is the transcription of the Latin Lucceius; Orlandos (also *SEG* 23, 1968, 207) read the gentilicium as Λικήιος. For the date of the inscription see MES 20.

LUCIUS=ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ: see MES 241-246

253. ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 49 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is the father of the ephebe Marcus (MES 270) listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

254. ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 86 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Felix (MES 182) of the Hyllis tribe.

255. ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ ΕΠΕΡΑΣΤΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 50 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

b. Ianuarius, son of Eperastus (MES 209)

***256. ΓΝΑΙΟΣ ΜΑΝΛΙΟΣ ΛΕΥΚΙΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑΣ**

A.K. Orlandos, *PAAH* 1969, 115, fig. 22; J.-P. Michaud, *BCH* 94, 1970, 989 (*AnnÉpigr* 1971, 445); P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1998, 99-100 pl. 41α (*SEG* 47, 1997, 401; 48, 1998, 495; *AnnÉpigr* 2000, 1337) [see remarks].

Messene, built in secondary use about 150 m north of the *Sebasteion*; an honorary monument erected by the polis for the individual, who is referred to as an *euergetes*:

Ἁ πόλις | Γναῖον Μάνλιον Λευκίου υἱὸν | Ἀγρίππαν πρεσβευτὰν | τὸν αὐτᾶς εὐεργέταν.

Remarks: Themelis considers the honorary inscription for the individual to be part of a large monument erected by the polis of Messene for L. Cornelius Sulla and L. Licinius Murena and dates it accordingly (see *MES 176). However detaited examination of the stone and of the text itself has shown that the paleography and arrangement of the text on the stone suggest a different, probably later date than that of the inscriptions for Sulla and Murena. M. Dohnicht - M. Heil, "Ein Legat Sullas in Messenien", *ZPE* 147, 2004, 235-242 consider Cn. Manlius Agrippa to be a legate of Sulla, who maintained his post also under the governorship of Murena (see also *MES 250). In their view he was in charge of a small troop which was responsible for the safety of the sea route along the coast of the southern Peloponnese.

Cn. Manlius L. f. Agrippa is unknown from other sources. The only known Cn. Manlius of the first half of the 1st. c. B.C. is the praetor of 73/72 B.C., a member of the conspiracy that killed Sertorius at Osca (Plut., *Sertorius*, XXVI-XXVII); according to Liv., *Periochai*, XCVI he was defeated by Spartacus (not by Sertorius, as noted in *AnnÉpigr* 2000, 1337). For him see Broughton, *Magistrates* II, 116 and 120. However he cannot be identified with the legate attested in Messene, since the cognomen of the praetor is unknown and there is no attestation of his activity in the East before his tenure the post of the praetor.

257. ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΕΙΝΟΣ

N.S. Valmin, "Inscriptions de la Messénie", *Bull. Soc. R. Lettres Lund* 1928/9, 155, no. 41 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 1021) [Imperial].

On the island Prote; several names inscribed on the rock of the southern coast of the island: Βαθυκλέος Ἐρατοσθένης Μύρτιλος | Μαρκελλεῖνος.

258. ΜΑΡΚΙΑ(Ν)ΟΣ (?)

IG V 1, 1553 (N. Sandberg, *ΕΥΠΛΟΙΑ. Études épigraphiques, Acta Universitatis Gotoburgensis* 60, 8, 1954, 24-5, no. 16; *SEG* 14, 1957, 339) [Imperial].

On the island Prote, no longer preserved; a fragmentary inscription, the text of which is uncertain (for the text see MES 204).

From Miletos ?

Remarks: Sandberg prefers reading the name as Μαρκια(ν)οῦ, since a name Μαρκίδης is not attested. More about this inscription see MES 204.

259. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 1400 [1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.].

Korone (*Petalidi*); funerary inscription of Marcus and Iulia (MES 216): Μᾶρκε χαῖρε. Ἰουλία χαῖρε.

260. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

IG V 1, 1434, l. 3; A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 116-119 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 1035) [1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D.].

Messene; a small column with oval-shaped circumference bearing a list of Roman tax contributors.

Roman settled in Messene

Remarks: On the numbers following the names see M.N. Tod, "Greek numeral notation", *ABSA* 18, 1911-12, 106-107; 28, 1926/7, 143.

f. Decimus Caecilius (MES 98)

261. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

SGDI 4662; *IG* V 1, 1485 [Imperial].

Messene, found in a private vineyard; funerary inscription: Ἁ πόλις Μᾶρκον ἥρωα.

262. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1994, 92-93, ph. 41 β (*SEG* 45, 1995, 321); V. Bardani, Παλαιοχριστιανικές επιγραφές Μεσσήνης, in: P. Themelis-V. Konti (eds), *Πρωτοβυζαντινή Μεσσήνη και Ολυμπία*, Πρακτικά του Διεθνούς Συμποσίου, Αθήνα 29-30 Μαΐου 1998 (Athens 2002) 86.

no. 3 [3rd/4th c. A.D.].
Messene, in the filling of the cistern behind the heroon of the stadion; a marble grave stele: Μᾶρκε πάντων φίλε χαῖρε.

263. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1997, 81-84 (*SEG* 47, 1997, 415) [4th-5th c. A.D.].
Messene, cemetery outside the Arcadian Gate; unpublished tombstone including the name, which according to the excavators is to be associated with grave monument 18 that was in use from the 2nd to the 5th c. A.D.

264. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 65 [*ca.* A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Pollio (MES 301) of the Cleolaia tribe.

265. (ΜΑΡΚΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 30 [*ca.* A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Marcus (MES 272) of the Daiphontis tribe.

266. (ΜΑΡΚΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 65 [*ca.* A.D. 35].
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is the father of the ephebe Marcus (MES 271) listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

267. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 59 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].
Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Antigonus, listed among the ξένοι.

268. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΓΑΪΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 1, l. 23 [19 B.C.=ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ καὶ εἰκοστοῦ

καὶ ἑβδόμου (Achaean era)].
Messene; a limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The tribe of the individual is not preserved on the stone. He may belong to the ξένοι.
Remarks: For the dating see Makres, *op. cit.*
s. Caius (MES 106)

269. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΦΗΛΙΚΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 51 [between A.D. 4 and 10].
Messene, next to the propylon of the gymnasion; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is probably listed among the ephebes of the group of ξένοι.
s. Felix (MES 181)

270. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΛΟΥΚΙΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 49 [*ca.* A.D. 35]
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.
s. Lucius (MES 253)

271. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ (ΜΑΡΚΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 65 [*ca.* A.D. 35].
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.
s. (Marcus) (MES 266)

272. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ (ΜΑΡΚΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 30 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Daiphontis tribe.
s. Marcus (MES 265)

273. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΠΑΚΩΝΙΟΥ

[1] Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 76 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Daiphontis tribe: Μᾶρκος Πακωνίου.

[2] Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 12, l. 5 [A.D. 96=ἔτους ρκζ'].
Messene, gymnasion; limestone Doric column drum preserving the heading of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is an ephebarch.

Remarks: For the identification of the ephebe with the later ephebarch and dating of the inscriptions on prosopographical grounds see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 11. For the status of ephebarch see N.M. Kennell, "The status of ephebarch", *Tyche* 15, 2000, 103-108.

s. Paconius (MES 294)

274. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΠΑΡΒΟΛΙΔΑ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 111 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

275. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΣΩΤΩΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 1381 [A.D. 102-114].
Thuria, modern community of *Aris* (earlier *Aslanaga*), reused as altar in the church of *Hagios Georgios*; a statue base honouring the Emperor Trajan, erected by the ephor Marcus, son of Soto:

Ἁ πόλις [αὐτ]οκράτορα Νουέραν (*sic*) [Νέρουα] θεοῦ ὑόν Τραϊανὸν [Καίσαρ]α Σεβασ[τ]ὸν Γερμανικὸν [5] [Δακικὸ]ν ἀνείκητον τὸν ἑαυ[τῶν καὶ] τᾶς ματροπόλεως ἁ[μῶν Λα]κεδαίμονος σωτῆρα. [ὁ κατασκευ]άσας ἔφορος Μᾶρκος Σώτωνος.

Remarks: The region of Thuria belonged since the Augustan age to the Lacedaimonians. This inscription certifies that Thuria was still under Trajan a part of Lacedaemon. Coin issues under Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Geta bear the inscription ΘΟΥΡΙΑΤΩΝΛΑ(κεδαιμονίων), see B. Head, *Historia numorum. A manual of Greek numismatics* (reprint London 1977) 433; *BMC Peloponnesus*, 119-120, pl. XXIII. 25-27; cf. Paus. IV. 31, 1.

(ΜΕΜΜΙΑ ?) ΑΓΗΤΑ: cf. MES 3

*276. ΜΕΜΜΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1432, l. 36; A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 1-120; cf. J.A.O. Larsen, Roman Greece, in: T. Frank (ed.), *An economic survey of ancient Rome* (New York 1975, repr. of the edition 1938) vol. IV, 419-421 (*SEG* 11, 1950, 1033); U. Kahrstedt, *Das*

wirtschaftliche Gesicht Griechenlands in der Kaiserzeit (Bern 1954) 220-221 (*SEG* 15, 1958, 226); A. Giovannini, *Rome et la circulation monétaire en Grèce au IIe siècle avant Jésus-Christ*, Schweizerische Beiträge zur Altertumswissenschaft 15 (Basel 1978) 115-122 (*SEG* 28, 1978, 415); P. Marchetti, *RBN* 125, 1979, 193-194 (*SEG* 29, 1979, 396); K. Hopkins, *JRS* 70, 1980, 121, n. 59 (*SEG* 30, 1980, 415); P.A. Brunt, "Review articles", *JRS* 71, 1981, 166; C. Grandjean, *REG* 109, 1996, 689-695 (*BullÉpigr* 1997, 247); L. Migeotte, "La date de l' octôbolos eisphora de Messène", *Topoi* 7. 1, 1997, 51-61 (*SEG* 47, 1997, 383; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1256; *BullÉpigr* 1998, 177) [for the date see remarks].

Messene; an orthostat bearing a decree of the polis of Messene in honour of the grammateus Aristocles, who was in charge of an account of an extrordinary tax (ὀκτώβολος εἰσφορά). Memmius was the proconsul:

(ll. 35-37): καὶ διὰ τὰ προγε|γραμμένα πάντα ἐπιγνόντες αὐτοῦ τὰν ἀναστροφὰν Μέμμιός τε ὁ ἀνθύπατος καὶ Οὐίβιος ὁ | στραταγὸς ἐδωρήσατο αὐτῶι χρυσοφορίαν ἕκαστος

Remarks: The dating of the two Messenian inscriptions relating to the eight-obol tax (ὀκτώβολος εἰσφορά), the list of tax contributors and their sums and an honorary decree for the grammateus Aristocles, respectively *IG* V 1, 1433 and 1432, has been a problem for scholars who have suggested various dates and identifications of the attested individuals.

The identification of the Roman magistrate Memmius who bears the title of ἀνθύπατος in *IG* V 1, 1432 is therefore connected with the date of the eight-obol tax. W. Kolbe identified the proconsul Memmius of *IG* V 1, 1432 with P. Memmius Regulus and dates the inscriptions to his governorship of Achaia, Macedonia and Moesia (A.D. 35-44); cf. also Giovannini, *op. cit*, 115-122 followed also by Hopkins, *op. cit.*, 121 and M.H. Crawford, *Coinage and money under the Roman Republic* (London 1985) 270. However, in his *Prolegomena* of the volume of *IG* V 1, p. XV and in the captions of the photos in the texts in pl. IV Kolbe places both inscriptions in 39 B.C., the time of negotiations between Antonius and Pompeius before the agreement at Misenum; cf. also Hatzfeld, *Trafiquants*, 79, n. 1 who connects the ὀκτώβολος εἰσφορά with Antonius (App., *BCiv.*, V. 326; Dio Cass. XLVIII. 39, 1). The difficulty of accepting the identification of Memmius of the Messenian inscription with Memmius Regulus was pointed out by Hatzfeld, *loc. cit.* and repeated by Migeotte, *op.cit.*, 52, since the title held by P. Memmius Regulus was not proconsul but *legatus pro praetore*. For Regulus see *ARG 192.

Wilhelm, *op. cit.*, 97 dates the inscription of the ὀκτώβολος εἰσφορά (*IG* V 1, 1433) and the honorary decree for the grammateus Aristocles to about 100 B.C., followed also by Larsen, *op. cit*, 419-421. Wilhelm interprets the tax of eight obols as an extraordinary wartime contribution, since, he notes, it is to be understood from *IG* V 1, 1433 that Messenians had to serve as soldiers and their slaves as rowers (ll. 36, 39). This early chronology causes some problems in identifying the Roman magistrates attested in *IG* V 1, 1432 and explaining why the final evaluation of the tax was carried out in denarii, which circulated in Greece in the 1st c. B.C. (see e.g. *RPC* I, 245-246). F. Münzer, *RE* XV 1 (1931) 604, *s.v. Memmius [3]*, who accepts

the date proposed by Wilhelm, finds it possible to identify this proconsul with the homonym C. Memmius, whose proconsulate can therefore be dated to 103 B.C. and the province he governed can thus be Macedonia. Cf. also Groag, *Reichsbeamten*, 25, n. 99, who obviously accepts the suggestions of both Wilhelm and Münzer and dates the proconsulate of the individual and, consequently, the inscription to about the end of the 2nd c. B.C.

M. Rostovtzeff, *Social and economic history of Hellenistic world* (Oxford 1953²) 947 places the document in the context of the Mithridatic wars; cf. also A.D. Rizakis, "Les cités péloponnésiennes entre l'époque hellénistique et l'Empire: le paysage économique et social", in: R. Frei-Stolba et Kr. Gex (eds), *Recherches récentes sur le monde hellénistique, Actes du colloque international organisé à l'occasion du 60e anniversaire de Pierre Ducrey*, Lausanne, 20-21 novembre 1998 (Bern 2001) 82 and n. 100. Kahrstedt, *op. cit.*, 220-221 prefers to place the inscriptions during the wars of Pompeius against the pirates. Migeotte, *op. cit.*, prefers a date between 70 and 30 B.C. on the basis of the lettering, the syntax, the orthography, the numismatic circulation and the custom of χρυσοφορία; however he does not attempt to identify the Roman magistrates attested in the inscription. C. Grandjean, "Monnaies et circulation monétaire à Messène du second siècle av. J.-C. au premier siècle ap. J.-C.", *Topoi* 7, 1997, 115-122 agrees with Migeotte's dating.

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 72-79 offers the possibility of resolving the problem of the dating by placing the inscriptions related to the eight-obol tax in the context of other texts, which are similar in terms of language, lettering and contents. Employing argumentation resting in part on prosopographical considerations, he suggests that the long inscription concerning the mysteries of Andania (*IG* V 1, 1390) is to be dated to A.D. 24, rather than to 92/91 B.C., as has been traditionally suggested. He counts the « πεντηκοστὸν πέμπτον ἔτος» (55th year) referred to in the text from the battle of Actium (31 B.C.), and not from the beginning of the provincial era (146 B.C.). In his view this inscription defines the rules regarding the collection of the contributions for erection or repair of various buildings in the same manner as the eight-obol tax text. P. Themelis dates therefore the texts relating to the eight-obol tax (*IG* V 1, 1432, 1433) as well as 1433a and 1434 and also new unpublished fragments of similar texts to some time from the reign of Tiberius to the reign of Claudius. Themelis thus accepts the dating of the inscription offered by W. Kolbe and A. Giovannini (see above) to between A.D. 35 and 44 and their identification of Memmius with Memmius Regulus.

For the existence of a commision of magistrates in Messene entitled μαστροί (l. 15) see P. Fröhlich, "Les institutions des cités de Messénie à la basse époque hellénistique", in: J. Renard (ed.), *Le Péloponnèse. Archéologie et histoire* (Rennes 1999) 235-238.

277. ΜΕΣΚΕΙΝΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 62 [between A.D. 4 and 10].

Messene, next to the gymnasion's propylon; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Nemerius (MES 282), probably listed among the ξένοι.

Remarks: For the Roman gentilicium Mescinius see Solin and Salomies, 117.

278. ΜΕΣΚΕΙΝΙΟΣ ΘΟΙΝΑΙΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 58 [between A.D. 4 and 10].
Messene, next to the gymnasion's propylon; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is probably listed among the ξένοι.

279. ΝΑΝΙΣ ΔΑΜΑΤΡ<Ι>ΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 62 [ca A.D. 35].
Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: The name of the individual is the Roman gentilicium Nanius, see Solin and Salomies, 125.

280. ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1433, l. 26; A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 1-115; cf. M.N. Tod, "Epigraphical notes on Greek coinage", *NC* 1947, 1-27 (*BullÉpigr* 1949, 26) (for further bibliography and remarks on the date of the text that coincides with *IG* V1, 1432; see *MES 276).
Messene; an account of an extraordinary tax imposed by Roman authorities on Messenian people. Nemerius appears in l. 27 as proprietor of an estate:
Αὐτομείας Νεμερίου ἃς ἐτετίματο Δαμίων δύο τάλαντα πεντήκοντα μναῖ...
Roman settled in Messene (?)

Remarks: According to Wilhelm, *op. cit.*, 63 Nemerius is to be identified with the father of one of the brothers Cloatii, honoured in Gytheion (*IG* V 1, 1146; *Syll*³ 330; see LAC 331-333). C. Roebuck, "Messenian econony and population", *CPh* 40, 1945, 153, n. 32 regards also Nemerius as an Italian landowner settled in Messene.

281. ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΣ

N.S. Valmin, "Inscriptions de la Messénie", *Bull. Soc. R. Lettres Lund* 1928-9, 144, no. 14, fig. 8, facsimile (*SEG* 11, 1950, 990) [1st c. B.C.].
Petalidi (ancient Korone), in the «Hellenic school»; a pedimental grave stele of Pentelic marble decorated with a relief representing a seated female figure on the left holding the hand of a standing man on the right; between them there is a child. Nemerius is the father of the deceased Roda: Ῥόδα Νεμερίου | χρηστὴ χαῖρε.

Remarks: Valmin, *loc.cit.*, dates the inscription from the lettering in the 2nd/3rd c. A.D. and *SEG* in the 2nd c. A.D. Our dating is based on the typology of the grave stele and the formula of the inscription, cf. Rizakis, *Achaïe II*, 68-69.

282. ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΣ ΜΕΣΚΕΙΝΙΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 3, l. 62 [between A.D. 4 and 10].

Messene, next to the gymnasion's propylon; three fragments of a limestone stele bearing portions of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is probably listed among the ephebes of the group of ξένοι.

s. Mescinius (MES 277)

283. ΝΕΡΩΝ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 80 [*ca.* A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

284. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΝΙΝΝΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΩΝ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 30, ph. 142; *id.*, *PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [*ca.* A.D. 3-14].

Messene; a plaque bearing an honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 20.

285. ΝΟΒΕΛΛΙΟΣ ΣΥΝΕΡΩΤΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 53 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is listed und the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. For the Roman gentile name Novellius see Solin and Salomies, 128.

286. ΝΟΒΙΟΣ ΑΙΛΙΑΝΟΣ

IG V 1, 1469, l. 5 [ἔτους ϱνζ'=A.D. 126].

Messene, found on mount Ithome; built in the southern wall of the church *Hagios Nikolaos* in the village *Mavromati*; an epistylion bearing a list of *hierothytai*, one of whom is Novius Aelianus.

287. (ΝΟΥΒΙΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, ll. 8-9 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebarch Nuvius (MES 288).

288. ΝΟΥΒΙΟΣ (ΝΟΥΒΙΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, ll. 8-9 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is attested as ephebarch.

Remarks: For the ephebarchs see N.M. Kennell, "The status of ephebarch", *Tyche* 15, 2000, 103-108. The name is a rendering of the Roman gentile name Novius; cf. also Κλούδιος (MES 171, 172), which is to be understood as a Greek rendering of the name Clodius.

[Ν]ΟΜΕΡΙΟΣ ΑΓΕΛΗΪΟΣ: see MES 9

289. ΜΑΚΕΡ ΟΚΤΑΒΙΟΣ ΔΕΓΜΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 31 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cresphontis.

Remarks: The order of praenomen and cognomen of the person is inverted (Decimus Octavius Macer).

290. ΟΠ(ΠΙΟΣ) ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣΙΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 86 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

291. ΟΠ(ΠΙΟΣ) ΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 73 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

292. ΟΠ(ΠΙΟΣ) ΖΩΠΥΡΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 74 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era, see MES 2].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

293. ΠΑΚΚΙΟΣ ΚΟΥΪΝΤΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 52 [*ca.* A.D. 35]

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. For the name Paccius see Solin and Salomies, 135.

s. Quintus (MES 318)

294. ΠΑΚΩΝΙΟΣ

[1] Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 76 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Marcus (MES 273) listed among the ephebes of the Daiphontis tribe: Μᾶ̣ρκος Πακωνίου.

[2] Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 12, l. 5 [A.D. 96=ἔτους ρ̣κζ'].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone Doric column drum preserving the heading of a catalogue of ephebes. Paconius is the father of Marcus (MES 273), attested as ephebarch.

Remarks: For the identification of the ephebe **[1]** with the later ephebarch **[2]** and the dating of the inscriptions on prosopographical grounds see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 11.

f. Marcus (MES 273)

295. ΠΑΚΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΠΗΤΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 116 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

Remarks: For the stemma of the family see Makres, *loc. cit.*

296. ΣΕΞ(ΤΟΣ) ΠΑΚΩΝΙΟΣ ΡΟΥΦΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 30 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of

the gymnasion. The person is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

ΠΕΣΠΟΣ or **ΠΕΣΤΟΣ**: see Τύλλιος Πέσπου (MES 339)

297. ΠΕΤΙΚΙΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 51 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

For the gentilicium Peticius see Solin and Salomies, 141 and *Nomenclator*, 220; for a collective note on Peticii, who seem to be active in Greece from the later Republic onwards, see O. Salomies, "Roman nomina in the Greek East. Observations on some recently published inscriptions", *Arctos* 35, 2001, 165-166. He draws attention to the fact that Peticii are attested in Greece and Macedonia and not in Asia. The first attested Peticius, known by Plut., *Pomp.* LXXIII. 4 ff., is dated in 48 B.C. and ran a shipping business in the northern Aegean; more Peticii are attested on Cos; Peticius as a single name is found in Styberra in Macedonia (for these attestations see Salomies, *op. cit.*). In Peloponnese, apart from the Messenian Peticii, a Corinthian philosopher L. Peticius Propas is found in Olympia in the second half of the 1st c. A.D. (*IvO* 453; cf. EL 298). While the praenomen of the Peticii on Cos is Caius, it seems that the Peloponnesian members of the gens were Lucii (see MES 298). Despite the devotion of L. Peticius Propas to philosophy, the Peticii in the East seem to have been businessmen, according to Salomies, like the western branches of the gens who were active in wine trade, cf. A. Tschernia, "Le dromadaire des Peticii et le commerce oriental", *MEFR* 104, 1992, 293-301.

298. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΠΕΤΙΚΙΟΣ ΓΑΛΛΟΣ Ο ΥΙΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1995 [1998] 79-80 (*SEG* 46, 1996, 419; *AnnÉpigr* 1998, 1254); *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 78-79 (text only in English translation); *id.*, "Roman Messene", 125-126; *id.*, "Messene, recent discoveries (sculpture)", in: M. Stamatopoulou-M. Yeroulanou, *Excavating Classical culture, Recent archaeological discoveries in Greece*, BAR International Series 1031 (Oxford 2002) 233, fig. 2 (on p. 231); *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 35 [1st c. A.D., see remarks].

Messene, inscribed on the limestone lintel of Room III of the west stoa of the gymnasion; dedication of L. Peticius Gallus and Heracleidas to Hermes and Heracles:

Ἡρακλείδας καὶ Λεύκιος Πετίκιος Γάλλος ὁ υἱός | τὸν ναὸν κατεσκεύασαν | Ἑρμᾶι καὶ Ἡρακλεῖ καὶ τᾶι πόλει.

Remarks: P. Themelis, *Excavating Classical culture* (see above) 233 dates the texts in the late 1st c. A.D. The other attested Peticii of the Peloponnese are to be dated in the later Republic and in the 1st c. A.D. For the Peticii see also MES 297. According to Themelis, *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, *loc. cit.* and "Roman Messene", *loc. cit.* the dedication refers either to the reconstruction of the damaged —under unknown circumstances— temple of Heracles and Hermes, or to the transport of the already existing statues of the gods to room III of the gymnasion, which was turned into a temple.

One would expect a complete Roman name for the first dedicator of the temple, Heracleidas, on the model of L. Peticius Gallus, or for his name to be followed by a patronymic. This is underlined also by O. Salomies, "Roman nomina in the Greek East. Observations on some recently published inscriptions", *Arctos* 35, 2001, 165-166 n. 80 (*SEG* 49, 1999, 433), who (like us) was assured by the text's editor, A. Makres, that there is no missing word at the beginning of the text. That there was a joined block at the left side of the stone, which could have born the praenomen and the gentile name of Heracleidas, seems improbable on the basis of stratigraphy and the excavation context (information owed to A. Makres).

The formula ὁ υἱός could be a Greek equivalent of the Latin formula *f(ilius)* following at the end of a name and meaning the son of an homonymous father (cf. *e.g.* COR 290 and 291). The reading ὁ υἱός was already mentioned by V. Bardani in a letter addressed to the editors of *SEG* 47, 1997, 405. The possibility that the phrase ὁ υἱός refers to Gallus as a son of Heracleidas would cause several problems in explaining the name formulas of both individuals and the Roman citizenship of Gallus. Heracleidas and L. Peticius Gallus are therefore rather probably not to be regarded as father and son.

299. Λ(ΟΥΚΙΟΣ) ΠΙΤṬΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΤΙΑΛΗΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 54 [ca. A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion: a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

Remarks: For the cognomen Martialis see Solin and Salomies, 359. The gentile name of the individual may be the Roman gentilicium Pitius (cf. Solin and Salomies, 144), probably in a Greek rendering with double *tau*, Πίττιος.

300. ΚΟΪΝΤΟΣ ΠΛΩΤΙΟΣ ΕΥΦΗΜΙΩΝ

IG V 1, 1460; Themelis, Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη, 45 fig. 24 [1st c. B.C./1st c. A.D., perhaps Augustan period].

Messene, «*in vestibulo portae, quae Megalopolim fert*» (*IG*); inscription commemorating a repair, perhaps of the Arcadian Gate (cf. comments in *IG*), made by the person:

Κόιντος Πλώτιος Εὐφημίων ἐπεσκεύασεν.

Remarks: For the Arcadian Gate as an attractive sight for tourists from the time of Pausanias (cf. IV. 33, 3) till today see C. Habicht, *Pausanias und seine »Beschreibung Griechenlands«* (München 1985) 59-60 and n. 80.

301. ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 65 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cleolaia tribe.

s. Marcus (MES 264)

302. [- - - ΠΟ]ΜΠΗΙΟΣ

IG V 1, 1501 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Messenia, unknown origin; a fragmentary inscription on a column:

[- - -]πατρον[- - -] | [- - - Πο]μπήιος [- - -] | [- - -]ουτησ[- - -]

303. ΣΕΚ(ΣΤΟΣ) [ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΣ] [- - -]Α[Ρ]ΗΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 1438 a, l. 7-8 [second half of the 1st c. A.D. ?].

Messene; list of names.

304. [ΣΕΚ]ΣΤΟΣ Π[ΟΜΠ]ΗΙΟΣ ΘΑΛΙΑΡΧΟΣ

IG V 1, 1436, l. 5-6 side A [second half of the 1st c. A.D.].

Messene; a quadrilateral stele bearing lists of names.

305. ΠΟΜΠΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1992, 72, col. B, l. 17 (*SEG* 43, 1993, 145; *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1403); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147, l. 51 (by error the patronymic as Ἀγαθοκλέους); *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 52 [A.D. 11].

Messene, north part of the west stoa; catalogue of ephebes. The individual belongs to group of ξένοι.

306. ΠΟΜ(ΠΩΝΙΟΣ) ΑΤΕΙΜΗΤΟΣ

IG V 1, 1483 [3rd c. A.D.].

Messene, found by Fourmont in the church of *Hagioi Apostoloi*; funerary inscription: Εὐμόλπη χαῖρε. | Ἀτειμήτου. Πομ(πωνίου) Ἀτειμήτου. | Σωζομενῆς.

Remarks: Γ(αΐου) Πομπ(ωνίου) Ἀτειμήτου, pr. ed., believing that the praenomen and gentilicium of the individual are given in a ligature. The reading of the praenomen as Caius in *IG* is obviously based on the frequency of this praenomen among the Pomponii of the Peloponnese, cf. LAC 640-649; the praenomina Publius, Quintus and Aulus, cf. *Roman Peloponnese* I, 579-580, are rarer. It is possible that there is no praenomen at all, since the use of praenomina in the 3rd c. A.D. is not frequent.

307. ΠΟΝΤΙΟΣ ΕΥ[Τ]ΥΧΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 46 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

308. ΠΟΣ. ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΣ

S. Koumanoudis, *Ἀθήναιον* 4, 1875, 103-106; *IG* V 1, 1398, l. 30 [ἔτους σοζ'=A.D. 246: Actian era].

Korone (*Petalidi*); a column, crowned with a cymation, bears a catalogue of ephebes, among whom this individual, and functionaries of the gymnasion.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 2. For possibilities of completing of the gentilicium, like Possen(n)ius, Possidenus, Possidius etc. see Solin and Salomies, 148.

309. (ΠΡΕΙΜΙΩΝ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 92 [*ca.* A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Primio (MES 310) of the Hyllis tribe.

310. ΠΡΕΙΜΙΩΝ (ΠΡΕΙΜΙΩΝΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 92 [*ca.* A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

s. Primio (MES 309)

311. ΠΡΕΙΜΟΣ ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2001, 95, l. 15, fig. 58 β [2nd c. A.D.]

Messene, a fragmentary catalogue of ephebes built into a modern wall. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Aristomachis tribe.

312. ΠΡΙΜΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 49 [end of 1st c. A.D., before Trajan, see remarks]

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

libertus

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

313. ΠΟΠΛ[ΙΟΣ- - -]

IG V 1, 1474; *Themelis, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 91 [Augustan age (?)].

Messene, near bath (*IG*: «inventum prope curiam»); a fragmentary inscription:

Πόπλ[ιος - - - καὶ ὁ δεῖνα - - -] | τὸ βα[λανεῖον ἐπεσκεύασαν ἀπὸ δειναρίων - - -]|κοσίω[ν - - -].

Remarks: W. Kolbe, the editor of *IG*, read in l. 2 a phrase «τὸ β'», which should indicate that at the time of the inscription's erection the person had performed some function for the second time. Themelis, *op. cit.*, suggests we complete the text as a repair of the bath, since it has been found nearby. The first phase of this bath is to be placed between 4th and 2nd c. B.C. and the second one in the Augustan period.

314. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 49 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Philippus, listed among the ξένοι.

315. ΠΟΥΠΛΙΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 35 [around A.D. 85; dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Daiphontis tribe.

316. ΠΟΥΠΛΙΟΣ ΠΤΟΛΑ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 51 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ξένοι.

Remarks: For the patronymic cf. O. Masson, "Quand le nom Πτολεμαῖος était à la mode", *ZPE* 98, 1993, 164-165 (=*Onomastica Graeca Selecta*, tome III [Droz 2000] 156-157).

317. ΠΟΥΠΛΙΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 2002 (in press) [3rd c. A.D.].

Messene, built into an early Byzantine wall in front of the sepulchral chamber no. 17 near the Arcadian gate; an altar-like funerary stele bearing the funerary inscription of the individual: Καλὴ | ψυχή, | Πούπλι | χαῖρε.

Remarks: For the ending -ις of the name, which is to be found from the end of the 2nd or beginning of the 3rd c. A.D. see *Roman Peloponnese* I, 110-11, ARC 5.

318. ΚΟΥΪΝΤΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 52 [ca. A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is the father of the ephebe Paccius (MES 293) listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7.

319. ΡΟΥΒΡΙΟΣ ΕΡΩΤΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 64 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cleolaia tribe.

Remarks: For the name Rubrius see Solin and Salomies, 157.

320. ΡΟΥΦΙΩΝ ΑΒΑΣΚΑΝΤΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 47 [shortly before A.D. 96, maybe A.D. 95 on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Cresphontis tribe.

Remarks: For the cognomen Rufio see Solin and Salomies, 393.

321. ΡΟΥΦΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 42 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Iulius (MES 219), listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cleolaia.

322. ΡΟΥΦΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 60 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Rufus (MES 323), listed among the ξένοι.

323. ΡΟΥΦΟΣ ΡΟΥΦΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 60 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ξένοι.

s. Rufus (MES 322)

324. ΡΟΤΙΛΙΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1992, 72, col. B, l. 8 (*SEG* 43, 1993, 145; *AnnÉpigr* 1995, 1403); *id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 146-147, l. 42 (the name appears as Ποπλίου); *Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 4, l. 42 [A.D. 11].

Messene, north part of the west stoa; catalogue of ephebes.

Remarks: The individual is the father of the ephebe Γάιος Ῥοτιλίου, who appears as a member of the group of ξένοι. Probably he is a resident Roman. For the name Rutilius see Solin and Salomies, 159.

f. Caius (MES 114)

325. ΣΑΒΕΙΝΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΕΥΔΑΜΙΑΣ

IG V 1, 1473; Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 11, l. 132 [after the end of 1st c. A.D., i.e. after the ephebic list].

Messene, gymnasion; two joining fragments of a limestone column bearing a long fragmentary catalogue of ephebes; at the bottom of a column of the stadion's porticus there are the names of three *liberti*. Sabinus was the *libertus* of Eudamia.

Libertus

326. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΣΑΛΒΙΟΣ ΖΩΠΥΡΟΥ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 34, ph. 142; *id.*, *PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [ca. A.D. 3-14].

Messene; a plaque bearing an honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings: Μηνᾶς καὶ Λεύκιος Σάλβιος οἱ Ζωπύρου ἐπισκευάσειν ἐν ᾧ τὸ κρεοπώλιόν ἐστι καὶ τὰν ποτ' αὐτῷ στοὰν ἀπὸ δειναρίων τριακοσίων...

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 20. The individual is a brother of a Menas, who is attested in the same inscription.

327. ΣΑΤΟΡΝΕΙΛΟΣ ΣΠΟΡΟΥ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 29 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Daiphontis tribe.

328. ΣΩΦΗΕΑ ΦΙΛΟΥΜΕΝΑ

IG V 1, 1416 [Imperial].

Asine (medieval and modern *Koroni*); known from the notes of Cyriacus from Ancona (fol. 109 verso; R. Sabbadini, "Ciriaco d' Ancona e la sua descrizione autografa del Peloponneso tramessa da Leonardo Botta", in: *Miscelanea Ceriani* [Milano 1910] 209 fig. 1); «*ad porphyreas tabellas*» (*IG*); a marble funerary stele decorated with a pediment bearing two inscriptions:

Φιλώνυμος | χαῖρε. | Σωφηέα Φιλουμέ|να χαῖρε.

Remarks: The gentilicium of the second individual is probably the Greek rendering of Saufeia (Σωφήια), cf. Solin and Salomies, 163.

329. (ΣΑΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 12, l. 7 [A.D. 96=ἔτους ρκζ'].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone Doric column drum preserving the heading of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the *epimeletes* Sacundus (MES 330).

Remarks: The Greek rendering Σακονδ- and Σακουνδ- for Σεκουνδ- is common. The name must be regarded therefore as a Greek transcription for Secundus, cf. Solin and Salomies, 395 («Sacond- : Häufig in griech. für Secund-»).

330. ΣΑΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ (ΣΑΚΟΥΝΔΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 12, l. 7 [A.D. 96=ἔτους ρκζ'].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone Doric column drum preserving the heading of a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is attested as *epimeletes* with C. Iulius Epigonus (MES 223 [2]): ..."Εφηβοι ἀνεγράφησαν ὑπὸ Γ(αΐου) Ἰουλίου Ἐπιγόνου | καὶ Σακούνδου τοῦ (Σακούνδου) τῶν ἐπιμελητῶν.

Remarks: For the name see MES 329.

s. (Σακοῦνδος) (MES 329)

331. (ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 31 [ca. A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of an homonymous ephebe of the Daiphontis tribe.
f. Secundus (MES 333)

332. (ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 42 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Secundus of the Daiphontis tribe.
f. Secundus (MES 334)

333. ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ (ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 31 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Daiphontis tribe.
s. (Secundus) (MES 331)

334. ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ (ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΥ)

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 42 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].
Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Daiphontis tribe.
s. (Secundus) (MES 332)

335. [- - -] ΣΕΡΟΥΙΟΣ [- - -]

IG V 1, 1383 [1st/2nd c. A.D.]
Thuria; a fragmentary, perhaps honorary, inscription:

[- - -]ω[- - - | - - - εὐ]εργέτ|ην - - - | - - - σω]φροσύνη[ς ἕνεκα καὶ | τῆς ἄλλης πάσης] ἀρετῆ[ς - - - |⁵ - - -] Σερούιος [- - - | - - -] ὁ καὶ Κ[- - -].

Remarks: About Thuria, which in the Imperial period is a part of Lacedaemon, see MES 275. It is not certain whether [- - -] Σερούιος [- - -] | [- - -] ὁ καὶ Κ[- - -] form one name or two different ones (see also MES 352).

336. ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟ[Σ - - -]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1995 [1998] 56-57 (*SEG* 45, 1995, 311; 46, 1996, 418; *AnnEpigr* 1998, 1252); **id.*, *Ἀρχαία Μεσσήνη*, 55-56 (*SEG* 49, 1999, 430) [A.D. 56-64 (?)].

Messene, fountain of Arsinoe; three fragments of a square limestone block bearing a dedication of two (?) individuals who paid for the second phase of repair of the fountain:

Τιβέριο[ς - - -] | [- - -] | ἐκ τῶν ἰδί[ων ὑπ]ὲρ τὴν πόλιν ἀνέθ[ηκαν] | [τούς τε ἀ[νδριάντ]ας τῶν Σεβαστῶ[ν καὶ τὴν] [5] κρήνην κα[τεαγεῖσ]αν ἐπεσκεύασ[αν, - - -]|μένοι τῇ [- - - τὰ λ]είψανα τῶν συν[- - -] | ἀπὸ δην[αρίων τρισχ]ιλίων ὀκτακ[οσίων].

Remarks: The editor of the text points out that the style of the letters permits a date of the inscription in the 1st c. A.D. and mentions that the phrase ὑπὲρ τὴν πόλιν is also to be found in two more inscriptions of Neronian date, *IG* V 1, 1449 and 1450 (though in the latter it is partially provided). So there must be a building phase of the fountain in the 1st c. A.D., perhaps under Nero. Themelis finds it possible to identify the individual discussed here with Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος Διονυσίου Ἀριστομένης of *IG* V 1, 1450 (MES 131), who erected a statue for Nero. Though the identification cannot be excluded, there is no proof for it.

337. [.] ΤΙΜΙΝΙΟΣ ΟΠΠΙΑΝΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 26 [ἔτους ρα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the tribe Cresphontis.

Remarks: The missing letter may have belonged to the praenomen. For the gentilicium Timinius see Solin and Salomies, 186. It is however also possible that the missing letter was the initial of a gentilicium, such as Stiminius (Solin and Salomies, 176); see Makres, *loc. cit.*

338. ΤΡΕ[- - -]

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1990, 99, no. 2 β, inv. nos 3021+3080, l. 7 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 338) [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, west of Sebasteion; two limestone column drums bearing a list of *hierothytai.*

Remarks: Since the other attested individuals in this inscription bear a Roman name, it could be possible that this is a Roman name, such as Trevius, etc., see Solin and Salomies, 190.

339. ΤΥΛΛΙΟΣ ΠΕΣΠΟΥ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1996 [1998] 157 (*SEG* 47, 1997, 388); cf. *id.*, "Die Statuenfunde aus dem Gymnasion von Messene", *Nürnberger Blätter zur Archäologie* 15, 1998/99, 67; *id.*, "Roman Messene", 121; *A. Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 75 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τᾶν πόλεων bearing the ethnikon Μοθωναῖος.

Remarks: The name Πέσπος is unknown. In *SEG* it appears as Πέστου, which is also unknown. For a discussion of the date of the list see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. For the phrase οἱ ἀπὸ τᾶν πόλεων and the status of Methone and other cities in the Roman period see Introduction, p. 23 and n. 9.

340. ΠΟΠΛΙΟΣ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 18, ph. 142; *id., PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id., Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [*ca.* A.D. 3-14].

Messene; a plaque bearing an honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings: (l. 18) Πόπλιος Οὐαλέριος Ἄνδρων δεινάρια τριακόσια.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 20.

341. Λ. ΒΑΛΕΡΙΟΣ ΠΡΙΜΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 41 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. It is unknown, whether the abbreviated prenomen of the individual is to be expanded to Λ(εύκιος) or to Λ(ούκιος).

342. ΒΑΡΙΟΣ ΑΝΤΑΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 9, l. 93 [around A.D. 85: dated on prosopographical grounds].

Messene, western stoa of the gymnasion; a limestone column bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is listed among the ephebes of the Hyllis tribe.

Remarks: For the cognomen Anta(s) see Solin, *Namenbuch*, 208.

343. ΟΥΗΔΕΙΟΣ ΕΡΜ[Ο]ΔΩΡΟΥ

IG V 1, 1543 (N. Sandberg, *ΕΥΠΛΟΙΑ. Études épigraphiques, Acta Universitatis Gotoburgensis* 60, 8, 1954, 9, no. 6 [*SEG* 11, 1950, 1015; 14, 1957, 337; *BullÉpigr* 1956, 3]) [imperial].

On the island Prote; one of the "Euploia" inscriptions. N.S. Valmin, "Inscriptions de la Messénie", *Bull. Soc. R. Lettres Lund* 1928-9, 154, no. 35 and Sandberg read, *loc. cit.*, read Γ.ΟΤΗΔΕ instead of the above name.

Remarks: More about *Euploia*-inscriptions see MES 204.

344. Λ. ΒΕ[- - -] ΜΑΧΕΡ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 28 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. The gentilicium could be completed as Βέ[ννιος], which occurs in ll. 31-32 of the same list (MES 345, 347); there are further possibilities, see Solin and Salomies, 199 ff. It is unknown whether the abbreviated praenomen of the individual should be expanded to Λεύκιος or Λούκιος.

345. Λ. ΒΕΝΝΙΟΣ ΚΟΣΜΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 32 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The individual is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι).

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. The abbreviated praenomen of the individual is Lucius (cf. MES 346); it is unknown whether it should be expanded to Λεύκιος or Λούκιος.

346. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΒΕΝΝΙΟΣ ΓΛΥΚΩΝ

A.K. Orlandos, "Ἀνασκαφὴ Μεσσήνης", *PAAH* 1959, 169-173, l. 16, ph. 142; *id.*, *PAAH* 1960, 227 (*SEG* 23, 1968, 207; cf. *BullÉpigr* 1966, 200); *L. Migeotte, *BCH* 109, 1985, 597-607, fig. 1-3 (*SEG* 35, 1985, 343 reproducing only ll. 1-14); *id.*, *Souscriptions publiques*, 55-59 [*ca.* A.D. 3-14].

Messene; a plaque bearing a honorary decree and a list of contributors for repairs of public buildings: (l. 16) Λεύκιος Βέννιος Γλύκων δεινάρια χίλια.

Remarks: For the date of the inscription see MES 20.

347. Λ. ΒΕΝΝΙΟΣ ΛΟΤΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 7, l. 31 [*ca.* A.D. 35].

Messene, gymnasion; a catalogue of ephebes inscribed on a column of the north colonnade of the gymnasion. The person is listed under the heading Ῥω(μαῖοι) καὶ Ξέ(νοι). The reading of the name is uncertain because it is inscribed on an erasure.

Remarks: For a discussion of the date see Makres, *op. cit.*, no. 7. The abbreviated praenomen of the individual is Lucius (cf. MES 346); it is unknown whether it is to be expanded to Λεύκιος or Λούκιος. The cognomen is apparently the Greek rendering of the Roman Lotus (Solin and Salomies, 353).

348. ΒΕΡΗΚΟΥΝΔΟΣ

Makres, *Gymnasium of ancient Messene*, no. 8, l. 61 [ἔτους ϙα'=A.D. 70].

Messene, gymnasion; limestone stele bearing a catalogue of ephebes. The individual is the father of the ephebe Bassus (MES 95), listed among the ξένοι.

Remarks: For the name Verecundus see Solin and Salomies, 420.

***349. [Ο]ΥΙΒΙΟΣ**

IG V 1, 1432, l. 36; A. Wilhelm, "Urkunden aus Messene", *JOEAI* 17, 1914, 1-87; for more bibliography and remarks on the date see *MES 276.

Messene; an orthostat bearing a decree of the polis of Messene in honour of the grammateus Aristocles, who was in charge of an account of an extrordinary tax (ὀκτώβολος εἰσφορά). Vibius was the στρατηγός (praetor ?):

(ll. 35-37): καὶ διά τὰ προγε|γραμμένα πάντα ἐπιγνόντες αὐτοῦ τὰν ἀναστροφὰν Μέμμιός τε ὁ ἀνθύπατος καὶ Οὐίβιος ὁ | στραταγὸς ἐδωρήσατο αὐτῶι χρυσοφορίαν ἕκαστος

FRAGMENTARY NAMES

350. [- - -]ΙΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1990, 99, no. 2 β, inv. nos 3021+3080, l. 7 (*SEG* 41, 1991, 338) [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, west of the *Sebasteion*; two limestone column drums bearing a list of *hierothytai;* the individual is attested as ἱεροθύτης.

351. [- - -]ΛΙΟΣ [- - -]

IG V 1, 1401 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Korone, village *Adriani* (earlier *Rumustapha*); a fragmentary, perhaps honorary, inscription.

Remarks: The name could perhaps be completed as [ΑΙ]ΛΙΟΣ or [ΙΟΥ]ΛΙΟΣ or [ΑΥΡΗ]ΛΙΟΣ.

352. [- - -] ὁ καὶ Ḳ[- - -]

IG V 1, 1383 [1st/2nd c. A.D.].

Thuria; a fragmentary, perhaps honorary, inscription.

Remarks: The name beginning from K is the *signum*; cf. also MES 335.

INSTRUMENTUM DOMESTICUM

353. ΛΟΥΚΙΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1996 [1998] 142 (*SEG* 47, 1997, 421) [2nd c. A.D.].

Messene, in front of the Arcadian Gate, *extra muros*, in a sepulchral monument with a Doric stoa; a lamp of Corinthian type bearing the stamp with the name of Lucius; in the stoa there were found four graves with infant cremations including among other finds lamps of so called Corinthian types.

354. ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣ

P. Themelis, *PAAH* 1996 [1998] 142 (*SEG* 47, 1997, 421) [2nd c. A.D.].

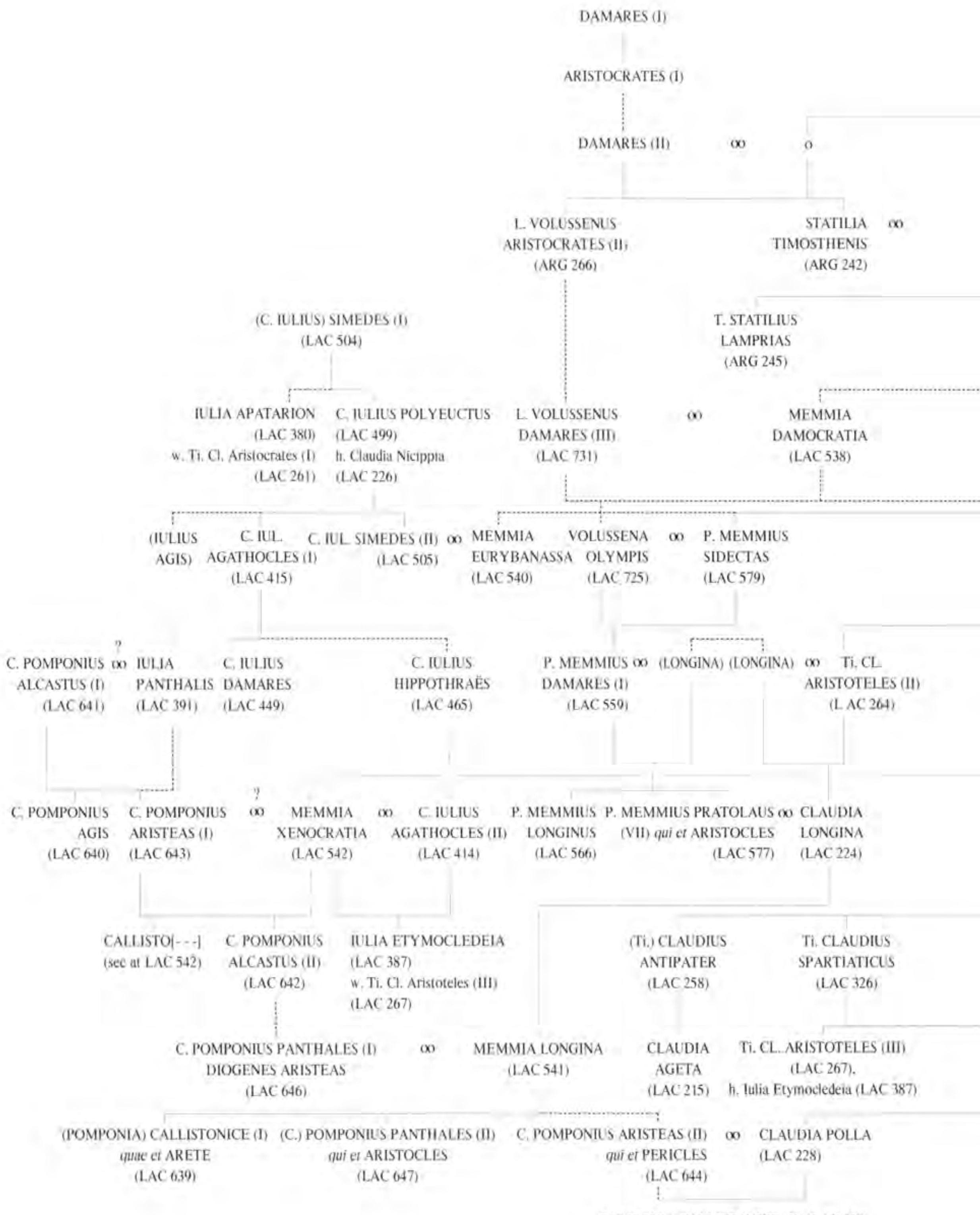
Messene, in front of the Arcadian Gate, *extra muros*, in a sepulchral monument with a Doric stoa; a lamp bearing the stamp with the name of Severus; in the stoa there were found four graves with infant cremations including among other finds lamps of so called Corinthian types. In fig. 55β of *PAAH* 1996 there is a lamp of the workshop of Severus bearing a relief depiction of gladiators.

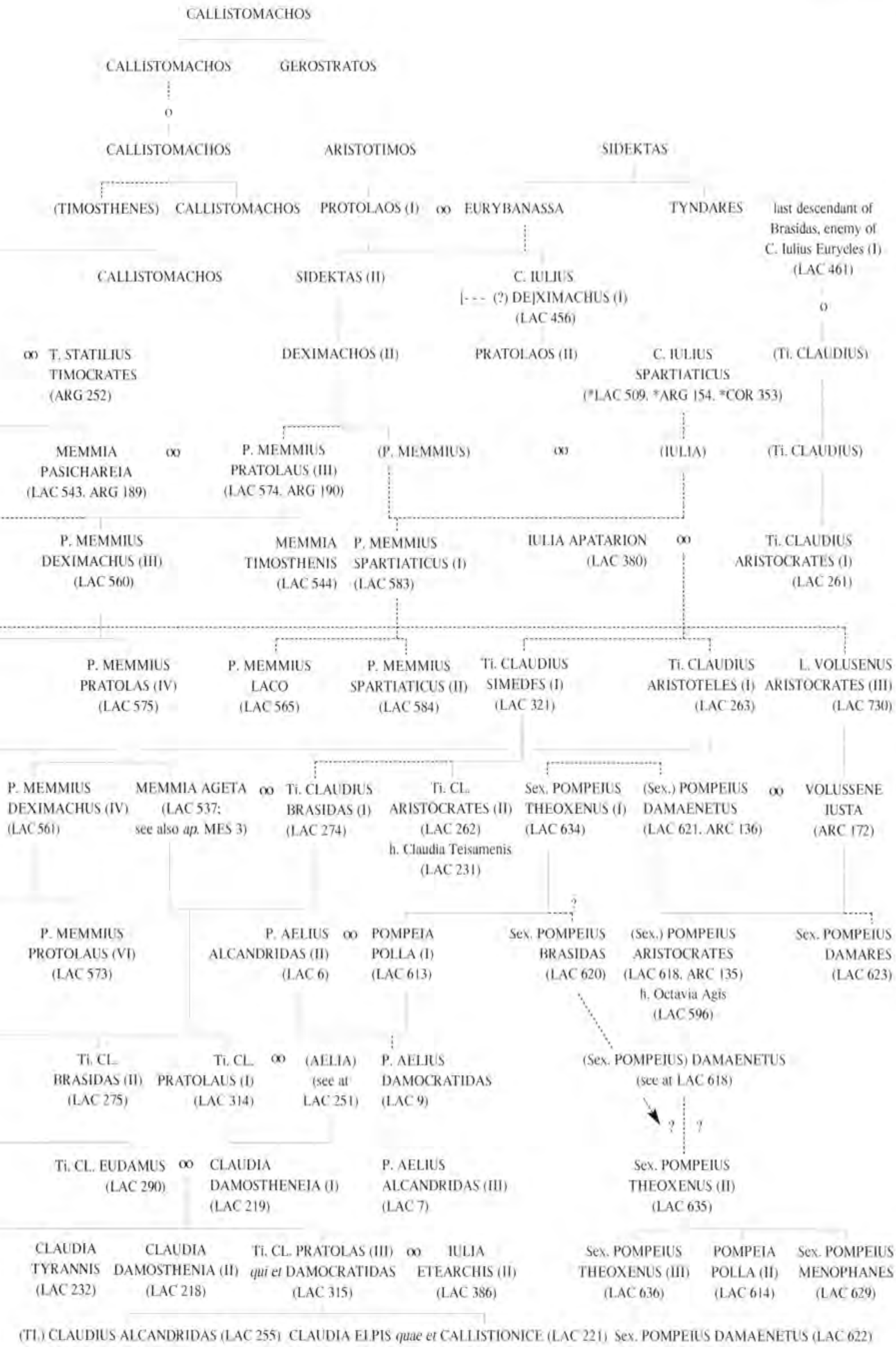
APPENDIX

STEMMATA

STEMMA I

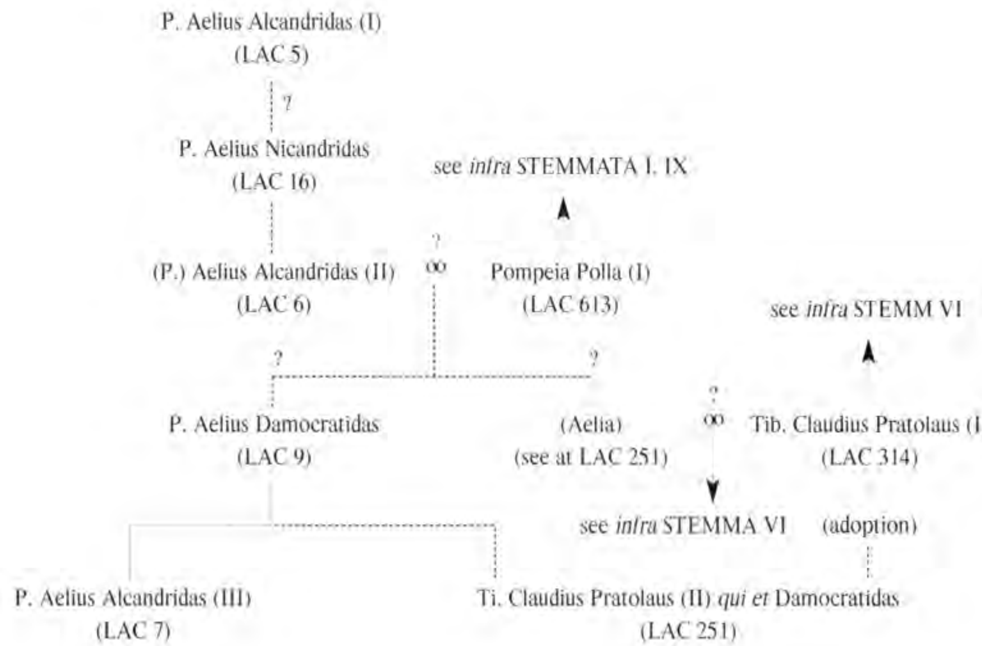
Settipani, p. 496 (the Spartan élite in the imperial period).




CALLISTOMACHOS
CALLISTOMACHOS
GEROSTRATOS
o
CALLISTOMACHOS
ARISTOTIMOS
SIDEKTAS
(TIMOSTHENES)
CALLISTOMACHOS
PROTOLAOS (I) ∞ EURYBANASSA
TYNDARES
last descendant of Brasidas, enemy of C. Iulius Eurycles (I) (LAC 461)
CALLISTOMACHOS
SIDEKTAS (II)
C. IULIUS [- - - (?) DE]XIMACHUS (I) (LAC 456)
o
∞ T. STATILIUS TIMOCRATES (ARG 252)
DEXIMACHOS (II)
PRATOLAOS (II)
C. IULIUS SPARTIATICUS (*LAC 509, *ARG 154, *COR 353)
(Ti. CLAUDIUS)
MEMMIA PASICHAREIA (LAC 543, ARG 189) ∞ P. MEMMIUS PRATOLAUS (III) (LAC 574, ARG 190)
(P. MEMMIUS) ∞ (IULIA)
(Ti. CLAUDIUS)
P. MEMMIUS DEXIMACHUS (III) (LAC 560)
MEMMIA TIMOSTHENIS (LAC 544)
P. MEMMIUS SPARTIATICUS (I) (LAC 583)
IULIA APATARION (LAC 380) ∞ Ti. CLAUDIUS ARISTOCRATES (I) (LAC 261)
P. MEMMIUS PRATOLAS (IV) (LAC 575)
P. MEMMIUS LACO (LAC 565)
P. MEMMIUS SPARTIATICUS (II) (LAC 584)
Ti. CLAUDIUS SIMEDES (I) (LAC 321)
Ti. CLAUDIUS ARISTOTELES (I) (LAC 263)
L. VOLUSENUS ARISTOCRATES (III) (LAC 730)
P. MEMMIUS DEXIMACHUS (IV) (LAC 561)
MEMMIA AGETA (LAC 537; see also *ap.* MES 3) ∞ Ti. CLAUDIUS BRASIDAS (I) (LAC 274)
Ti. CL. ARISTOCRATES (II) (LAC 262) h. Claudia Teisamenis (LAC 231)
Sex. POMPEIUS THEOXENUS (I) (LAC 634)
(Sex.) POMPEIUS DAMAENETUS (LAC 621, ARC 136) ∞ VOLUSSENE IUSTA (ARC 172)
?
P. MEMMIUS PROTOLAUS (VI) (LAC 573)
P. AELIUS ALCANDRIDAS (II) (LAC 6) ∞ POMPEIA POLLA (I) (LAC 613)
Sex. POMPEIUS BRASIDAS (LAC 620)
(Sex.) POMPEIUS ARISTOCRATES (LAC 618, ARC 135) h. Octavia Agis (LAC 596)
Sex. POMPEIUS DAMARES (LAC 623)
Ti. CL. BRASIDAS (II) (LAC 275)
Ti. CL. PRATOLAUS (I) (LAC 314) ∞ (AELIA) (see at LAC 251)
P. AELIUS DAMOCRATIDAS (LAC 9)
(Sex. POMPEIUS) DAMAENETUS (see at LAC 618)
? ?
Ti. CL. EUDAMUS (LAC 290) ∞ CLAUDIA DAMOSTHENEIA (I) (LAC 219)
P. AELIUS ALCANDRIDAS (III) (LAC 7)
Sex. POMPEIUS THEOXENUS (II) (LAC 635)
CLAUDIA TYRANNIS (LAC 232)
CLAUDIA DAMOSTHENIA (II) (LAC 218)
Ti. CL. PRATOLAS (III) *qui et* DAMOCRATIDAS (LAC 315) ∞ IULIA ETEARCHIS (II) (LAC 386)
Sex. POMPEIUS THEOXENUS (III) (LAC 636)
POMPEIA POLLA (II) (LAC 614)
Sex. POMPEIUS MENOPHANES (LAC 629)
(Ti.) CLAUDIUS ALCANDRIDAS (LAC 255)
CLAUDIA ELPIS *quae et* CALLISTIONICE (LAC 221)
Sex. POMPEIUS DAMAENETUS (LAC 622)

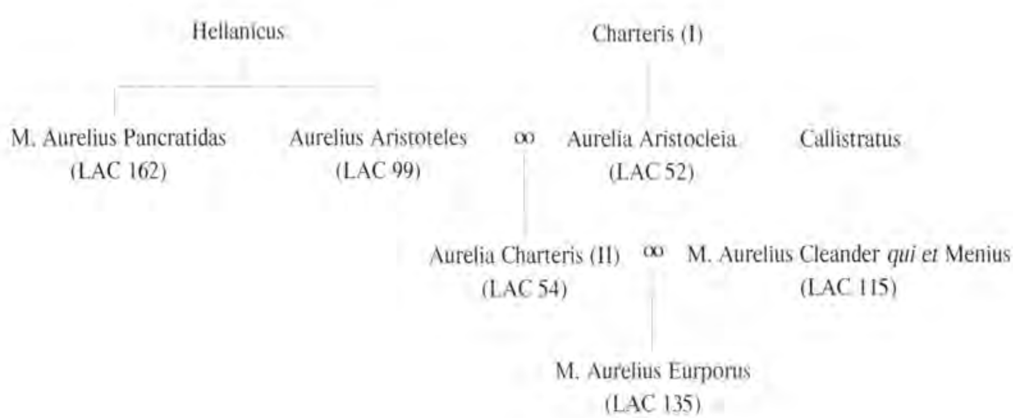
STEMMA II

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, p. 246 tab. 6 (Spartan Aelii).



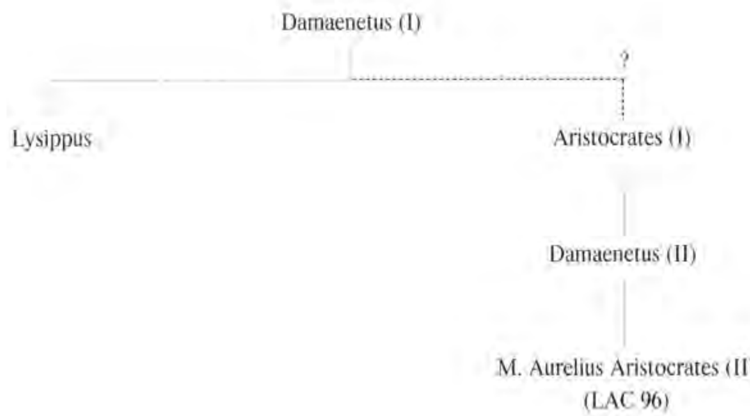
STEMMA III

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, p. 284.



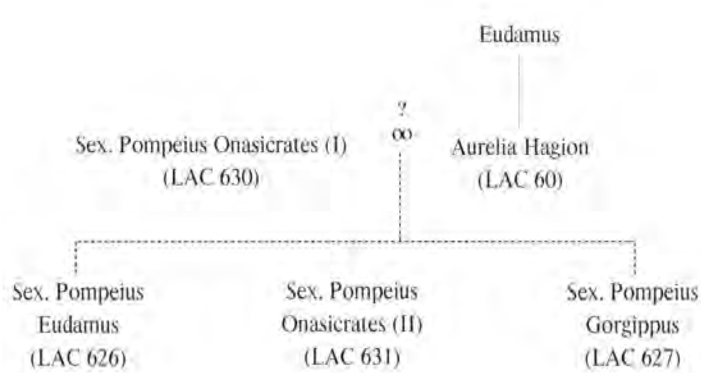
STEMMA IV

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, p. 267.



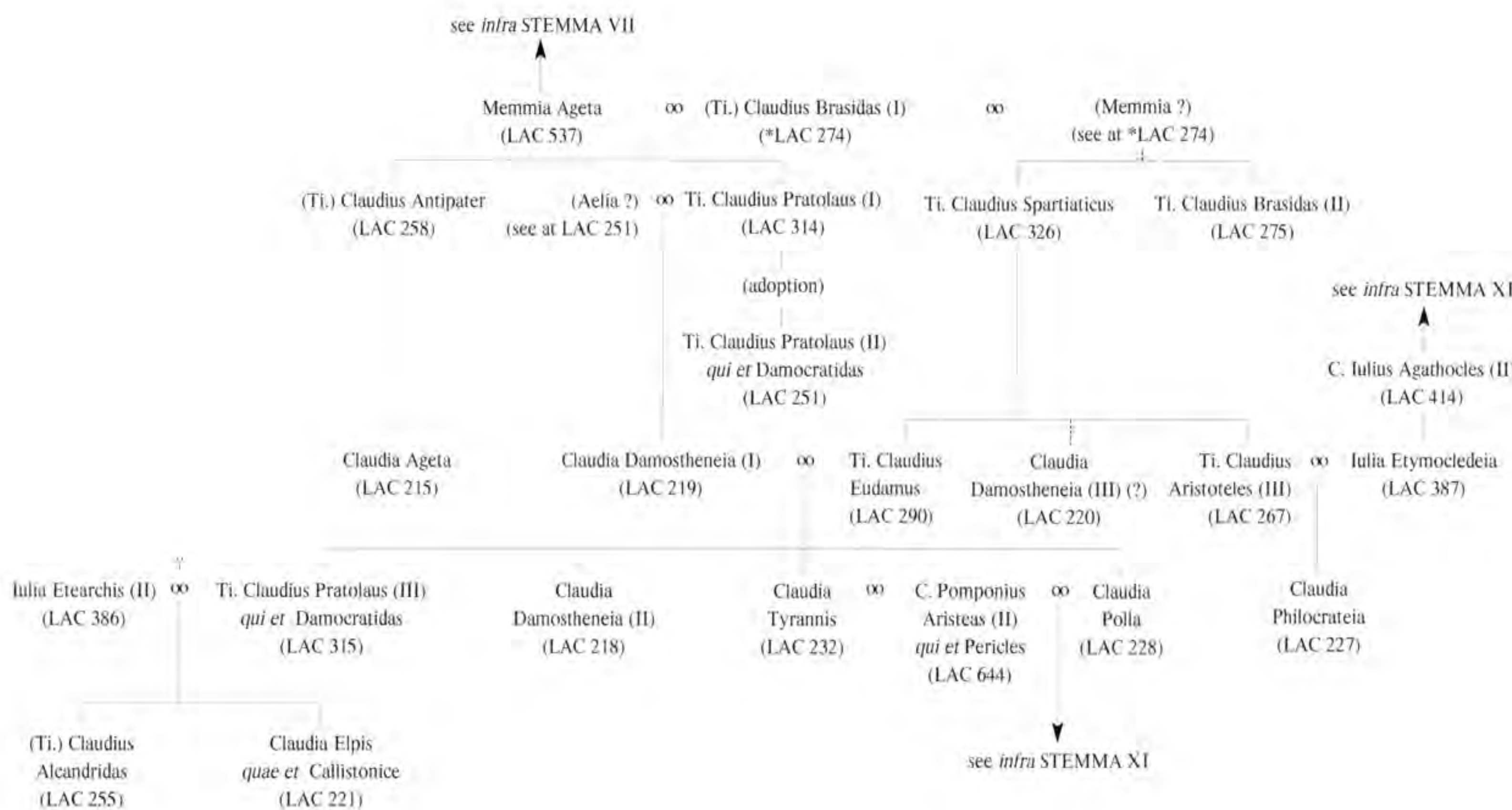
STEMMA V

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 79, 1984, p. 282.



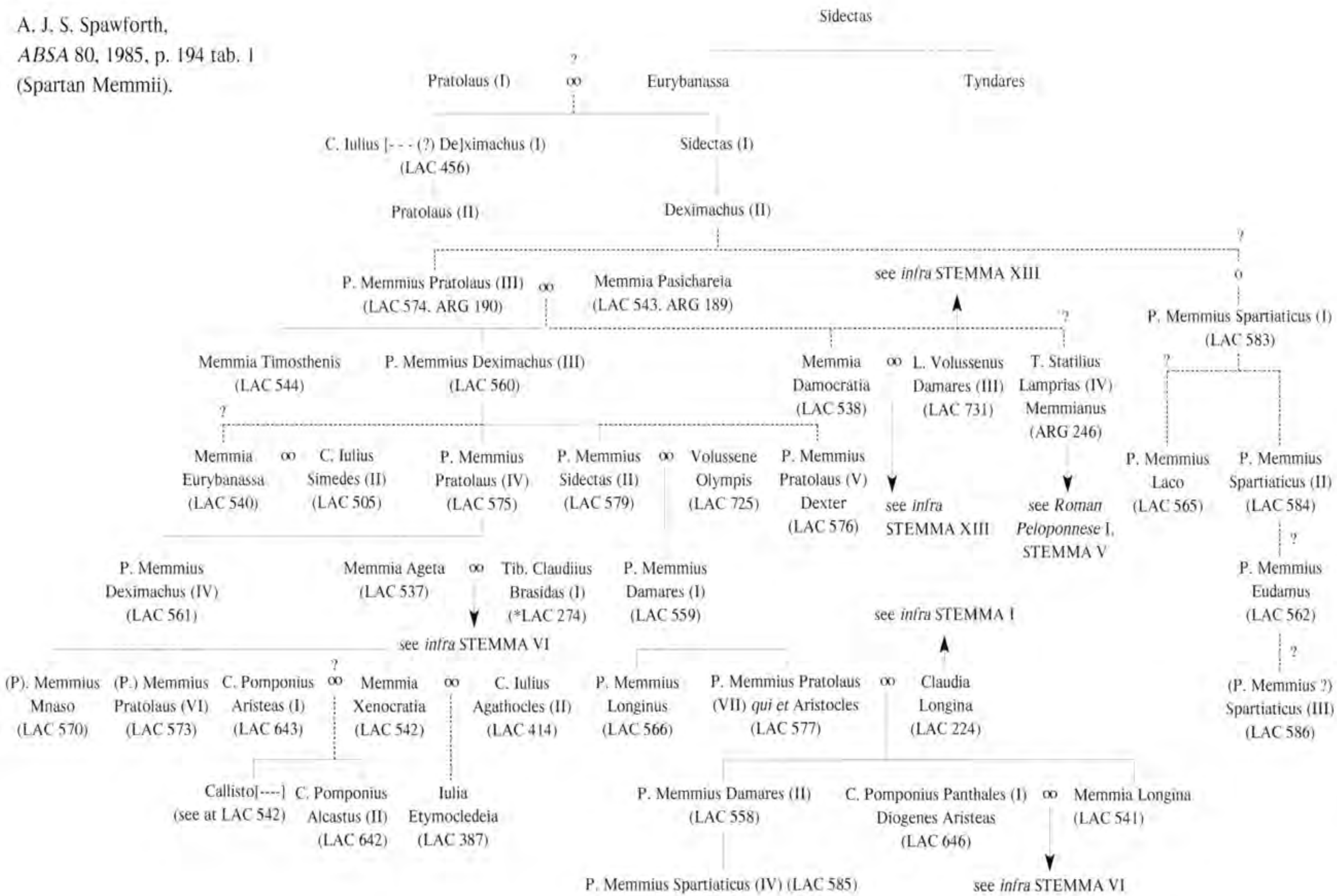
STEMMA VI

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, p. 225 tab. 3 (Spartan Claudii).



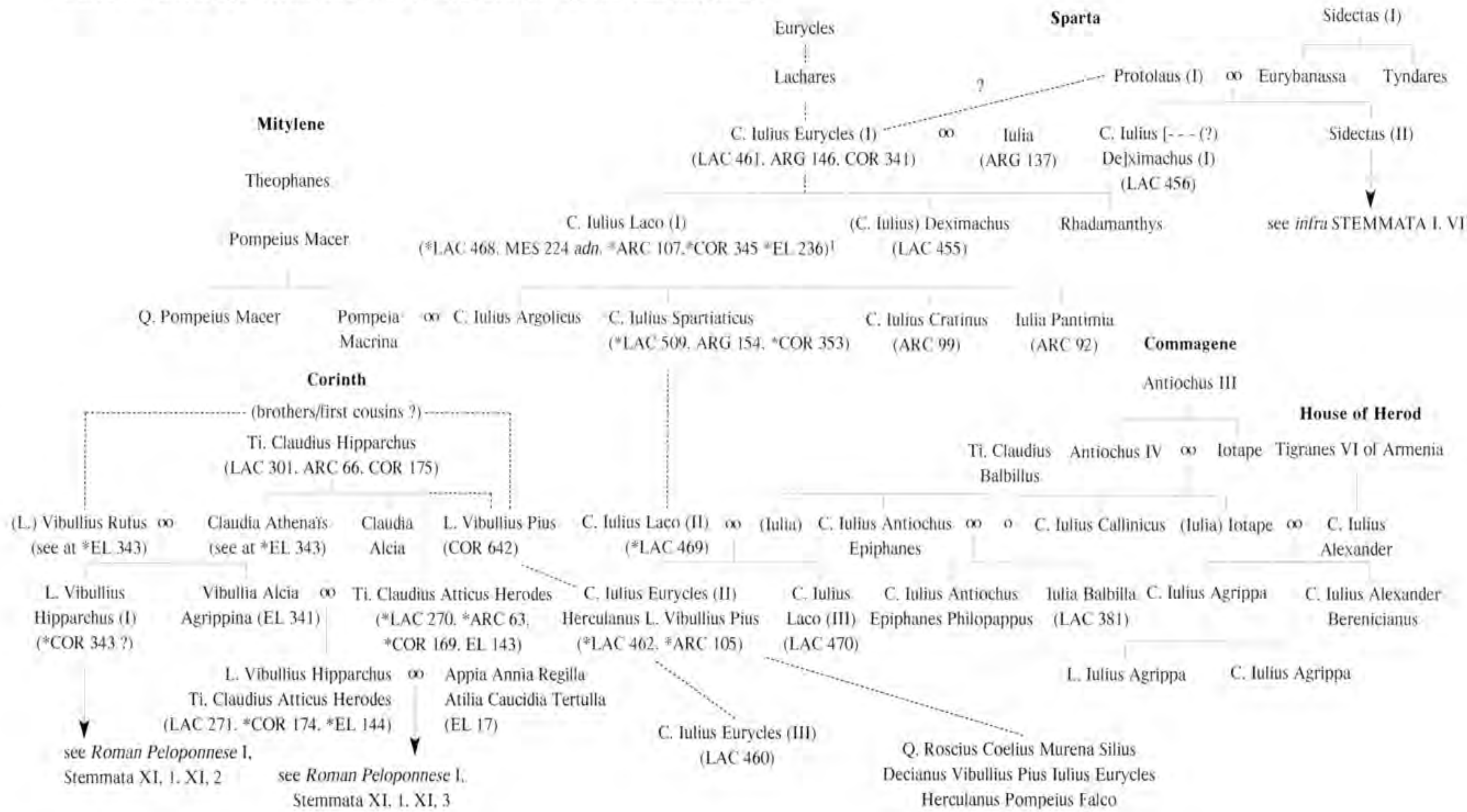
STEMMA VII

A. J. S. Spawforth,
ABSA 80, 1985, p. 194 tab. 1
(Spartan Memmii).



STEMMA VIII

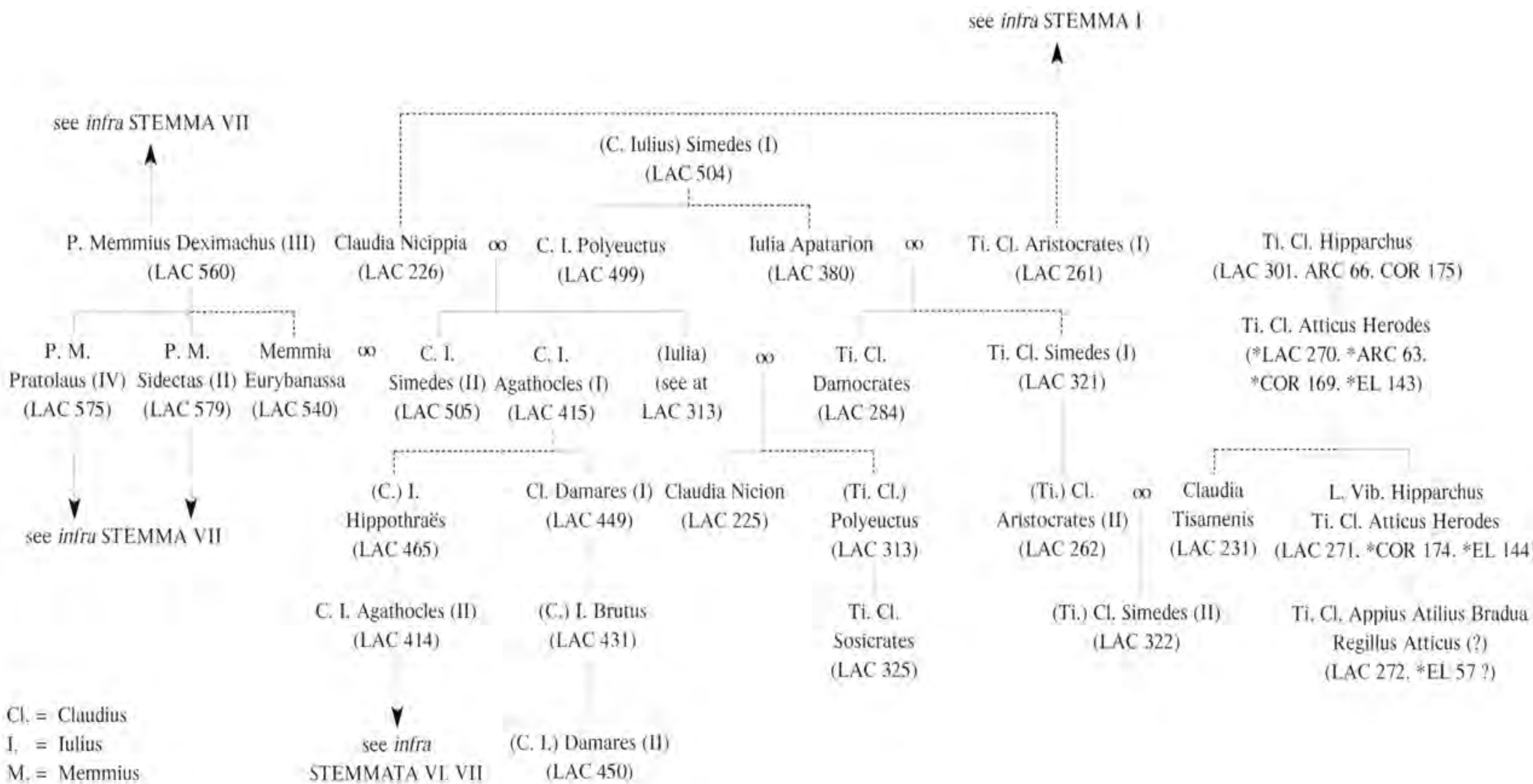
Based on A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 73, 1978, p. 261 (the Spartan Iulii Euryclids).



[1] For the controversial identification of the Spartan dynast Laco (I) (*LAC 468) with the homonymous procurator (*COR 345), see comment at *LAC 468.

STEMMA IX

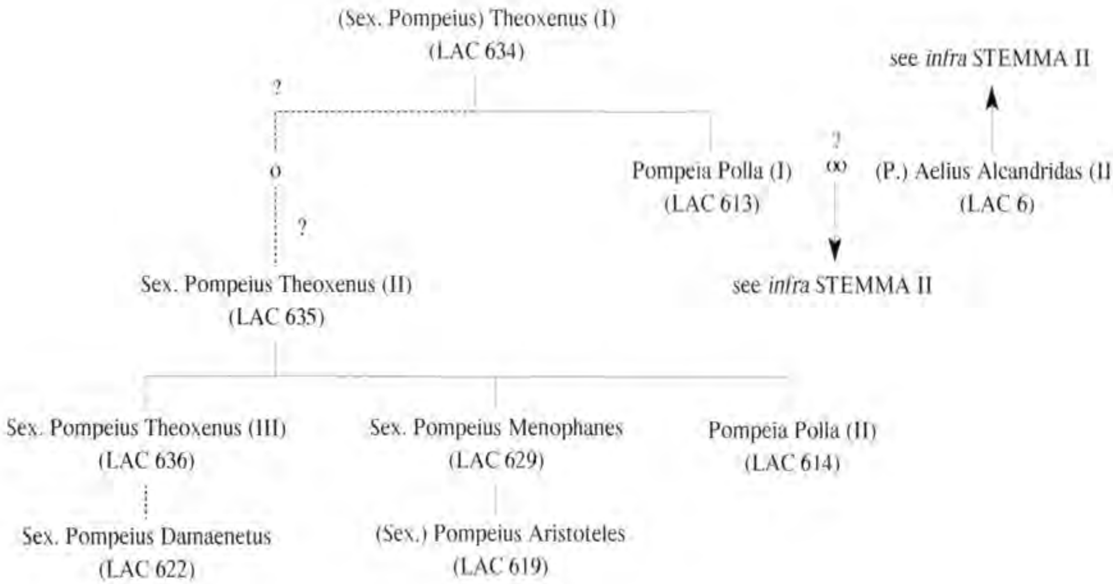
A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 75, 1980, p. 219.



Cl. = Claudius
I. = Iulius
M. = Memmius

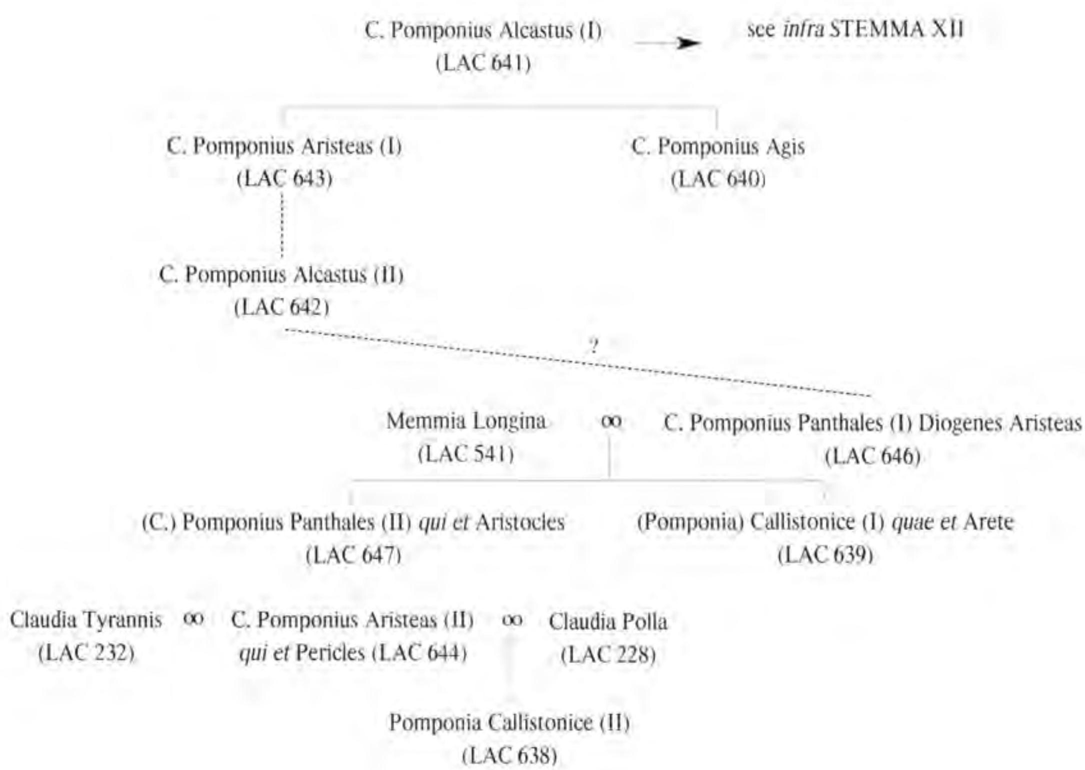
STEMMA X

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, p. 244 tab. 5 (Spartan Pompeii).



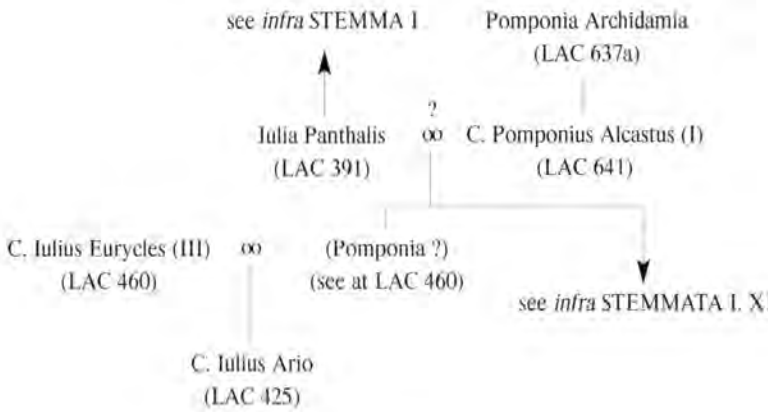
STEMMA XI

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, p. 242 tab. 4 (Spartan Pomponii).



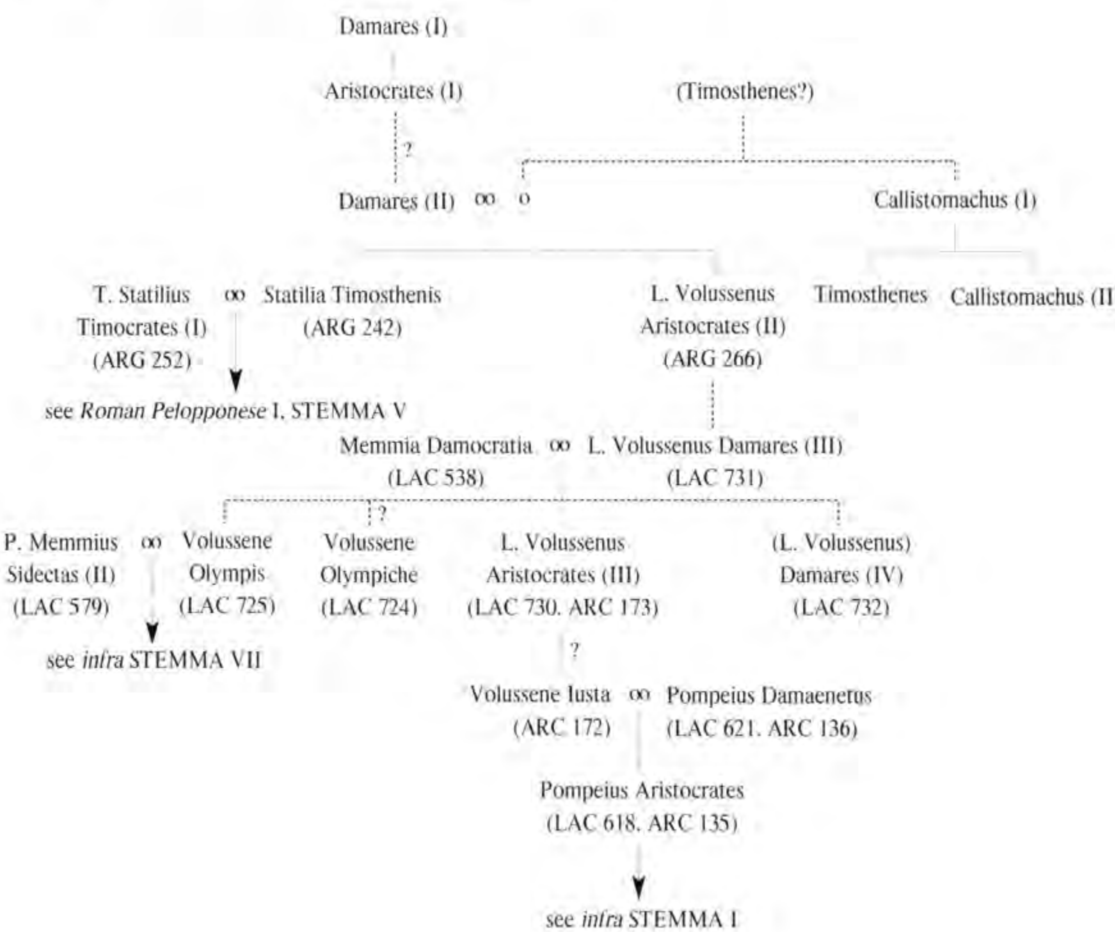
STEMMA XII

According to an unpublished inscription communicated by G. Steinhauer (see LAC 460 [3b]).



STEMMA XIII

A. J. S. Spawforth, *ABSA* 80, 1985, p. 215 tab. 2 (Spartan Volusseni).



STEMMA XIV

Settipani, p. 458.

(IULIUS) LUPUS ⇐?⇒ C. IULIUS LUPUS
T. VIBIUS VARUS LAEVILLUS

A. CLAUDIUS CHARAX (*LAC 281) ⇐?⇒ IULIUS CHARAX

IULIUS P[- - -] ⇐?⇒ IULIUS PROCULUS ⇐?⇒ IULIUS PROCULUS

(A. IULIUS)

A. IULIUS CHARAX

IULIUS PISO ⇐?⇒ A. IULIUS A. f(ilius)
POMPILIUS PISO
T. VIBIUS VARUS
LAEVILLUS

STEMMA XVII

C. Iulius Theagenes (I)
(EL 242)

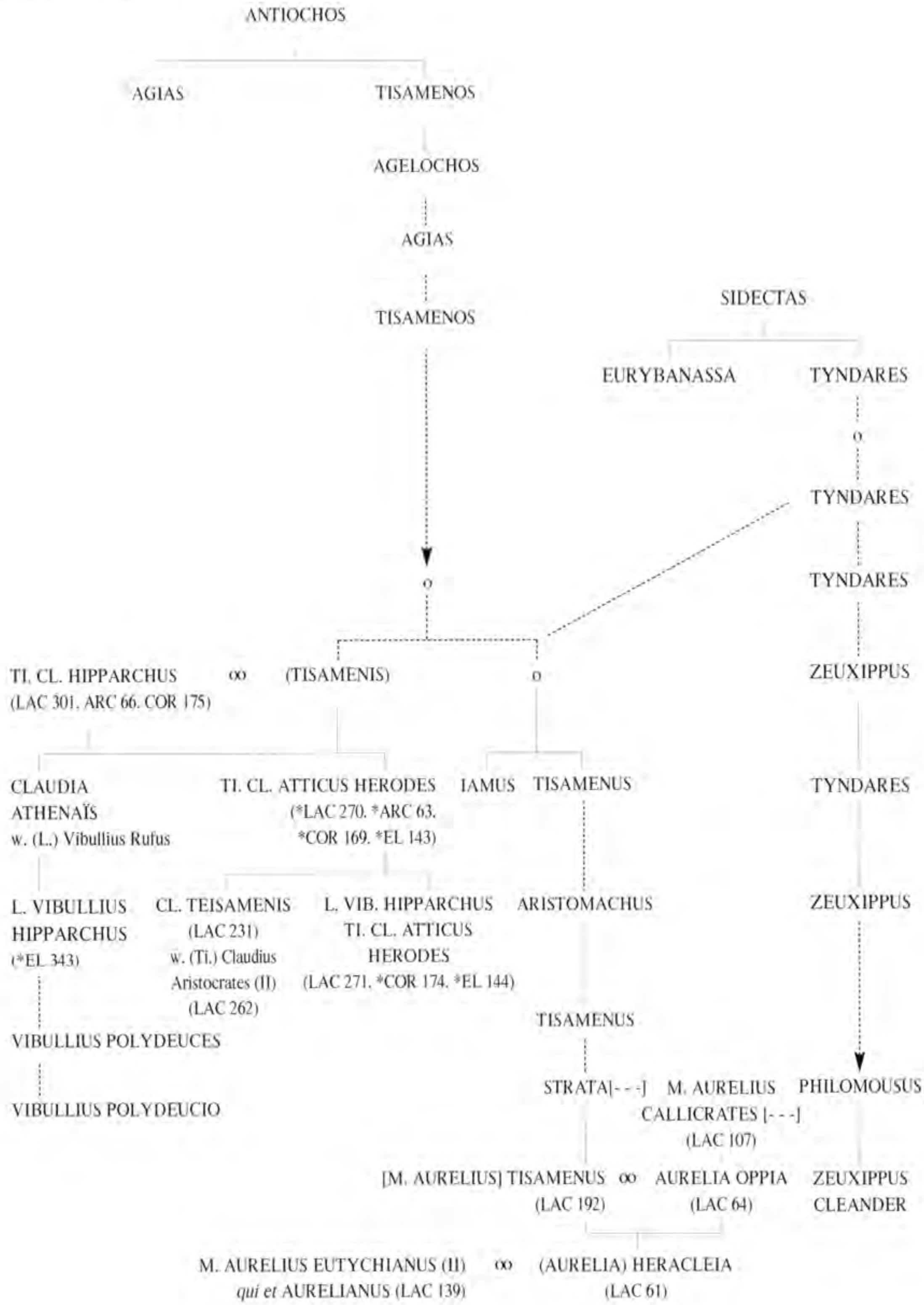
C. Iulius Theagenes (II)
(MES 228, EL 243)

C. Clodius Iulius Cleobulus
(MES 170, EL 169)

C. (Fulius) Iulius Theagenes (III)
(MES 229, EL 218)

STEMMA XV

Settipani, p. 489.



STEMMA XVI

Based on Settipani, p. 116.

SAITHIDAS

THEON

NIKERATOS

Ti. CLAUDIUS
Nicerati f(ilius) THEO

(Ti.) CLAUDIUS SAETHIDA
(CAELIANUS?)

(Ti.) CLAUDIUS HOSTILIUS CAELIANUS (MES 145) ∞ [CLAUDIA - - -] or [CLAUDIA - - -] FRONTINA (MES 123)

Ti. CLAUDIUS SAETHIDA
CAELIANUS (I)

Ti. CLAUDIUS
FRONTINUS (I)
(LAC 293, *MES 142, *ARG 90)

Ti. CLAUDIUS Quir. FRONTINUS (II) NICERATUS (*LAC 294, *MES 150)

Ti. CLAUDIUS SAETHIDA CAELIANUS (II) (LAC 319, *MES 157, *ARG 91)

Ti. CLAUDIUS Ti. f(ilius) Quir. SAETHIDA CETHEGUS FRONTINUS

CLAUDIA CETHEGILLA

C. SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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D. INDICES

I. ROMAN PERSONAL NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN

II. NOMINA GENTILICIA

III. SURNAMES: COGNOMINA, SIGNA AND NOMINA SIMPLICIA

IV. GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, ETHNICS, CIVIC AND TRIBAL SUBDIVISIONS

V. SELECT INDEX OF GREEK AND LATIN TERMS

Names, in Index I, are listed by *nomen gentilicium* (where known), also by *cognomen* or *signum*, and (if *nomen gentilicium* and *cognomen* are lacking) by *praenomen* and filiation. Latin *nomina simplicia* are also listed. Greek names are included when they form part of a Roman onomastic formula. Names whose beginning is fragmentary or not known will be found at the end of the index. Numbers refer to entries in the catalogue. All names are given in the nominative case except for various forms of the same name, which are recorded in the case in which they occur in the inscription and are printed in italics. The names are arranged by geographical area, namely Laconia and Messenia (LAC, MES). *Nomina ambigua* or *falsa* are indicated by †. There are separate indices for *nomina gentilicia* (index II) and surnames: *cognomina*, *signa* and *nomina simplicia* (index III). There is no separate index of *praenomina* because of their paucity and rare use.

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LAC: Τ(ίτος) Αἴλι(ος) Λε̣[- - -], 14
MES: Αὐρ(ήλιος) Λ̣ε̣[- - -], 67a

Leiv(e)ius/Λείβιος
LAC: D(ecius) Leivius (I), 516; Δέκιος Λείβιος (II) <Ζ>εῦξις/D(ecius) Leiveius (II) D(ecii) Leivei (I) (filius), 517

Λέων
LAC: Αὐρ(ήλιος) Ἀσίννιος Λέων, 103

Λεωνίδας
LAC: Τιβ(έριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Λεωνίδας, 303

Λεωνίδης
LAC: Γά(ιος) Ἀσίννιος Λεωνίδης Λέοντος, 41
MES: Αὐρ(ήλιος) Λεωνίδης, 68

Λεοντᾶς
LAC: Μάμιος Λεοντᾶς, 525

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LAC: [- - -] Λεπούσκλα, 515

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MES: Λήριος Χρύσανθος, 240

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MES: Λεύκιος, 241; (Λεύκιος), 242; Λεύκιος Αἰβουτίου, 243; Λεύκιος Εὐτύχου, 244; Λεύκιος (Λευκίου), 245; Λεύκιος Ῥήσου, 246; see also Lucius

Λικήιος
MES: Λικήιος, 252 *adn.*

Licinius/Λικίνιος
MES: Μ(ᾶρκος) Λικίνιος Κέλερ, 247; Πόπλιος Λικίνιος Κέλερ, 248 and 247 *adn.*; Κράσσος Λικίνιος, 249; *Λεύκ[ιο]ς Λικίνιος [Λ]ευκίου [υ]ἱ[ὸ]ς Μουρήνας, 250 and *176, *256 *adn.* (L. Licinius Murena)

Λολλιανός
MES: *(Λεύκιος Ἥδιος Ῥοῦφος) Λολλιανὸς Ἀουίτος, 251

Λονγείνα/Λονγείνη
LAC: Κλαυ(δία) Λονγείνα/Λονγείνη Ἀριστοκλέους (II), 224; Μεμ(μία) Λονγείνη Ἀριστοκλέους, 541

Λογγεῖνος
LAC: [- - - (?) Λ]ογγεῖνος [patronymic], 518; Λον[γεῖνος], 519; Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Λογγεῖνος Δαμάρους (I), 566; Τίτος Ὀκτάουιος Λονγεῖνος Κασσάνδρου, 598; [Μᾶρκ]<ο>ς Πόρκιο[ς Λογ]γεῖνος [Σω]ζᾶ, 651

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MES: Λ. Βέννιος Λότος, 347

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MES: Πόπλιος Λυκκήιος, 252

Λούκιος
LAC: Μᾶρκος Αὐρήλιος Λούκιος (II) Λουκίου (I), 148; [Λ]ούκιος, 520; Λούκιος (I), 521; Λούκιος, 739; Λούκιος, 740; Λ(ούκιος) Ἀρέτων Φιλαθηναίου: *Λ(ούκιος) Ἀρέτω[ν] Φ[ι]λαθηναίου, 522 [1]; Ἀρέτωνος, 522 [2]*; Λούκιος Πετρωνίου, 523; †Λου[κίου (?)]
MES: Λούκιος, 253; Λούκιος, 254; Λούκιος Ἐπεράστου, 255 and 209 *adn.*; Λούκιος, 353; Αὐρ(ήλιος) Λούκιος, 69; see also Λεύκιος

Λουκρ[- - -] (?)
LAC: Λουκρ[- - -] (?), 524

Λυκοῦργος
LAC: Γά(ιος) Ἰού(λιος) Λυκοῦργος Κλέωνος, 473

Λύκος
LAC: Ἰούλιος Λύκος, 472
MES: Ἀντ(ώνιος) Λύκος, 19; Κλαύδιος Λύκος, 146; Τιβ(έριος) Κλαύδιος Λύκος, 147

Λυσικράτης
LAC: [Μ]ᾶρ(κος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Λυσικρά[της] (II) [Λ]υσικράτους (I), 149; Αὐρήλιος Λυσικράτης (III), 150; Γάιος Ἰούλιος Λυσικράτης (I), 474; [Γά(ιος) Ἰούλ]ιος Λυσικράτης [-*ca.* 5-]ρος, 475; Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Λυσικράτης (II) Χαριξένου, 476

Λυσίνεικος
LAC: (Πόπλιος Μέμμιος [?]) Λυσίνεικος (I), 567; Π(όπλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Λυσίνεικ[ος] (II) Φιλάδελφος Λυσινείκου (I), 568

Λύσιππος
LAC: Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Λύσιππος (II) [Λυσ]ίπ[που] (I), 477

Λυσίξενος
LAC: Μ(ᾶρκος) Αὐρήλιος Λυσίξενος Λυσικράτους (III [?]), 151

Μ[- - -]
LAC: [Δέκ]μος Οὐαλέριος Μ[- - -], 715

Μακεδών
LAC: Αὐφίδιος Μακεδών, 47; Μακεδών, 524a

Μάκερ/Μάχερ
MES: Μάκερ Ὀκτάβιος Δέγμος, 289; Λ́. Βε[- - -] Μάχερ, 344

Μαγίων
LAC: Γ(άιος) Ἥιος Μαγίων, 376

Μάμιος
LAC: Μάμιος Λεοντᾶς: *Μάμιος Λε<ο>ν[τᾶς], 525 [1]; Σ. (?) Μαμίου Λ[ε]οντᾶ, 525 [2] Μάμιον Λεοντᾶν, 525 [3A]; [Μάμιο]ν Λεοντᾶν, 525 [3B]*

Manlius/Μάνλιος
MES: *Γναῖος Μάνλιος Λευκίου υἱὸς Ἀγρίππας, 256 and *176, 250 *adn.* (Cn. Manlius Agrippa)

Μαρκελλεῖνος
MES: Μαρκελλεῖνος, 257

Μάρκελλος
LAC: Σουλπίκιος Μάρκελλος, 691

Μαρκιανός
MES: Μαρκια(ν)ός (?), 258

Μαρκίδης
MES: Μαρκίδης, 258 *adn.*

Μαρκίλιος
LAC: *Λεύκιος Μαρκίλιος, 526

Μᾶρκος
LAC: Μᾶρκος (I), 527; Μᾶρκος, 528; Μᾶρκος, 529; Μᾶρκος (I), 530; Μᾶρκος, 531; Μᾶρκος

Δαϊκράτους, 532; Μᾶρκος Δαμοκράτους, 533; Μᾶρκος (II) Νεικηφόρου, 534; [Ποντ]ήιος Μᾶρκος, 628
MES: Μᾶρκος, 259 and 216 *adn.*; Μᾶρκος, 260; Μᾶρκος, 261; Μᾶρκος, 262; Μᾶρκος, 263; Μᾶρκος, 264; (Μᾶρκος), 265; Μᾶρκος, 266; Μᾶρκος, 267; Μᾶρκος Γαΐου, 268; Μᾶρκος Φήλικος, 269; Μᾶρκος Λουκίου, 270; Μᾶρκος (Μάρκου), 271; Μᾶρκος (Μάρκου), 272; Μᾶρκος Πακωνίου, 273; Μᾶρκος Παρβολιδᾶ, 274; Μᾶρκος Σώτωνος, 275

Μαρώνιος
LAC: Μαρώνιος, 535a

Μαρτιάλης
MES: Λ(ούκιος) Πίττιος Μαρτιάλης, 299

Μαρυλλῖνα
LAC: Πεδουκαία Μαρυλλῖνα, 604

Μάξιμος
LAC: *Γά<ου>ιος Μάξιμος, 369; Μάξιμος, 536; *(Σέξτος) Κυντί[λι]ος (Βαλέριος) Μάξιμος, 660;

Μη[- - -]
LAC: [. Πο]πίλλιος Μη[- - -], 650

Μελίχρους
LAC: Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Μελίχρους Ἐπαφροδίτου, 569

Μελίτις
MES: Κλ(αύδιος) Μελίτις, 148

Memmia/Μεμμία
LAC: Μεμμία Ἀγήτα [Πρα]τόλα (IV) θυγάτηρ, 537; [Μ]εμμία Δαμοκρατία, 538; (Μεμμία [?]) Δαμοσθένεια Λυσινείκου, 539; Μεμμία Εὐρυβάνασσα: *Μεμ(μίας) Εὐρυβανάσσης, 540 [1]; [Μεμμία Εὐ]ρυβάνασσα or [Εὐ]ρυβάνασσα, 540 [2]; [Μεμ]μίαν Εὐρυβάνασσ[αν], 540 [3]*; Μεμ(μία) Λονγείνη Ἀριστοκλέους: *Μεμ(μίας) Λονγείνη[ς] τῆς Ἀριστοκλέους, 541 [A]; Μεμ(μίας) Λονγείνης τῆς Ἀριστοκλέους, 541 [B]*; Μεμμία Ξενοκράτια Δεξιμάχου (IV): *Μεμμίαν Ξενοκράτια[ν] Δεξιμάχου, 542 [1A]; Μεμμίαν Ξενοκράτ[ιαν] Δεξιμάχου, 542 [1B]; Μεμμίαν Ξενοκράτιαν Δεξιμάχου, 542 [2]; [Ξενοκράτι]αν Δεξιμάχου, 542 [3];* Με(μμία) Πασιχ[άρει]α, 543; Με(μμία) Τιμοσθενὶς Πο(πλίου) Μ(εμμίου) Πρατόλα (III) καὶ Με(μμίας) Πασιχ[αρεί]ας, 544
MES: (Memmia ?) Ageta, 3 *adn.*

Memmius/Μέμμιος
LAC: Μέμ[μιος], 545; Πό(πλιος) [Μέμμιος (?) - - -], 546; Πό(πλιος) Μ[έμμιος (?) - - -], 547; Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) [- - -], 548; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμ[ιο]ς [- - -], 549; Π(όπλιος) Μέμμιο[ς - - -], 550; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Ἀγακλῆς Πολωνιανός, 551; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Ἄνθος, 552; Πόπλιος Μέμμιος Ἀπολλώνιος: Πό(πλιος) Μέμ(μιος) Ἀπολλώνιος, 553 [1]; Πόπλιος Μέμ(μιος) Ἀπολλώνιος, 553 [2]; Μέμ(μιος) [Ἀριστοκ]λῆς, 554; Μέμμιος Αὐρήλιος Εὔτυχος (II) (Εὐτύχου [I]): *Μεμμίου Εὐτύχου, 555 [1]; Μέμμιος [Αὐρή]λιος Εὔτυχος (Εὐτύχου), 555 [2]*; Πόπλιος Μέμμιος Χαίρωνος υἱὸς Κλεάρετο[ς], 556; Πόπ(λιος) Μέμμιος Δαμάρης, 557; Πόπ(λιος) Μέμ(μιος) Δαμάρης (II) Ἀριστοκλέους: *Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Δαμάρους τοῦ Ἀριστοκλέους, 558 [1A]; Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Δαμάρο[υς] τοῦ Ἀριστοκλέους, 558 [1B]; Δαμάρου<ς>, 558 [2];* Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Δαμάρης (I) Πο(πλίου) Μεμμίου Σιδέκτα (II) υἱός: *[Μεμμίου] Δαμάρους, 559 [1]; Πό(πλιον) Μέμμιον Δαμάρη Πο(πλίου) Μεμμίου Σιδέκτα υἱόν, 559 [2]; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Δαμάρης, 559 [3]; Μέ(μμιου) Δαμάρους, 559 [4]; Δα[μ]άρει, 559 [5a]; Δαμάρους, 559 [5b-d. h. i]; <Δα>μάρους, 559 [5e]; Δαμ[άρους], 559 [5f]; Δ[α]μ[ά]ρους, 559 [5g];* Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Δεξίμαχος (III) Πρατολάου (III): *Πό(πλιον) Μέμμιον Δεξίμαχον, 560 [1]; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Δεξίμαχος, 560 [2]; Δεξιμάχου, 560 [3a-b. e-g]; Δεξιμάχο[υ], 560 [3c]. [3d];* Πόπλι(ος) Μέμ(μιος) Δεξίμαχος (IV) Πρατολάου (IV): *Π[όπλιος] Μέμμ[ιος Δε]ξίμαχ[ος], 561 [1]; Πόπλι(ον) Μέμ(μιον) Δεξίμαχον Πρατολάου, 561 [2]; Πο(πλίου) [Μεμ(μίου) Δεξιμάχου], 561 [3]; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Δ[εξίμαχος Πρα]τόλα [[- - -]], 561 [4]; Δεξιμάχου, 561 [5a. b.B. c-d]; Δεξιμάχο[υ], 561 [5b.A]*; Πό(πλιος) Μέμ(μιος) Εὔδαμος, 562; Πό(πλιος) Μέμ(μιος) Γενναῖος: *Πό(πλιος) Μέμ(μιος) Γενναῖος, 563 [1]; Μέ(μμιος) Γενναῖος, 563 [2]*; Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Γο[ρ]γιππίδας Φιλάδελφ[ος] Λυσινείκου (I) υἱός, 564; Π(όπλιος) Μέμμιος Λάκων: *[Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Λάκων] or rather [Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Λάκων], 565 [A]; Π[ό(πλιος)] Μέμμιος [Λάκων], 565 [B]; Π(όπλιος) Μέμμιος Λάκων, 565 [C]*; Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Λογγεῖνος Δαμάρους (I): *Λογγείνου, 566 [1]; Πο(πλίῳ) Μ(εμμίῳ) Λογγείν<ῳ>, 566 [2]; Λογγείνου τοῦ Δαμάρους, 566 [3]; Με(μμίου) [Λογγείνου], 566 [4];*

(Πόπλιος Μέμμιος [?]) Λυσίνεικος (Ι) Σωτηρίδα: *Λυσίνικος [Σωτηρίδα], 567 [1]; Λυσινείκου, 567 [2]; Λυσίνικ[ος Σωτη]ρίδα* and *Λυσινίκῳ, 567 [3];* Π(όπλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Λυσινείκ[ος] (II) Φιλάδελφος Λυσινείκου (Ι), 568; Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Μελίχρους Ἐπαφροδίτου: *Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Μελίχρους Ἐπαφροδ[είτου], 569 [A]; [Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος)] Μελίχρους (Woodward contra Kolbe: Μελίχιο[[υ]]ς) Ἐπαφροδίτου, 569 [B];* (Πόπλιος) Μέμμιος Μνάσων, 570; Μέμ(μιος) Παρμέν<ω>ν, 571; for Πό(πλιος) Μ(έμμιος) Περικλῆς see Πομπ[ώνι(?)]ος Περικλῆς, 649; Π[ό](πλιος) Μέμμιος Πῖος: *Π[ο](πλίου) Μεμμίου Πίου, 572 [1]; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος [Πεῖ]ος, 572 [2]; [Μεμ]μ(ίου) Πείο[υ], 572[3]; Πείου{ς}, 572 [4a]; Πείου, 572 [4b]; Πεί[ου], 572 [4c]; [Πείου], 572 [4d];* (Πόπλιος) Μέμμιος Πρατόλαος (VI), 573; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Πρατόλας (III) Δεξιμάχου (II) υἱός: *Πό(πλιος) Μ(έμμιος ?) Πρατόλας 574 [1]; [Πό(πλιον) Μέμμ(ιον) Πρατόλαον Δεξι]μάχου υἱόν, ἔκγονον [Περσέως καὶ Ἡρακλέους] 574 [2]; Πρατόλαον, 574 [3];* Πόπ(λιος) Μέμμιος Πρατόλας (IV) Δεξιμάχου (III): *Πό(πλιος) Μέ(μμιος) Πρατόλας Δεξιμάχου, 575 [1]; Π[ό(πλιος) Μέμμι]ος Πρ[ατόλας Δεξιμάχου (?)], 575 [2]; Ποπ(λίου) Με(μμίου) Πρατολάου τοῦ Δεξιμάχου, 575 [3]; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Πρατόλας, 575 [4]; [Πό(πλιος) Μέμμ]ιος Πρατό[λαος], 575 [5]; [Πρα]τόλα, 575 [6a]. [6b]; Πρατόλα, 575 [6c];* Π(όπλιος) Μέμμιος Πρατόλαος (V) Δέξτρος: *Π(οπλίου) Μεμμίου Πρατόλα Δέξ<σ>τρου, 576 [1]; Π(όπλιος) Μέμ(μ)ιος Δέξτρος Πρατόλαος, 576 [2];* Πόπ(λιος) Μέμ(μιος) Πρατόλαος (VII) ὁ καὶ Ἀριστοκλῆς Δαμάρους (Ι): *Π(οπλίῳ) Μεμ(μίῳ) Πρατολ[άῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀριστοκλέους τῷ Δαμάρους - - -], 577 [1]; Πό(πλιον) Μέμ(μιον) Πρατόλαον τὸν καὶ Ἀριστοκλέα <Δα>μάρους, 577 [2]; Πόπ(λιον) [Μέμμιον] Πρατ[όλαο]ν τὸν καὶ Ἀριστο[κλέα] Δαμ[άρους], 577 [3]; Πό{μ}π<λ>ιο<ν> Μέμμιον Πρατόλαον τὸν καὶ Ἀριστοκλέα Δ[α]μ[ά]ρους, 577 [4]; Πόπ(λιον) Μέμ(μιον) Πρατόλαον τὸν καὶ Ἀριστοκλέα Δαμάρους, 577 [5]; Ποπ(λίου) Μεμ(μίου) Πρατολάου τοῦ καὶ Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ Δαμάρους, 577 [6A]. [6B]; Πόπλ[ιος Μέμ]μιος Πρατό[λαος ὁ κ]αὶ Ἀριστοκλῆς, 577 [7];* Μέμ(μιος) Ῥητορικός, 578; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Σ(ε)ιδέκτας (II) Δεξιμάχου (III): *Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Σειδέκτα[ς] Δεξιμάχο[υ], 579 [1]; [Πο(πλίου) Μεμμίο]υ Σειδ<έ>κτ[α], 579 [2]; Π(όπλιος) Μέμμιος Σιδέκτας, 579 [3]; Πο(πλίου) Μεμμίου Σιδέκτα, 579 [4]; [Πο(πλίου) Μεμμί]ο[υ] Σειδέκτα, 579 [5]; Πο(πλίου) Μεμμίου Σειδέκτα, 579 [6]; Μεμ(μίου) Σειδέκ[τα], 579 [7]; Σιδέκτα, 579 [8a. f. h]; Σειδέκτα, 579 [8b]; [Σ(ε)ιδέκτα], 579 [8c. e]; Σιδέκτα, 579 [8d]; Σ[ιδέκτα], 579 [8g]; [Σιδέ]κτας Δεξιμάχ[ου], 579 [8i];* Μέμμιος Σω[- - -], 580; Πό(πλιος) [Μέμμιος(?) Σω(?)]σικράτης, 581; Μέ(μμιος) Σωτήριχος, 582; Π(όπλιος) Μέμμιος Σπαρτιατικός (Ι): *Π(όπλιον) Μέμμιον Σπαρτιατικόν, 583 [1]; Σπαρτιατικοῦ, 583 [2];* Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Σπαρτιατικός (II): *Με(μμίου) Σπαρτιατικοῦ, 584 [1]; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Σπαρτιατκός, 584 [2]; [Πό(πλιος) Μέμ(μιος) Σπαρ]τιατικός, 584 [3]; Σπαρ[τι]ατικός, 584 [4a]; Σπαρτιατικῷ, 584 [4b]; [- - -] Σπαρτιατι[κός], 584 [4c];* Πόπληρ Μέμμ(ιορ) Σπαρτιατικὸρ (IV) Δαμάρου<ς> (II), 585; (Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος) Σπαρτιατικός (III) Εὐδάμου, 586; Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Θεοκλῆς: *Πό(πλιος) Μέμμιος Θεοκλ[ῆς], 587 [1]; Πο(πλίου) Μεμμίου Θεοκλέους, 587 [2]*

MES: *Μέμμιος 276; C. Memmius, *276 *adn.*; P. Memmius Regulus, *276 *adn.*

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LAC: Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Μένανδρος (II) (Μενάνδρου [I]), 478
MES: Ἰούλ(ιος) Μένανδρος, 226

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LAC: Τι(βέριος) [Κλα]ύδιος Μενεκλείδας Καλλικράτους, 304; [Τ]ι(βέριος) Κλαύ(διος) Μενεκλίδας Εὐδάμου, 305

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LAC: Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Μενεκλῆς, 479; Τί(τος) Τρεβελληνὸς Μενεκλῆς Ἀρέος, 700

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LAC: Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Μένιππος, 480

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LAC: Γά(ιος) Ἰούλιος Μενίσκος (II) (Μενίσκου (I) [?]), 481

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LAC: Μ(ᾶρκος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Κλέανδρος ὁ καὶ Μήνιος Καλλιστράτου, 115; Μᾶρ(κος) Αὐρή[λι]ος Εὔπορος Κλεάνδρου τοῦ καὶ Μηνίου, 135; Μήνιος, 588

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LAC: [Σ]έκστο[ς] Πομ(πήιος) Μηνοφάνης, 629
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MES: Μεσκείνιος, 277; Μεσκείνιος Θοιναίου, 278
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Αὐφιδηνός
Αὐρηλία
Αὐρήλιος
Αὐτρώνιος
᾿Αβίδιος
Avilius

Κανίνιος
Κασκέλλιος
Κάσιος
Κάσσιος
Claudia/Κλαυδία
Κλαύδιος
Κλοάτιος
Κλώδιος
Κλούβιος
Κορνήλιος

Δέκιος
Δεκούμιος

᾿Εγνάτιος

Φάβιος
Φαινία
Φαίνιος
Φλάβιος/Φλάουιος
Φούλβιος

Γαβίνιος
Γάλλιος
Γά<ου>ιος
Γέλλιος

῞Ηιος

᾿Ιουλία
Iulius/᾿Ιούλιος

Λατίνιος
Leiv(e)ius/Λείβιος
Λουκρ[- - -] (?)

Μάμιος
Μαρκίλιος
Μεμμία
Μέμμιος
Μέσσιος
Μινδία
Μίνδιος
Μουνατία

Νερβίνιος

᾿Οκταουία
᾿Οκτάβιος/᾿Οκτάουιος
᾿Οφέλλιος
᾿Οφίλλιος
᾿Οππία

Πακ(τούμειος [?])
Παπείριος
Πεδουκαία
Πεδουκαῖος
Πετρώνιος
Πλαύτιος
Πλώτιος
Πομπηία
Πομπήιος/Πονπήιος
Πομπωνία/Πονπωνία
Πομπώνιος/Πονπώνιος
Ποπίλλιος
Πρ(- - -) (?)
Πρειφέρνιος
Pro(- - -) (?)
Πουβλίλιος
Πούβλιος

Κοΐνκτιος
Κυντίλιος
Κόιντος

Ῥούβριος
Rufrenus

Σ[- - -]
Σήιος
Σεπι[- - -] *vel* Σεπτ[- - -] (gent.?)
Σεπτούμμιος
Σίλβιος
Σόσ(σ)ιος
Σουλπίκιος
Σύλλιος

Τάδιος
Τερέντιος
Τεύθιος (?)
Τινήιος (?)
Τίτιος
Τρεβελληνός
Τουράννιος

Οὔλπιος

Οὐα[- - -]
Οὐάριος
Βέττιος
Βείβιος/Οὐίβιος
Βιβούλ(λ)ιος
Βιψάνιος
Βιτέλλιος
Οὐολουσσηνή
Βολοσσηνός/Οὐολοσσηνός

[-*ca.* 2-]ούρνιος

MESSENIA

Αἴλιος
Αἰμίλιος
Ἀφ[- - -]
Ἀγελήιος
Ἀντωνία
Ἀντώνιος
Arruncius
Aruncelus
Ἀσίνιος
Ἀττήδιος
Αὐφίδιος
Αὐρηλία
Αὐρήλιος
Auruncius

Καικίλιος
Καίσιος
Καλπούρνιος
Κάσ(σ)ιος
Καιειόνιος
Κλαυδία
Κλαύδιος
Κλοάτιος
Κλώδιος
Clonius
Κλούδιος
Κλούβιος
Κοίλιος
Κορνηλία
Κορνήλιος

Diminius
Δομέτιος

Φλ[- - -]
Φλαμίνιος
Φλαβία
Φλάβιος
Φούφιος

Γαιγίλιος
Gagilius
Γαβία

Γεγάνιος
Γελλία
Γεμωνία
Γράνιος

Ἥδιος
Ἑρέννιος
Ὁστείλιος

Ingenius
Ingenuius
Ἰνγένουος
Ἰουλία
Ἰούλιος
Ἰούνιος
Ἰουβέντιος

Λαίλιος
Λάρκιος
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Μάνλιος
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Νόβιος

Ὀκτάβιος
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Pitius
Πλώτιος
Πομπηία
Πομπήιος
Πομπόνιος
Πόντιος
Ποσ[- - -]
Possen(n)ius
Possidenus
Possidius

Ῥούβριος
Ῥοτίλιος

Σάλβιος
Σωφηέα
Σερούιος
Stiminius

Τέρτιος
Τιμίνιος
Τρε[- - -]
Τρέβιος
Τύλλιος

Οὐαλέριος/Βαλέριος
Βάριος
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Βέννιος
Οὐίβιος
Vibulius

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The names are classified in Greek alphabetical order

♦ *Signa*
• *Nomina simplicia*

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Ἀρίων
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Ἀρτεμίδωρος
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Γενναῖος
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Γράπτος

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Ἐπαφρώ
Ἐπιγένης
Ἐπίγονος
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Ἐπίκτησις
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Ἡρακλείδης
Ἡρκλανός
Ἡρώδης
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Ξενάκων
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Παλλιάτης *(nomen proprium ?)*
Πανδοῦσας
Πανθάλης
♦ Πανθά[λης]
Παν[θ]αλίς
Πάνθηρ
Πανθήρας
Πανκρατίδας
Παράμονος
Παρμέν<ω>ν
Πασεινός
Πασικλῆς
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• Πούλχρα
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Πρατέας
Πρατόλαος
Πρατομηλίδας
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Prisca
Πρόκλος
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Ῥητορικός
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• Ῥουφίων
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Σ[- - -]
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Σακέρδως
♦ Σαπφίων
Σάτυρος
Σεβῆρος
• Σεβῆρος
Σεϊανός/Σηιανός
Σ(ε)ιδέκτας
Σειμήδης
Σεκοῦνδος
• Σεκοῦνδος
• Σέκστος
• Σεμπρώνιος
Σέξστος
• Σισίνιος
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Τειμοκλῆς
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Τρα[- - -]
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• Φαῦστα
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Φειδίας
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Φίλων
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Φλέγων
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Φοῖβος
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• Φούλβιος
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Χαρίξενος
Χαρίτων
Χαρμόσυνος
Χαρτηρίς
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Χρυσᾶς
Χρυσέρως
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• Βάσσος
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Πρῖμος

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